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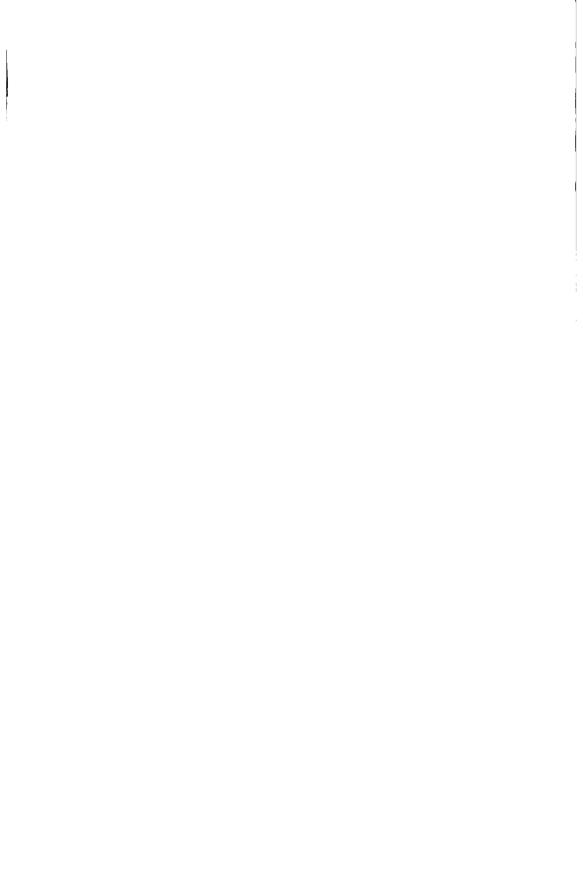
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Attention is called to the following headings in this Index, under which are grouped related articles, some of which might otherwise be searched for under other titles: Aeronautics, Canada, China, Congress, France, Germany, Great Britain, Labor Affairs, Politics, Tariff.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

The first half of the year 1910, crowded as it has been with many matters of interest and moment from day to day, has been more than usually free from events that mark epochs in the movement of history. Thus far 1910 has been a year of orderly progress in the United States. Congress has finished its long term, and its members are glad to be in their respective States and districts once more, many of them baving critical situations to face in politics. President Taft is obtaining some recreation at Beverly, Mass., although he will not be restrained from keeping various engagements in different parts of the country, his greatest passion being for travel. Economic conditions are not as brilliant as had been predicted a year ago, but they are not, on the other hand, disturbing or depressing. The tariff for several years to come is a fixed fact, without regard to the result of November's elections. The new character and efficiency in public places.

Undoubtedly the Republican party, in Senate and House of Representatives, was in much better condition to go before the country as the business of

YOU CAN'T KEEP A GOOD MAN DOWN (Apropos of the success of Mr Taft's recent program) From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)

railroad law will not have a disturbing influence this time forth the tariff ought to be studied. upon business, but on the contrary will relieve The Payne-Aldrich tariff is a log-rolling meassuspense and give greater stability to railroad ure which was put together on the plan of takinvestments. The key to the political situa- ing as good care as possible of all sectional, tion for the present year is independence of local, and special interests. Future tariffs mere party lines, and a demand for men of high must be built upon a scientific study of industries and their needs, as related to international production and distribution.

It is true that Congress has not in Tarif Study express words conferred upon the Authorized Tariff Board the authority to make the session was coming to an end, in the last half the desired investigations. Yet the grant of of June, than it would have been if adjournment \$250,000 to pay for a single year's work of this had been taken in the middle of May. One of expert board under the President's direction the best dehates of the session turned upon the can be construed in no other way than as giving request of the President for an appropriation of authority to carry on some very thorough \$250,000 for the enlargement of the work of the studies,—as, for example, into the cotton and Tarifi Board. The demand for this money woolen schedules. This sum of money, intelliwas equivalent to a frank admission that from gently spent, ought to be productive of great

a premature tariff agitation; neither of the sort of tariff-making in the future. existing parties at the present time is a fit instrument for sound tariff legislation; and the same forces which made the present law could prevent the adoption of any bill that should attempt radical improvement. But in the due Payne-Aldrich tariff has been the most disrupcourse of time the public will revise its own tive and unfortunate thing that the Republican tariff, on the basis of scientific study and dif- party has had to encounter in its recent history. fused information. The Tariff Board, if it He has made the mistake of treating these men rises to the height of its opportunities, can lead as if their fundamental attitude was "insurus safely toward the non-partisan, businesslike gent" rather than "progressive." The Rereadjustment of our tariff policy and our publican party is instinctively progressive; and schedules in detail.

A Chance

results. Almost without notice of the impor- was drawn by Senator Beveridge and it passed tance of the step taken, we have in reality en- the Senate in a proper form, conferring upon tered upon the quiet, studious beginnings of the President exactly the authority he has since what must in the end give us a real tariff re- assumed. If the clause had not been foolishly vision. Thus, a minor item in the Sundry tampered with in conference committee, and Civil appropriation bill may, in the end, prove if leading conterrees like Senator Hale had not to have been the most important work of the solemnly avowed that President Taft would be present session of a Congress which began its unable (under the clause as amended) to do the career with the adoption in last year's special very things he has actually been doing, it is session of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. Noth- quite probable that Senator Beveridge would ing could be so futile as to agitate for an imme- have voted for the Tariff bill instead of against diate general revision of the new tariff law. it. For, although he disapproved of several We are not in possession of the facts for a leading schedules, it was his particular contenproper revision; the business of the country tion that the present Congress ought to create ought not to be subjected to the disturbance of the machinery whereby to give us a different

"Progressioes" Mr. Taft's disposition to read those "Insurgents" Senators and Representatives out of the party who voted against the when in the firm grip of its reactionaries and strict organization men, the party always suffers Meanwhile, the grant of an in- defeats. The Republicans of the Middle West creased appropriation for the Tar- who have been stigmatized as "insurgents" iff Board gave the divergent wings have for the most part had a long record of of the Republican party a chance to come closer party loyalty and service; and to have tried to together. The clause in the Payne-Aldrich break them down in their own communities for tariff law that provides for the Tariff Board voting against the Tariff bill, was to have shown

PRESIDENT TAFT AT MARIETTA, OHIO, JUNE 15, WHERE HE HELPED TO CELEBRATE THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE AND THE FOUNDING OF A COLLEGE

great lack of political discernment, as well as a has had the perfect right to be the judge of his lack of tolerance and humor. Mr. Taft's own own actions, with accountability to nobody but attitude toward tariff revision, up to one year to his own constituents at home. It would ago, was exactly the same as that of the group never have been guessed that Mr. Taft, of all of men who in August of last year, on the final men, should have become the intolerant chamvote, did not stand with the majority. The pion of the old-time party leaders in the two word "insurgent" arose in a different way, and Houses, to the extent of showing a willingness ought not to have been applied where it did not to use patronage and the multiform power of fit the case. The insurgents were simply those the Executive for the overthrow of the spirit of members of the House who chose to make the political independence. There is some reason fight against Speaker Cannon's control of busi- to think that Mr. Taft already sees a new light, ness under the existing rules. One by one the and that he will prefer to be the country's worst features of the rules have been modified. President rather than the avowed chief of the without unduly weakening the system required for the dispatch of business. The latest victory of the insurgents was in June, when practically all factions and parties united in conferring upon each individual member the right to ask the House to discharge a committee from considering a bill, and to place it upon the House calendar regardless of its status in the committee to which it was referred. The House insurgents have made things very lively thus far in the present Congress and the storms they have created have done a great deal of good and very little harm.

There has been nothing in the con-Mr. Taft's ditions that confront the government or the country to require any. thing like a military lining up of parties. Every Republican Senator and Representative



CAN'T LOSE HIM (The returning Congressman is not proud of the Cannon-Aldrich record) From the Leader (Cleveland)

Copyright by Harris & Fwing Washington HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY, OF MINNESOTA (Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and an accidental victim of an over-praised tariff for which he was not responsible)

party in power; while as a Republican he will prefer to belong to the whole party, including its progressive two-thirds, rather than to the wing of the party whose leadership, if undisputed, would mean defeat beyond any reasonable hope. The spirit of the Republican party is progressive; and Mr. Taft will never find himself in a very happy or congenial atmosphere until he makes it entirely plain to everybody that country is to be welcomed and tolerated, whether it agrees with his views in all matters of detail, or not.

Unanimous

extra session as he took at the end, we might have had a somewhat better law. In any case it could not have been a very good tariff enactment and it has never been incumbent upon Mr. Taft to bear the brunt of its defense. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was well known while the Payne bill was on its passage as a man who did not admire it enough to express any enthusiasm whatsoever about it. Yet his position in the House was such that it seemed his clear duty to vote for the bill in the end—just as it seemed Mr. Taft's duty to sign it as the best thing that could be had. Mr. Taft's subsequent praise of the new tariff, in Mr. Tawney's district, was well intended but not valuable to Mr. Tawney. Mr. Taft, moreover, was the unfortunate victim of a lot of figures on the tariff, said to have been prepared for his convenience by one of those old-time so-called "experts" whose methods are so very different from those that will naturally be employed by Mr. Taft's own Tariff Board. Mr. Taft's great opportunity lies in obtaining such good work from his new Tariff Board that he may well feel great pride where he has also entire responsibility. "Insurgents" have stood by his tariff board, and his railroad bill, and deserve his recognition. It would seem as unfair, meanwhile, to break down Mr. Tawney in his own district because he thought it right to vote for the Payne-Aldrich bill, as to attack other Western Congressmen because they thought it right to vote in the negative. rule of independence should work both ways. Mr. Tawney is a man of strength and experience who would be missed if he should lose his seat in the House.

"Rattroading" As for Mr. Taft's railroad bill, it is a remarkable piece of legislation, and it would be quite unfair not to the progressive thought and leadership of the assign to the President and the Attorney-General a large measure of credit for bringing it safely through the long ordeal of debate in both Houses, and through the threatened deadlock in conference committee. Mr. Taft was Certainly the solid Republican entirely well satisfied with the bill in its final vote of both Houses upon the Rail- form as he signed it, and so-called "insurgent" road bill as it came out of confer- leaders like Senator Cummins, even where ence committee might well have restored Mr. their specific amendments were not adopted, Taft's amour propre and his traditional good might well claim that important compromises humor, and given him a desire to minimize, embodying principles proposed by them would rather than to magnify, party differences. This never have been adopted but for the resolute was, indeed, a Taft measure. The Taft ad- positions they assumed in the debate. If the ministration has never been regarded by the railroads, indeed, had supposed that the pendcountry as responsible for the Payne-Aldrich ing bill would go over until the next session, tariff,—although if Mr. Taft had taken as much they must also now see that certain actions interest in tariff making at the beginning of the of their own precipitated the legislative results.

Hour Commerce Commission has an arguments on behalf of shippers. It All ample time within which to suspend the operation of new railroad rates pending inquiry as to their reasonableness. While the bill was pending, the principal roads of the country had attempted some important in- were made in the bill as offered by the admincreases in freight rates. The Western Trunk istration; but the Commerce Court was re-Line Association, comprising a large number tained, as were paragraphs increasing the of roads, had filed its proposed increases at power of the Interstate Commerce Com-Washington in April. Just as the rates were to mission. Both Senate and House threw out become effective, Attorney-General Wicker- entirely two equally important provisions of sham checkmated this railroad action by obtaining an injunction, alleging that the in-creased rates would be unreasonable and oppressive, and also that the joint action of the roads, in the methods used by them, constituted a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Great business excitement and confusion resulted. The railroads, -after a hurried conference with President Taft, Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Knox, and others, agreed to withdraw their advanced rates, while the Attorney-General on his part agreed not to press the legal action. Thus the bold step of the roads, met by the equally bold action of the Administration, created a situation that practically compelled Congress to give the pending bill its final touches and allow it to go promptly upon the statute books. With the new law passed and made operative at once, the railroads may, indeed, file increased rates; but the Interstate Commerce Commission will have practically a year at its disposal to inquire upon

Under the new law, the Interstate its own account and to listen to complaints and

This Railroad bill—to take it up The New Interatate Com- specifically—became a law on the merce Act 18th of last month. Many changes

Copyright by Path Bros. New York SENATOR STEPHEN B. ELKINS, OF WEST VIRGINIA (Chairman of the Senate Committee that handled the railroad bill)

the original Administration measure—one legalizing traffic agreements among railroads, and the other permitting stock ownership of railroad companies in other non-competing lines under certain conditions. a fifth leading idea of the original draft, a compromise was reached. This was the clause providing for control of issues of railroad stocks and bonds; they were to be sold for not less than par, and not sold at all except with the approval of the Commission. For this there was substituted in conference a provision for a commission to make a scientific report on this subject—a long step towards the protection of investors, and towards the correcting of

AN UNEXPECTED OBSTRUCTION From the World (New York)

Photograph by Clinedast, Washington HON, JAMES R. MANN OF ILLINOIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE, WHOSE LEADERSHIP IN THE DEBATE ON THE RAILROAD

BILL HAS BROUGHT HIM GREAT CREDIT

inflated capitalizations.

History of the Bill its stringent alterations before the bill got out of February 25th practically unchanged.

such railroad rates as have had their excuse as common carriers, against the opposition of for existence mainly in the desire of certain Republican party leaders. This was on April companies to pay interest and dividends on 28th; and on the following day the insurgents won a triumph even greater, with the adoption, by a vote of 130 to 67, of an amendment calling It was early in January that the for a physical valuation of all the railroads in new act to amend the Interstate the country. Meanwhile, the Senate had the Bill Commerce law was introduced proved to be very nearly as progressive, al-in both House and Senate. The House began though its committee had reported the bill on committee, with the elimination of the con- Democrats had succeeded by the end of April spicuous clause that would have legalized cer- in eliminating from consideration the sections tain existing railroad mergers. Another radical of the bill calling for the regulation of railroad feature not on the program was the inclusion of capitalization. Attempts to have these struck interstate telegraph and telephone companies out in the House had failed; but Democratic Senators argued that such regulation was contrary to the rights of the States, would destroy the effectiveness of State railway commissions, would legalize "watered stock" now in existence, and would halt railway development, particularly in the South. On May 2 the insurgent-Democratic combination in the Senate struck out the sections relating to traffic agreements and to mergers. The adoption on May 13 of a drastic prohibition against a greater charge for a short than for a long haul, and on May 27 of a clause bringing telephone and telegraph companies within the scope of the act, came as sharp surprises to the "regulars," who had prophesied that such clauses, although added by the House, would not be considered for a moment in the Senate. In fact, the only radical feature contributed by the House and not by the Senate also was the demand for a physical valuation; and this was lost in the Senate by only two votes. The bill finally passed the Senate on June 3, fifty to twelve—the opposition being solidly Democratic. The House Bill having been passed on May 10, no time was lost in bringing both measures to conference. Representative Mann's valiant endeavor to put a stock-andbond-regulation provision through the conference committee was not successful. Neither bridges, and ferries, as well as by the section Circuit Court of Appeals, whose appointment the Senate had demanded.

The Commerce One effect of the bill, through its "railroad" in the act to embrace terminals, Questions of this kind, as well as a variety of

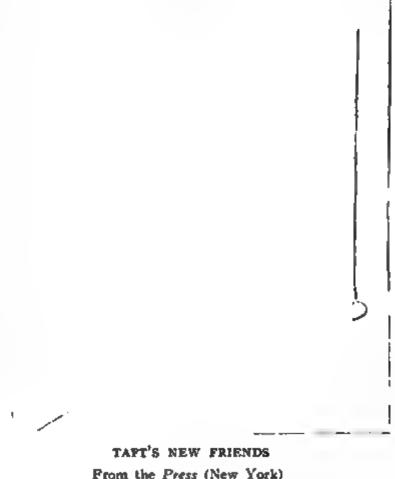
, HON. C. A. SEVERANCE, OF ST. PAUL (One of the delegates to the railroad conference at Berne)

was any physical valuation clause satisfactory including telegraphs and telephones, both wire to the Senate conferrees. In other respects, and wireless, and cable companies. The new bowever, the wishes of the House were realized law makes it more difficult for the railroads to more thoroughly than is usual in conference. conceal rebating from the Commission. It re-A commission was authorized to investigate quires all common carriers to keep an agent alleged stock watering and the like, as a sub- in Washington, whom the Commission may stitute for the provision originally demanded, serve with papers. It withdraws from the The House wording was adopted for the long Commission the burden of making many reand short haul proposition, with an addition ports and analyses to Congress. It authorizes by the conferees prohibiting railroad carriers the Commission to suspend a rate increase, that have lowered their rates in competition pending its investigation into the reasonablewith a water route from increasing said rates ness thereof, and to keep on investigating as later, unless the Commission considers condi- long as ten months if it wishes. Above all, it tions to have changed. The House provision enables the Commission to proceed against a was retained that Circuit Judges shall form common carrier, not only after receiving comthe Commerce Court, instead of Judges of the plaint, but at any time, upon its own initiative.

In a little speech made at Parkers-Railway burg, W. Va., last month, President Taft called attention to one Progress at Large Ommission provisions for a Commerce Court field of constantly improving railroad legisstrengthened and for representation of the Gov- lation that deserves more attention than it reenment before that court by the Attorney- ceives. He dwelt upon marked improvements General, will be to shorten litigation over the made by the present Congress in the laws orders of the Interstate Commerce Commis- requiring the use of appliances that protect sion. On the other hand, the Commission is railway employees as well as the traveling vastly strengthened in its control over the public. He pointed out a steady improvement rates and facilities of common carriers; and in these respects from President Harrison's its field is widened by the extension of the term administration down to the present time.

other railroad questions more or less technical in character, will be considered this month by the International Railway Conference to be held at Berne, Switzerland. Our Government is to be represented by a delegation of nine well qualified men, among them being Messrs. Lane and Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Hon. C. A. Severance, who has served as the Government's special counsel in important railway litigation. There was a time when we believed ourselves so far ahead of European countries in all railway matters that we should have smiled at the idea of learning anything from the railroad men of England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Russia. But the time has come when every country must be willing to compare its practical transportation methods and its laws regulating railroads with those of other countries.

There was no surprise in any The quarter when, last month, Congress voted to promote Arizona and New Mexico to the rank of statehood. A dozen years ago they were at the point of admission by virtue of an omnibus bill that would also have admitted Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as two States. A hard fight, chairman of the Committee on Territories, suitable population and boundaries. Arizona and New Mexico ought to have been united and brought in as one State with a proviso that after fifty years the State might be divided into two if it had population and wealth equal to twice the average of the rest of the States of the Union. In nothing else have our political parties more perniciously obstructed statesmanship than in the shaping and admission of



From the Press (New York)

new States. Under the bill as passed it will be some time before State constitutions can be adopted, and four new Senators can be seated at Washington. Meanwhile, this chapter of our led by Senator Beveridge in his capacity as history being closed, we must all unite in wishing Arizona and New Mexico a great and gave us the present State of Oklahoma, with honorable future. Let us also hope that their four United States Senators may prove to be men of sound character, even though of limited public experience.

> The return of ex-President Roose-Roosevelt's velt, who arrived in New York Bay on the morning of Saturday, June 18, was remarkable chiefly for the character of the welcome accorded him. There was widespread enthusiasm over his safe home-coming, and great spontaneity in the expressions of good-will manifested on all hands regardless of party. A large reception committee met Mr. Roosevelt at the quarantine station, and after a somewhat informal parade of water craft the distinguished citizen was landed at the Battery, where Mayor Gaynor greeted him in well-chosen words and where he replied in a five-minute speech of eminent suitability. Hundreds of thousands of people welcomed him as he drove up Broadway and Fifth Avenue as far as Central Park. Many organizations were massed along the sidewalks, the parade itself consisting of the reception committee in carriages, about a hundred Rough Riders on horseback, and a few bands. Simple and informal as was the whole arrangement, it

THEY CANNOT BUDGE HIM From the Spokesman-Review (Spokane)

	THE PROGRE	SS OF THE W	ORLD	П
tograph by the American From Assa.				
MR. ROOSEVELT SPE		TO MAYOR GAYN	NOR'S ADDRESS OF WI	ELCOME

MR. ROOSEVELT AND MAYOR GAYNOR IN THE PARADE

was perhaps the most impressive reception of an individual that has ever been known in this country. Admiral Dewey's arrival was marked by a magnificent demonstration; yet that occasion was not the Admiral's alone, but the return of our fleet from the Philippines. "Roosevelt Day" was not marred by any unhappy incident.

Mr. Roosevelt's little speech at the Battery, which was carefully prepared and frankly read from the manuscript, consisted of these paragraphs.

I thank you, Mayor Gaynor. Through you I thank your committee, and through them I wish to thank the American people for their greeting. I need hardly say I am most deeply moved by the reception given me. No man could receive such a greeting without being made to feel both very proud and very humble

I have been away a year and a quarter from America, and I have seen strange and interesting things alike in the heart of the frowning widerness and in the capitals of the mightiest and most highly polished of civilized nations. I have thoroughly enjoyed myself, and now I am more glad than I can say to get home, to be back in my own country, back among the people I love.

And I am ready and eager to do my part, so far

And I am ready and eager to do my part, so far as I am able, in helping solve problems which must be solved if we of this the greatest democratic Republic upon which the sun has ever shone are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities,

This is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty; for any man who has ever been honored by being made President of the United States is thereby forever after rendered the debtor of the American people, and is bound throughout his life to remember this as his prime obligation, and in private life as much as in public life, so to carry himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head.

There was a widespread feeling The that Mr. Roosevelt's return would emphasize factional differences in the Republican party and minister to the triumph of some leaders and the humiliation of others. Mr. Roosevelt himself, however, is not on record as having said or done anything to entitle anyone to regard him as a controversial asset. It is fair to say that his coming home seems to have had a stimulating influence upon the Republican party as a whole, so that it appears less divided and more homogeneous. Coinciding with Roosevelt's return, the House of Representatives by general consent reformed its rules in one very important particular; the pending railroad legislation came to a focus with the Republicans solidly behind it; the postal savings-bank bill, for which President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Meyer worked valiantly but in vain in the last Congress, was prought to the point of assured com-

THE ROUGH RIDERS GREETING THEIR COLONEL

pletion; the Taft conservation bills, giving practical effect to foremost Roosevelt policies, were also made part of this session's program of things actually achieved; there even seemed some good prospect of passing the bill for giving publicity to campaign contributions. In short, Mr. Roosevelt found the great Republican party saying and doing very much what he might reasonably have expected of it.

In the State of New York Mr. What He Roosevelt found the Legislature assembling in special session, at the mandate of Governor Hughes, in order to face definitely the question of a primary-election law. He found the atmosphere a good deal deared by the Allds investigation and by the defeat of George W. Aldridge. He found Governor Hughes under appointment to mount the Supreme bench at Washington in the autumn. He found a Democratic Mayor administering the city of New York with remarkable effidency. He found his former secretary, Mr. Loeb, administering the port of New York with ruthless energy and with exposure of longcontinued corruption and fraud. He found, in short, a political condition in both State and city that had developed hopefully out of his

own earlier efforts for reform, and that gave signs of promise quite regardless of party. Under these circumstances, there was no reason for him to take a narrow, partisan view of New York-politics. The thing for a great man, a disinterested lover of his country, to desire was that each party this year should put up the best man it could possibly bring forward for Governor of the State, with a view to making secure all the progress of the past and to carrying the good work still further on. With a moderate form of primary-election law granted at the extra session, and a thoroughly good State ticket, the New York Republicans would find themselves in fighting shape.

The Property Republican harmony and success in Ohio in the State of Roosevelt and Hughes were brighter than in the native State of President Taft. Governor Harmon's renomination on the Democratic ticket had become a certainty, and the Republicans were still casting about. Mr. Taft's preference was

Photograph by the American Press Ass'n.

ENTFRING A CARRIAGE AFTER HIS SON'S

WEDDING, JUNE 20

clearly for his friend, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law. Mr. Longworth is popular as a man, and his choice might readily harmonize Republican factions in Ohio. But Governor Harmon will be very hard to defeat at the polls this year.

In the State of Indiana, attention Linina will be focussed upon Senator Beveridge's plucky personal fight for reelection. The State convention, which was held early, gave him a most ardent indorsement, but his success depends upon the election of a Republican Legislature in what seems to be a Democratic year and a Democratic State, Gov. Marshall having made John W. Kern the Democratic candidate. Mr. Beveridge has not spared himself in helping to fight Republican battles in other States, from Maine to California; and the failure of any Republican party leader to give him aid and support just now in his own contest would merit the frown of the Republican rank and file.

> MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH AS SEEN AT NEW YORK, JUNE 18

velt or anyone else, though doubtless they expect no unkindness from the returned hunter. The insurgent Congressmen in Iowa were all indorsed at the primaries in their own districts. Congressman Hull, a conspicuous figure in the House and one of the foremost of the so-called "standpatters" and anti-progressives, failed to secure his renomination. The differences of opinion in the party at Washington had no direct bearing upon the Governorship, and Governor Carroll was renominated. He came very nearly losing his nomination, however, through having been perhaps somewhat needlessly identified with a faction. The two Iowa Senators are The so-called "insurgents" of the strong in the support of their own State, as they States farther west are simply the are more than ever strong and influential with representatives of the sentiment the Republican party of the whole country. they find in their own communities, and they Senator Cummins has had much to do with the

GOVERNOR HARMON, OF OHIO

aced no help or encouragement from Mr. Roose- shaping of the new Railroad bill, and Senator

to exhibit the Republicans of Wisconsin as highly conservative, and out of sympathy with the aggressive leader who has won so many single-handed victories, are not quite convincing. Wisconsin will not allo, Mr. LaFollette to be read out of the Republican party, even if it takes the solid P mocratic vote of the State to keep him in control of the Republican organization. It does not seem to be written in the book of fate that Mr. LaFollette is to retire from the United States Senate on the same day with Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Hale, of Maine.

It will not take Mr. Roosevelt Nothing to Worry the many days to become thoroughly Colonel " familiar with the work of the present Congress, the achievements of the present administration, and the political situations in the several States. If the voters of the country intend to elect a Democratic House of Representatives in November they will do so with as little regard for Mr. Roosevelt's Republican sensibilities as for Mr. Taft's. A Democratic Congress would conveniently shift the burden of responsibility for the organization of the House and for the committees, and might be a very good thing all around. It would encourage the Democrats to behave well in the States as well as at Washington, with a view to finding favor at the polls in 1912. It would put the Republicans on their best behavior, and help

Copyright, 1909, by Harris & Ewing SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA, WHO SPOKE LAST MONTH WITH GREAT EFFECT ON THE TARIFF

Dolliver has had as much as anyone to do with the present strong trend of public opinion that will eventually give us an honest, scientific tariff.

In the State of Minnesota the Re-Eberhart publican nomination for the Governorship will go without opposition to the present incumbent. It will be remembered that Minnesota elected a Democratic Governor and a Republican Lieutenant-Governor. On the death of Governor Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor Eberhart took the vacant place for the remainder of the term. He is serving well, and will be placed at the head of the State ticket this fall. Senator Clapp, whose stand with the "progressives" has been as unfaltering as that of Mr. Bristow, of Kansas, will have full Republican support in Minnesota for reëlection.

Senator LaFollette's term expires Can La Follette next March, and there will be a INTELLECTUAL HOUSEROLD AND ADOPTED BY HIM" determined effort in Wisconsin to prevent his reelection. But the recent attempts

"VAGRANT CHILDREN LEFT IN WILLIAM B. TAFT'S

From Senator Dolliver's Speech on Jame 12. From the Proncer Press (St. Paul)

them to write a little more consistency into their principles, and to be a little more fastidious in their selection of local and general leaders. To sum it up, there is nothing in the political situation that should disturb Colonel Roosevelt in the beast, or interfere with his having a pleasant summer in ways that would naturally please him best. He has few public engagements for the present, and has declared that he will not speak until he had been home for more than two months, his first speech being at the John Brown celebration in Kansas City in August, after which he will attend the Cheyenne frontier gathering, and the Conservation Congress at St. Paul in September.

The New York Legislature having Direct failed to pass any primary bill which he could approve, Governor Hughes called a special session. When the members reassembled at Albany, on June 20, there was a marked disposition to question the Governor's right to construe the legislative situation regarding direct primaries as an "emergency" justifying the calling of a special session. The Governor himself maintained that since the Senate had passed (at the regular session) the so-called Cobb bill, while the Assembly had refused to pass it, there was at least a possibility of the two houses getting together on some measure for primary reform, if their attention could be concentrated on that particular subject, without the distractions that made adequate discussion impossible during the closing hours of the regular session. As to public sentiment in the State at large on the question of direct nominations, there has been no conclu-



LEADING HIM TO WATER AGAIN
(Governor Hughes calling the New York Legislature
in extra session to act on Direct Primaries)

Prom the World (New York)

Copyright by Paul Thompson,

SENATOR CLAPP, OF MINNESOTA

sive test and one man's opinion is as valuable as another's. The "Old Guard" Republicans, who succeeded in passing the bill that was vetoed by the Governor, hold that the people have not asked for any legislation that would eliminate the party convention. The Hughes Republicans and a few Democratic members in both houses maintain that nothing less than a radical change in the method of choosing the party committees, as well as all nominees for elective offices, will satisfy the popular demand. Those legislators who have the courage of their convictions will have an opportunity to test the sentiment of their districts when they go before their constituents next fall and ask for an approval of their course. Besides the assumed need of a new primary law, Governor Hughes gave as an added reason for recalling the legislators to Albany at this time the State's financial condition, which requires immediate attention inasmuch as the receipts are falling far below the budget estimates. He recom-

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HON, CHARLES D. NORTON, SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

during the past six months.

accidents attempt to remedy some of the most about \$5,000,000. serious evils arising from the attempt to apply the old common-law rules to the conditions of modern industry. In the next number of this REVIEW we hope to present a carefully prepared

mended that the deficit be made up through ments to the anti-race-track gambling pills, the inheritance tax. He also urged a thorough prohibiting oral betting, were passed, and a going investigation of the graft charges made scientific method of dealing with inebriates was authorized for New York City. A law was enacted which enables the State to accept the Credit should be given to the New noble gifts of lands for a State park made by York law-makers for several very Mrs. E. H. Harriman and others, and the neces-wise and beneficent enactments. sary bond issues will be referred to popular The bills for the amendment of the laws con- vote. Governor Hughes vigorously pruned the cerning employers' liability for industrial appropriations, making a net reduction of

It takes two Presidents, nowadays, The Secretary to make it possible for one Presi-President dent to do his work efficiently. It summary of the situation respecting compensa- was Mr. Cortelyou in the Spanish War period, tion for accidents in this country, with special always at Mr. McKinley's right hand, who reference to this new legislation which places showed Washington and the country how the New York at the forefront of the movement office of Secretary to the President might be so for industrial betterment. Important amend- filled as to quadruple the capacity of a Presi-

dent to dispatch business. When Mr. Cortel- Switzerland. you became chairman of the national commit-roads, the Commission will not have to pass tee and a member of the cabinet it did not seem upon hundreds of individual rate advances, possible that another man could compare with a task which might consume years,—but upon him for discretion and ability in the more labori- collective advances. If factors of capitalization ous and more important office of the Presi- and physical value were to be considered; if dent's secretary. Yet Mr. Loeb fully justified the Commission had to decide on the merits of his promotion and played a great part in individual rates as justified, on the one hand the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Carpenter, for the impoverished Erie Railroad, or, on the who had been Mr. Taft's private secretary for other, for the opulent Delaware, Lackawanna many years, brought high character and intelli- and Western, the outlook would be a sad one gence to the work of his new office, but lacked for the railroads, which began their increased the physical strength to bear the strain. He wage schedules, as a rule, on June 1. The far has been appointed Minister to Morocco and more simple question, whether the increased Mr. Charles D. Norton is now Secretary to cost of supplies and the larger pay of their the President. The Taft administration has employees justify the railroads in increasing brought many capable and well-trained young certain class rates, should easily be decided in men to Washington, but it is the verdict of a very few months. It is by no means to be public men in the capital that Mr. Norton taken for granted that the railroads have no ranks first among them all. Secretary Mac- good ground for their demands. Their posi-Veagh had secured his appointment as First tion will have fair treatment both by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and dur- Commission and also by the intelligent public. ing a service of only a little more than a year he had already made a high record in that office. Among Chicago business men the position he had earned by his talents, character, and usefulness was so important that he made great without disaster, even if they do suffer some sacrifices to go to Washington. The office of inconvenience and anxiety, and find some fresh Secretary to the President requires executive obstacles to their work of raising needed capital ability of the first order, a wide knowledge of in Europe. Gross earnings have, in fact, atmen, sound judgment, an unselfish nature, and a tained unexpectedly handsome proportions, blending of kindly tact with firm decision. Mr. which is the more surprising and the more Taft is to be congratulated upon having secured gratifying in that the movement of grain and the services of the Hon, Charles Dyer Norton, raw commodities has been at a low ebb. This Professor Andrew of Harvard, who had for a leaves the increased gross earnings to be made year been Director of the Mint, takes Mr. Nor- up largely of manufactured articles. The last ton's place as Assistant Secretary of the Treas- monthly report of the Pennsylvania Railroad ury. Dr. Andrew is an authority in monetary showed an increase in gross earnings over 1909 science and finance, and a strong administrator. of \$2,071,000, and a gain in net of only \$75,100,

The Task national Railroad Convention at Berne, freight rate increases.

But, fortunately for the rail-

Can the Rail- In the meantime, the reports of roade Make earnings of the railroads indicate
Ends Meet? that they can wait for the that they can wait for the decision -figures that are eloquent of the "increased When President Taft "called off" cost of living" which had set in even before the the threatened litigation against wage increases began to take effect. The Rock the railroads on condition that they Island Lines in April had an increase in gross should wait for the Interstate Commerce earnings of \$416,146 and a loss in net of no less Commission to pass upon the proposed freight than \$676,415. The Southern Pacific gained rate increases, there was a sudden rebound \$906,927 in gross and lost \$108,453 in net. from the lowest point of Wall Street's depres- The Louisville and Nashville, the most prossion. But "the market" soon relapsed into perous and one of the best managed Southern a hesitant sluggishness that betokened some lines, gained for the month \$774,612 in gross, doubt as to the course of industry. After the yet increased its expenses so rapidly that it lost conference between the railroad heads and \$17,353, as against 1909, in net. When it is President Tast on June 6 and 7, and the agree- considered that net earnings are given before ment then reached, there was speculation as to bond interest is deducted, that this bond interwhen the Interstate Commerce Commission est is in numerous instances greater than in could manage to settle this imminent question 1909, and that the item of increased wage payof freight rates. Its work will be complicated ments is yet to come,—it appears that the railby the fact that Commissioners Lane and roads will have a formidable exhibit of figures Clark have gone abroad to attend the Inter- to show the Commission in defending their

The Government's report of June 1 on the crop situation was, on the whole, favorable. It has been a too, a deficiency of moisture in certain sections, funds. record. With the oat fields indicating the lar- in financial circles that industry had received gest yield in the history of the country and rye a paralyzing blow. Yet, in fact, business enterand barley at least as good as in any previous prises were in normal activity. year, we seem to have come through the "crop scares," chronicled in this department in the spring months, with flying colors, and to have before us all the industrial prosperity that

8tock penses through increased pay to their employ- quoted value of the securities they hold. ees. Even before these wage increases had begun to be operative the "increased cost of living" of the railroads had begun to cut largely into their net income. So when this sudden not done for more than two years before.

abundant harvests of cereals can ensure.

Those railroads which have been Decline in Railroad most courageous and energetic in Quotations extensions and improvements sufcold spring, and the spring wheat has suffered fered most, as was natural, since they would be somewhat from this cause. There has been, hardest hit by the increased difficulty of raising The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. and an excess in others. But the average figure Paul, which was struggling already with the for winter wheat, the most important crop to be problem of maintaining its net earnings and watched at this season, was 80, only a fraction dividends through the callow days of its great below the condition reported on June 1, 1909, new Pacific Coast extension, lost nearly ten and with about three quarters of a million more points in the market value of its stock in a sinacres under cultivation than last year. This gle day; the stock has through June ruled at would promise a crop of winter wheat larger a figure more than twenty-five points below the than last year's and one perhaps second only price reached in the recovery from the panic. in size to the bumper yield of 493 million bush- The Great Northern Railway's stock, which els in 1906. Our farmers have, also, largely sold at 348 in 1906, and as high as 157 since the increased their operations in spring wheat, the panic, fell to 126. The common stock of the average this year being 19,742,000 acres, which United States Steel Corporation, which was is 1,340,000 acres more than was planted in quoted as high as 04% when it paid 4 per cent. 1000. As the weather in June, subsequent to dividends, fell in June, when it was on a regular the Government's report, has been quite favor- 5 per cent. basis, to 74. There were numerous able, there is promise of a larger spring wheat rumors of cancellation of orders given by the crop than last year, and even of the largest on railroads for equipment, and a general feeling

Several of the large New York sav-Lower ings banks are reducing the rate of interest paid to depositors from 4 per cent., the rate which has been customary during the past few years, to 3½ per cent. • The In the first days of June, Wall reduction is a direct result of the lower prices Street came to the most troublous now quoted for bonds,—state, municipal, and condition it had seen since the re- high-grade railroad bonds,-of the type in covery from the panic of 1907. The Govern- which it is permissible for savings banks to ment's injunction restraining the twenty-five invest their surplus. Thousands of people are railroads of the Middle West from raising their not only disappointed but much puzzled as freight rates came at a moment of distrust and well, by this. If these bonds in which savings anxious hesitation in industry and finance. banks may legally invest their funds are cheaper There had been a well-defined slackening in to buy, and pay the same rate of interest as betrade; crop conditions were as yet uncertain; fore, they argue that the logical step would be the railroads and other great industrial enter- to raise the rate paid depositors, instead of prises were finding it difficult or impossible to lowering it. The truth is, of course, that the persuade American investors to furnish the savings banks have already invested their funds money absolutely needed for extensions and in these bonds in past years, and at the higher improvements; the rate of wages had been prices. To be sure, their interest return is the largely increased, especially in the case of the same as it was when the bonds sold at the railroads, which had added, it is estimated, no higher prices; but their surplus has diminless than \$150,000,000 to their operating exished by just the amount of shrinkage in the

A savings bank must be, before all **Principles** other things, safe; and its safety is measured by the surplus it would and unexpected blow came to the one discern- have if it wound up its affairs, selling all of its ible helping factor in the railroads' economic securities at market prices and paying all of its problem, security prices gave way as they had depositors the amount of its deposits. It is a fact of importance bearing on the present situ-

A VIEW OF THE CAMPUS OF MARIETTA COLLEGE (OHIO)

ation that the surplus of the New York savings banks has been steadily diminishing for twenty years, and is now barely one half what it was in 1890. Some of the banks are in much quest for its proposed graduate school. The stronger condition than others, and it is a mat- amount of money that will become available ter of individual judgment and management for this purpose is not definitely known, but it as to whether any particular institution should is believed to be a least \$3,000,000. The antake the conservative step or not; but the nouncement of this gift led to the renewal of State banking authorities much prefer to see the offer, made a year ago by Mr. William uniform action in such a matter, as it is not Cooper Procter, of Cincinnati, to endow the considered a good thing for the community at graduate school with \$500,000, on condition large for certain banks to pay larger interest that a like sum should be provided for the than others, and weaken those others still fur- preceptorial system of the college. Mr. Procther by attracting the deposits that would nor- ter's offer had been further conditioned on the mally come to the less prosperous institutions. erection of a graduate building at a distance How the situation strikes a savings bank trustee from the college campus, and this condition and leading writer on the subject, Mr. John had brought on a discussion that led, last win-

raising of an amount that is now assured.

Princeton University has received University by the will of Mr. Isaac C. Wyman of Salem, Mass., a munificent be-Harsen Rhoades, is told by himself on page 88. ter, to the withdrawal of the original offer. The Wyman gift so changed the situation that the The seventy-fifth anniversary of university trustees were able to come to an the founding of Marietta College, agreement regarding the site of the graduation Ohio, was celebrated last month, school, and Mr. Procter renewed his gift on its in a manner and spirit befitting an historic original terms. This is a happy outcome, and commemoration; for the name of Marietta is higher education in America will undoubtedly associated with the Ordinance of 1787 and the be the gainer, but while Princeton is acquiring creation of the old Northwest Territory, from beautiful buildings to house her graduate which in process of time were organized the school, we should not overlook the needs of the great free States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, one institution in the country that had the cour-Michigan, and Wisconsin. President Taft age, a generation ago, to undertake university made reference to this fact in his address at work. It is at least doubtful whether Prince-Marietta on June 15. He also commended the ton's ideal scheme of graduate institutions zeal of the pioneer community for education would ever have been worked out if Johns and he had words of praise for the American Hopkins had not led the way thirty-four years small college as typified at Marietta and in ago. The university at Baltimore started almany other institutions which are to-day doing most without buildings and with little material useful and stimulating work in their respective equipment, but with high enthusiasm and an States. The Marietta celebration was the oc- energy that within twenty years brought great casion of a gathering of the representatives of things to pass in American academic life. As such colleges from far and near. Degrees were the work done by Johns Hopkins has been conferred and important gifts were announced, from the beginning a national work, the means including \$60,000 from the General Education to continue and expand that work should come Board. This gift was conditioned upon the from the nation rather than from the city of Baltimore. The \$2,000,000 required for addiDR. W. P. PEW, PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE, NORTH CAROLINA

tional endowment would serve the highest ends and should be speedily contributed.

Other Bifts Education announcements of the college commencement arose some months ago to the proposed acmen of the Western Reserve University. ooo for demonstration work in agriculture in cured, in order to enable the city to furnish South. This latter sum will be spent, as available sources of water supply, will be adeprevious appropriations have been, in fostering quate for the needs of San Francisco and ad-

the growth of high schools. Among the Southern colleges one of the notable events of the commencement season was the election of Dr. William Preston Few as president of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., to succeed President John C. Kilgo, who has been called to the office of Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Few has, for many years, been dean of the college, and has served as one of the editors of the South Atlantic Quarterly, a journal which well represents the progressive spirit of the new South. Announcement was made at the commencement exercises that Mr. B. N. Duke had given Trinity College \$100,000, in addition to an earlier gift of \$50,000, for the continuation of building plans.

The story of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, as told by Mr. Lippincott on page 65 of this REVIEW, is truly impressive. Here is a municipal work costing millions of dollars, and requiring the services of thousands of employees, which is being pushed to completion with an actual saving on at least one section of 40 per cent. from the estimated cost. The physical barriers encountered make the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct for New York City (with the possible exception of the tunneling under the Hudson) seem an easy task by comparison. Yet this trenching of two hundred miles of desert, with all the difficulties of housing and Another recent benefaction of im- caring for employees, goes bravely on. portance is the endowment of the country has had no finer example of municipal Ranken School of Mechanical efficiency than this. While Los Angeles is Trades of St. Louis, by David J. Ranken, Jr., assured of a water supply that will meet the the founder of the school, who has deeded needs of a million people, San Francisco is even to the institution his entire fortune of more now forced to practise the most rigid economy than \$3,000,000. This endowment will prob- in the use of her limited supply, and the outably make the Ranken School one of the largest look for the future is not altogether promising. institutions of its kind in the world. One of the It will be remembered that vigorous opposition season just closed was that of a gift of \$250,000 quisition of the Hetch-Hetchy valley in the made by Mr. H. M. Hanna of Cleveland, to Yosemite Forest Reserve for the purposes of the endowment fund of the medical depart- the San Francisco water supply. So powerful This was this opposition that an order was secured sum makes the first quarter of the additional from the Secretary of the Interior directing the endowment fund of \$1,000,000 which the uni- Board of Supervisors of San Francisco to show versity now plans to obtain for its medical col- cause why the Hetch-Hetchy valley and reserlege. At its last meeting, the General Educa- voir site should not be eliminated from the tion Board voted \$538,000 as a conditional permit to the city that had been granted by appropriation for the endowment funds of eight Secretary Garfield in 1908. A continuation of colleges. The board also appropriated \$113,- this order until June, 1911, has now been sethe South, and \$31,450 for the salaries and ex- necessary data and information to enable the penses of special professors of secondary edu- Interior Department to determine whether or cation in the several State universities in the not the Lake Eleanor Basin, together with other

Hetch-Hetchy valley. The decision of this these celebrations will be of the harmless, disquestion is virtually left, however, to a board play type, and will be under the supervision of of army engineers, and there will be no dispute experts. The city of Washington had a sucas to the impartiality and competence of such cessful "sane Fourth" last year that furnished a board to deal justly with the city of San not a single patient for the hospitals, whereas Francisco on the one hand, and the friends of on the preceding Fourth of July there were 104 conservation and scenic preservation on the accident cases. New York City is also taking other, in this somewhat complicated matter. up the idea of an improved Fourth of July company which controls the present supply, mittee appointed by Mayor Gaynor has arand declares itself absolved from responsibility, ranged an interesting program for the day, since steps have been taken to secure a munici- The centennial of the New York City Hall will water in her enlarged future.

Happily the movement for a safe Fourth " and sane celebration of Independence Day has been widely endorsed and promoted. The many articles in the maga-troops, including infantry, cavalry, field artilzines and newspapers, like that by Dr. Huber lery engineers, signal corps, hospital corps, and

jacent Bay cities without the inclusion of the certs. The fireworks that will find a place in Meanwhile, the city is at the mercy of the water celebration, and the Independence Day Compal plant. Whatever the decision of the board be celebrated, and there will be civic and miliof army engineers may be, it will be necessary tary parades, with patriotic societies in cosfor San Francisco to act promptly and with tume, as well as exercises for the children in the utmost possible expedition, if her popula- the recreation centers and athletic contests for tion is to be kept adequately supplied with the boys. At night there will be displays of aerial fireworks in the parks.

Chicago's "safe and sane Fourth" A Military Tournament for Chicago will be participated in by a full army division of United States in the June Review of Reviews, accom- army aviators with a Wright aeroplane. An panied as they have been with an array of historical pageant has been planned, with startling statistics of the loss of life as the result floats emblematic of important national events, of the use of dangerous fireworks on the Fourth and a parade in which will be represented the of July, have helped to awaken the people to various foreign nationalities that go to make the necessity for reform in our methods of up the population of Chicago After taking part celebration. Many communities have accord- in the Fourth of July celebration, the troops ingly taken steps to prohibit the use of dan- will remain in camp at Grant Park for ten days, gerous fireworks on the Fourth of July, and where they will give daily military exhibitions will substitute a celebration less harmful and illustrating the routine work of an army in more inspiring. The programs will generally actual war. The work of the various branches consist of parades and public meetings, with of the service will be exemplified, among the patriotic songs and orations, the reading of the most interesting features of which will be the Declaration of Independence, and band con- pontoon bridge building by the Engineer Corps, the operation of the field telegraph and the wireless stations by the Signal Corps, army aeroplane flights, and cavalry feats. The arena will be large enough to permit the various evolutions pertaining to a pitched battle, and will have a seating capacity of 40,000, three-quarters of which will be free to the public. General Frederick D. Grant will be in personal command of the encampment and tournament.

> America saw some remarkably Curtise's Flight Down fine aeroplane flights during the past month, and the art has accordingly been given a decided impetus in this country. Up to this time the long cross-country journeys through the air have been almost exclusively monopolized by foreigners. Now, however, the Albany-to-New York flight, for which we looked in vain during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, has been suc-

cessfully accomplished, Glenn Curtiss having, on May 29, won the \$10,000 prize offered by the New York World for this achievement. It took him exactly three hours and thirty-two minutes to get from Albany to Inwood, in New York City, including one stop of an hour at Poughkeepsie. The distance, according to the course followed, was 128 miles, the average speed of the machine having been a little over fifty miles an hour. After officially ending his flight at Inwood, Curtiss again rose and proceeded to Governor's Island, making these last fourteen miles in twenty-two minutes. The prize for this feat was valuable and the glory of the achievement great, but the trip was by no means without its moments of extreme hazard to Curtiss and his machine. Flying as he did over river, mountain, and valley, he several times encountered contrary currents of air that threatened him with disaster, but his skill and coolness brought him through in safety.

The great hero of aviation last Hamilton's month, however, was Charles K. Hamilton, a pupil of Mr. Curtiss, who had been doing more or less preliminary flying in the recent past. Hamilton, on June 13, made the round trip from New York to Philadelphia, over an uncharted course, covering the distance of 172 miles in three hours and twenty-nine minutes of actual flight. Starting from Governor's Island at 7:43 in the morning, he made the eighty-six miles to Philadelphia in a flight of two hours and forty-five minutes without a single mishap. An immense crowd, including Governor Stuart and various other officials, gave the daring aviator an enthusiastic reception when he arrived at Philadelphia at 9:28. After examining his machine and taking some lunch, Hamilton began his return trip at

"THE WORLD DO MOVE!"

(Apropos of Glenn Curtiss's aeroplane flight from Albany to New York)

From the Inter-Ocean (Chicago)

11:30 and got as far as South Amboy, N. J., when some defective spark plugs and an accident to his propeller delayed him for five hours and twenty minutes. He finally dropped down at Governor's Island at 6:40 p. m., well within the conditions set for the New York Times prize, which allowed twenty-four hours for the trip and an unlimited number of stops. Some notable aerial achievements took place abroad last month. Jacques de Lesseps on May 21 duplicated Bleriot's historic cross-channel flight, and an Englishman, the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, on June 2 properly capped this feat by flying from Dover to France and returning without having made a stop. cially interesting from a military standpoint is the aeroplane trip accomplished by Captain Marconnet and Lieutenant Fequant of the French Army. In one machine, on June 9, they flew from Chalons to Vincennes, a distance of 110 miles, without stopping once. In the not-distant future we shall undoubtedly see some even longer cross-country flights than these, judging by the handsome prizes that have now been offered. For a trip from New York to St. Louis (1000 miles), the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch have offered a prize of \$30,000; the New York Times and the Chicago Evening Post have offered \$25,000 for a flight from New York to Chicago (950 miles); the London Daily Mail has offered \$50,000 for a flight from London to Edinburgh (800 miles), and numerous smaller prizes have been offered for various other flights.

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GLENN CURTISS IN HIS AEROPLANE AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR

(After his successful flight from Albany,

GLENN CURTISS FLYING OVER WEST POINT, MAY 29

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, WHO WILL SUCCEED EARL GREY AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

Agreeing Upon A few days before the tribunal at agreeing upon the boundary line, in dispute and the umpire of its deliberations. authority from London to affix his signature tection before it." to the Pecuniary Claims Treaty with Great Britain, which provides for disposing of, by States and any British colony.

The term of office of Earl Grey, as Betirement Governor-General, will have expired before the opening of the next session of the Canadian Parliament. It is the universal testimony of the Canadian press in both English and French that (we quote from Canadian Life and Resources) "no man ever vacated the high office of Governor-General more deserving than Earl Grey of the tribute of praise of Parliament, and the affectionate remembrance of the Canadian people." The retiring statesman was a good friend of the United States, and the American people will not soon forget his pleasing and efficient personality. It has been officially announced that, in accordance with one of the latest expressed wishes of his brother, the late King Edward, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and uncle of present British King, will succeed Earl Grey, although it is not expected that he will take up his official duties before the autumn. The Duke is sixty years of age and has seen more than forty years of service in the British army, both at home and abroad.

More important even than the set-Arbitration tlement of the venerable fisheries on a High Plane problem now before the Hague The Hague had begun to listen to Tribunal, is the very high conception of the with Canada the first speeches of the British and dignity and future possibilities of the Perma-American counsel in the great fisheries case nent Court of International Arbitration, which now before it, Secretary Knox and the British is set forth in the opening speech of Dr. Hein-Ambassador at Washington signed a treaty rich Lammasch, the president of the tribunal since 1783, between American and Canadian assuming the presidency Dr. Lammasch, who territory in the Province of New Brunswick and is a professor of law in the University of Vithe State of Maine. This action, only awaiting enna, a member of the Upper House of the the approval of the United States Senate, set. Austrian Parliament and an eminent authority tles the one remaining boundary question be- on jurisprudence, delivered a brief but notetween the United States and the Dominion. worthy speech to the court and the counsel for The present era of good feeling, following the the United States, Great Britain and Canada. recent tariff agreement, was particularly aus- Through every sentence of the address runs picious for the settlement of this last point at the idea of a permanent and truly judicial issue between the two countries. Early in tribunal and a very high conception of the March, it will be remembered, the Waterways judicial function to be performed by this court Treaty was ratified. This not only fixes the in this and future cases, quite distinct from Great Lake water boundaries between the the ordinary diplomatic ideas of ordinary United States and Canada, but also provides arbitral tribunals. The greatest powers of for an equitable disposition of the waters to the world, said Dr. Lammasch, have subbe withdrawn for power purposes. Finally, mitted of their free will to this court, and Ambassador Bryce has now been given "nations of minor forces have found their pro-

Matters of great importance have been adjusted means of arbitration, any questions at issue, in these modest provisional testions of sovereignty involving the most delicate questions of sovereignty in these modest provisional rooms, some of them now or in the future, between the United and national pride, all implicating intricate problems of international law.

Characterizing the fisheries case as one of great gravity and complexity, Dr. Lammasch continued in these words:

And now these two nations, to which the world is indebted for so much of its progress in every sphere of human thought and action, have agreed to submit their long standing conflict to the arbitration of this tribunal. . . . In so doing, these governments have set an example for the whole community of nations and have acquired a new ment in the sublime cause of international justice and peace.

As to the intentions and spirit of the court, Dr. Lammasch said.

Be assured, gentlemen representing the litigant parties, that all we arbitrators are imbued with the sense of our responsibility, not only to the governments which honored us with their confidence and to the two great nations they represent, but also to the noble idea of international arbitration so dear to all of us.

Every sentence rendered by this court ought to be, by virtue of its impartiality and equity, a new marble pillar to sustain the ideal palace of justice and peace.

The Sweet of The remarks of this Austrian jurist will be particularly gratifying to all American lovers of peace and justice. Never before, it may be said, have we approached an arbitration court in just the spirit in which we are submitting this case of ours to The Hague. The American people are not asking their representatives at the Dutch capital to conduct the usual game of diplomacy. The American case, in common with the British and Canadian contentions, consists of a dignified presentation of facts to a friendly, impartial and upright tribunal, for the sake of securing an upright, accurate and just settlement. Secretary Knox, in his address on "The Spirit and Purpose of American Diplomacy," delivered on June 15, at the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, gave felicitous expression to this general idea and its inevitable peaceful purposes animating our government." when he said:

If this Government can help to upbuild its neighbors and promote the thought that the capital of the more advanced nations of the world would be better employed in assisting the peaceful development of those more backward, than in financing wars, it is such a deviation from traditions as the American people will approve.

Several new developments in the war in seemingly endless civil war of Nicaragua have marked the progress of the past few weeks. Late in May there were reports of a serious defeat of the armies of Provisional President Madriz by the generals of Estrada. Almost immediately following came the news that the gunboat Venus, cooperating with the Madriz forces, was attempting to blockade the port of Bluefields, then under the domination of the Estrada faction. By the authority of Secretary Knox, Commander Gilmer of the American gunboat Paducah,

DE. BEINRICH LAMMASCH, PRESIDENT OF THE BAGUE TRIBUNAL WHICH IS BEARING THE FISHERIES CASE

results upon the future of the world. "The history of American diplomacy," said Mr. Knox, "the history of the conduct of our relations with all other nations plainly indicates the just and peaceful purposes animating our government."

Undoubtedly the Secretary of State voiced the sentiment of many successive administrations and of the great body of the American people when he said:

at once notified the Venus that future interference with American vessels would not be tolerated, and that, considering the extent of American interests in Bluefields, a bombard-ment of that town would not be permitted. The attitude of the United States, said Secretary Knox, in his instructions to Commander Gilmer, remains the same as set forth in the letter from the Department to the Nicaraguan Minister in December last.

Inasmuch as this [the United States] Government recognizes neither faction as Government of Nicaragua, but merely as in de facto control of portions of the country, proclamations on either part which are inconsistent with this attitude are without effect on the United States and its

right of either faction to seize American vessels or property without consent of and recompense to the owners.

President Madriz at once despatched a long telegram to President Taft protesting against the attitude of the United States as unfair.

Crowder, now assistant to the Judge-Advocate-General of the United States Army, headed the commission which revised the code of the Republic of Cuba, and is an eminent authority on President, then Judge, Taft, and one of the Lord Crewe, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Bir-

This Government denies the delegates of the United States to the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile. Dr. Paul Reinsch is professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin. He was a delegate to the third Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro in 1906. The Hon. Lamar C. Quintero is a well-known lawyer and journalist of New Orleans, and particularly American Dela- Early last month the American conversant with Latin-American affairs. Prof. gates to Buenos delegates to the Fourth Pan-Ameri- David Kinley, director of the school of comcan Conference, which is to begin merce at the University of Illinois, is author of its sessions on July 10, set sail for Buenos several works on financial and economic sub-Aires. They are all gentlemen of experience, jects. Mr. John Barrett, director of the Interattainments in diplomacy and modern views national Bureau of American Republics, will as to the larger aspects of trade. The Hon. also attend the conference as head of that insti-Henry White, chairman of the delegation, has tution, but not as a delegate. Three secrebeen Ambassador of the United States to taries have been selected, the first being Prof. France and also to Italy. Col. Enoch H. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University.

Lord Curzon, in his speech made a The Situation few days after the funeral of the late King Edward, suggested that Spanish language and law. Mr. Lewis Nixon, each of the two great political parties in Enga business man of large and varied interests, has land should nominate five of its leaders and built a number of battleships for the United meet under the presidency of the speaker of the States, and is an expert in international trade. House of Commons for the purpose of recasting relations. Prof. John Bassett Moore, a pub- the constitution of Great Britain, with a view to licist of international fame, was First Assistant changing radically the character of the Upper Secretary of State in 1898, Secretary and Coun- House and its relation to the other branch of sel to the Peace Commission at Paris, and agent Parliament. Several weeks later Premier of the United States before the American- Asquith and Mr. Balfour, the leader of the op-Canadian Arbitration Tribunal in 1904. Dr. position, in a number of private meetings agreed Bernard Moses, professor of history and politi- to commit the decision in this matter of the cal science in the University of California, was a veto power of the House of Lords to such a member of the Philippine Commission under conference. The conferrees are the Premier.

> rell, representing the Government, and Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor and Mr. Austin Chamberlain on behalf of the opposition. The meetings of the conference which were secret were begun on June 17.

Such a compro-Compromise mise was inevitable. The Liberals were intent on the urgent business of the session, that is to say, the budget and the enactment into law of such legislation as has arisen from the change of sovereigns. Under this head are included the proposed modification of the royal coronation oath regard-

THE VETO GAME IN ENGLAND

Ma. Asquits (to Lord Lansdowne) "While you're thinking out your next move, I'll just see to a few little domestic details."

From Punch (London)

ing Roman Catholic beliefs, the provision the assassination of the Egyptian Prime for a regency and the increase of the Minister, Boutros Pasha, whose death, it will King's civil list. The Government, therefore, be remembered, was the occasion of Mr. does not desire to rush matters. The Con-Roosevelt's rigorous and much discussed adservatives, on the other hand, are not quite sure dress, last March, before the University of of the future actions of the new King. Their Cairo. Sir Edward admitted that there had political agents report, almost with unanimity, been delay in punishing the murderer, an unthat the prospects of the Liberals have im- avoidable delay, he said. He then added: proved since the passing of the Budget. They believe that a new dissolution of Parliament, instead of improving their own position, would result in a loss of from 20 to 30 seats. The Conservative journals, therefore, welcome the pause necessitated by the King's death, and to but one result—to more assertion of our authors to but one result—to more assertion of our authors to but one result—to more assertion of our authors to but one result—to more assertion of our authors to but one result—to more assertion of our authors. refer to it as the "Truce of God." They in- ity. timate further that the part in the campaign to be played by their party would be, in effect, the support of the Government "in all non-contentious legislation" including in that term future budgets on the principle of that right? First of all, it will be useful to rethe one just adopted, with the question of the count how Britain got into Egypt. After the House of Lords in abeyance. Naturally the effection of Napoleon's administrative force by Irish Nationalists and the radical Labor men the British, in 1801, Egypt remained for more would oppose such an agreement. They are than half a century a Turkish province, its intent upon forcing, by parliamentary strat- political status clear, but its economic and egy, the enactment into law of measures deeply social condition uncertain and rapidly retroconcerning their own political faiths. The grading. French influence again became imearly days of the present month, however, portant in the early fifties of the past century, should see some more or less workable com- and the Khedive, Said, favored the Suez Canal, promise agreed upon by the Government and which was then being built, and other French Opposition leaders.

Roosevelt Government against "over-sentimentality" in bondholders. Egypt, was delivered on May 31. The first indication of the spirit in which the ex-President's strictures were received by official Britain was the news that the Foreign Office had decided to increase the military force in lers General were appointed, one by France Egypt by two battalions of infantry and one and one by England. In 1870 Ismail was regiment of cavalry. Only a few days later, forced to abdicate. Under his son, Tewfik, a Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for serious rebellion, led by the famous Arabi ment undersood and "did not take exception" a decree published in 1883, omitted from the to Mr. Roosevelt's point of view. Mr. Balfour, "control," and the government was reorgan-

to but one result-to more assertion of our author-

Has Britain a right to be in Egypt, How Britain Came into as Mr. Roosevelt put it, and if so, Egypt what is she doing to demonstrate enterprises. His successor, Ismail, a brilliant, reckless man, almost ruined the country by his Colonel Roosevelt's London Guild- extravagance and borrowing. By the year hall speech praising the work of 1875, with a public debt of close on to \$500,000,-British administrators in Uganda ooo, the country was bankrupt, and Great and the Sudan, and warning the British Britain and France stepped in on behalf of the

Guaranteeing A European "Commission of Control" over Egyptian finance was Egyptian Finance established, and two Comptrol-Foreign Affairs, arose in the House of Com- Pasha, would have hopelessly split the country mons, and declared that he had seen and ap- had not England intervened and restored the proved of Mr. Roosevelt's address before it authority of the Khedive. Not participating was delivered, and that the British Govern- in this intervention, France was, as the result of the leader of the Opposition, followed with ized. An English financial advisor was apa statement to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt pointed "without whose concurrence no had said "nothing that was not sensible," financial decision can be taken." Egypt reand that he, Mr. Roosevelt, realized more mains a tributary state of the Turkish Empire, clearly the actual state of affairs in Egypt and is governed by a Khedive, the present ruler than most of the English radical critics of his being Abbas Hilmi. It has been said that speech. The Foreign Secretary then, in an since 1882, Egypt has been under the nominal swer to an interpellation, discussed at length autocracy of the Turkish Sultan, the legal

SIR ELDON GORST, GREAT BRITAIN'S REPRESEN-TATIVE IN FGYPT

British agent is Sir Eldon Gorst, who succeeded addresses on Egyptian affairs. Cromer in 1906. Six years ago the Anglo-French agreement recognized the status quo, the French government declaring that it would not obstruct the action of the British ain's position in Egypt.

could be best obtained by developing its natural Diet, it was made the subject of vast, well-

resources through irrigation. The well-organized system of irrigation by which the river Nile is made to fertilize a larger portion of the country than ever before, noteworthy features of the system being the immense dams at Assuan and Assiut, has vastly increased the economic efficiency of Egypt. Education has been organized and improved. The army has been put on a better footing, there has been considerable railroad building during the past few years, and the foreign trade of the country has steadily bettered since British occupancy began. Half of Egypt's trade is with Britain, the greater part of her exports being made up of the famous Egyptian cotton.

The gradual progress of education and general economic betterment Nationelists has, during the past decade, made inevitable the rise of the Nationalist movement. The Nationalist party, which is a growing faction, demands a greater participation in the government. For several years it has conducted an anti-British agitation, which has not always stopped at violence. In all fairness, it may be said that, as yet, Egypt can not stand by itself. Some power must guarantee its solvency to its European creditors. This is what Britain is doing. But the British authorities have hesitated to apply severity in cases of misgovernment and violence. Eastern peoples are quite prone to misunderstand indecision, autocracy of the Khedive, but the actual even if caused by the best intentions. It was autocracy of Lord Cromer. The present this to which Mr. Roosevelt referred in his

Almost immediately upon his re-A Weak turn to Berlin, after attending the Chancellor funeral of King Edward of Enggovernment in Egypt in any way whatso- land, upon which occasion he made a deep This agreement also simplified the impression by his kingly dignity and the vigor handling of the Egyptian debt, provided for of his physique, the German Kaiser found the raising of the necessary funds, and may himself confronted by more than one serious be said to have legalized internationally Brit- national and personal problem. We have been recording in these pages, from month to month, the progress of that highly unpopular measure. How Britain I nere can be no doubt that under miscalled a franchise reform bill, which Chan-Has "Made British domination Egypt has cellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his capacity There can be no doubt that under miscalled a franchise reform bill, which Changreatly benefited. The system of of Prussian Minister of State, some weeks ago justice has been greatly improved by the estab- succeeded in getting passed through the upper lishment of courts composed equally of British house of the Diet. This measure, while it proand native judges, although in the lower grade posed changing the present franchise qualifi-courts the weakness for delay and corruption cations, still reserved many exclusive privihas made the administration of justice very leges to the propertied classes. It was vigordifficult. The British régime has been marked ously and persistently opposed not only by all by the completion of many public works and the radical political elements of Prussia, but the inauguration of others. It has been recog- also by the great mass of the people. Before nized that the financial solvency of the country and after its passage by the upper house of the

sistent in the German press last month.

the German Colonial Secretary. Dr. von cially, are among the most stable of nations. Demburg, who is a modern, progressive statesman, has always opposed the government policy of taxing the German colonies in South West Africa to pay the expenses of the war of their subjugation. But he has been unable to inating in Russian politics, are furnished by two convince the Reichstag, and now, apparently, finds no alternative except resignation. He bas been succeeded by Dr. Friedrich von Lindequist, formerly Under-Secretary. sonally, Kaiser Wilhelm has not been well during the past few weeks. Certain blood troubles that have made his people anxious more than once during his reign have reappeared, and late last month his physicians reported that severe though not serious abcesses on his knee and arm prevent his appearing in public or following his favorite exercise of horseback riding. The birth of several royal babies during the past year in Germany has severely taxed the Kaiser's purse, and be has asked the Prussian Diet for an increase in his civil list. The legislators have responded by authorizing an increase of two million marks (\$500,000) a year.

When the French Parliament meets in the early autumn, Premier Briand, who remains the strongest political personality in France, will have ready his program of legislation. This will include a measure for the reinstatement of the "scrutin de liste," a modification of what is known to the rest of the world as proportional representation, with a six-year term and the election of one third of the deputies every two years.

ordered popular demonstrations, engineered It will also advocate the consolidation and chiefly by the Socialist party at many widely protection of the State school system and pro-separated points throughout Germany. When pose a number of labor laws, some dealing with the bill was introduced in the Landtag (the the making of collective contracts, and others lower house of the Diet) it occasioned a long- providing for the extension of a credit system drawn-out and bitter debate. On the final for workmen. The novel provision of making vote, the deputies threw out the measure, and one third of the members of the lower house then the Chancellor announced that the Gov- returnable every second year for a term of six emment had abandoned it. This failure of the years will result in transforming the French Minister to carry out a real reform measure Parliament into a continuous body. This will has occasioned a great deal of adverse criticism radically affect the future course of French in the press. The Kaiser himself, moreover, is politics, since the partisan character of a body reported to have expressed himself as "bitterly thus constituted is very unlikely to be changed disappointed" over the "bungling" of his by a single election. Almost all the legislation Chancellor. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has in France during the past decade has given not been generally successful in his policies, evidence of the stability of the Republic. and reports of his early resignation were per- Under the premiership of four men of such radically different personal dispositions and political inclinations as Waldeck-Rousseau, Other Troubles While the Prussian Diet was re- Combes, Clemenceau and Briand, uninterjecting the Chancellor's reform bill, rupted progress along the same lines has been the Kaiser was listening to the evident. Far from being a revolutionary and resignation of Dr. Bernhard von Dernburg, fickle people, the French, politically and so-

> Striking evidences of the decided The Reastion reactionary tendencies that are now, Russia and have been for some time, dom-

THE MODERN DIOGENES

DR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG "What are you looking for, your Majesty?"
THE KAISER: "I seek an Imperial Chancellor" From Ulk (Berlin)

publicly announced decisions of the imperial government at St. Petersburg. These are to complete the Russification of Finland, and to rigorously apply the anti-Jewish laws, passed better understanding of the place of the emmore than a quarter of a century ago, by expire in the modern world, and a more reason-April, it will be remembered, Czar Nicholas foreigner. For years the opposition to the Finnish Diet." This measure, although un- cause of the revolutionary movement, which, facts, however, as they are reported from many Dr. Gilbert Reid. The institute publishes a elty, from most of the Russian cities, and even out a series of modern histories of modern from some of the so-called settlement districts, western nations designed to give the Chinese a where, by law, Hebrews are permitted to reside proper idea of the Occident. This organization unmolested. According to the St. Petersburg is managed by a board of directors composed correspondent of the London Times, "there is of equal numbers of Chinese and foreigners. no longer any doubt that the persecution move- Its work has the official sanction of the government has the support of the highest and most ment at Peking. responsible authorities."

Political changes in China since **Progress** the death, nearly two years ago, of fully established. Some of these reforms are obligations of a new foreign loan. steadily raised.

With this improvement in modern New Attitude training and the acquisition of Foreigners knowledge, there is coming a pelling from Russia proper, and from all the able attitude towards foreigners. The Chinaimperial domain, except the so-called "Iewish man now hates the reigning Manchu dynasty Pale," all persons of the Hebrew race. Early in more than he hates the greedy, overbearing issued a manifesto ordering the Duma to pass alien reigning family at Peking has been growa bill applying to Finland "all the laws of im- ing, until to-day (as Mr. Adachi points out on perial importance without the consent of the another page this month) it is the principal constitutional according to the historic, legal increased by oppressive economic conditions relations between Finland and the imperial and ignorant superstition, has attained omicrown, was enacted into law by a substantial nous proportions during the past few weeks. majority on June 10. This means the end of Much has been done toward making the Chinese Finnish autonomy. It is not quite clear just understand western ways by the International what has been the immediate instigation of the Institute of China, a unique organization present wave of anti-Jewish feeling. The founded in 1897 by an American missionary, sections of Russia, indicate that the Jews are number of periodicals in Chinese, gives courses being expelled, in many cases with great cru- of lectures and will, in the near future, bring

The final settlement of the much Railroad discussed Hankow-Szechuen Rail-Finanway loan was made late in May, a that remarkable woman, the Em- definite agreement being signed by representapress Dowager, and her weakling son, the Emtives of groups of British, French, German and peror, Kwangsiu, have been more radical than American bankers. Provision was made for a has been realized in the west. A series of loan to the Chinese Government of \$30,000,000 changes in administrative procedure were be- for railroad construction "on a basis of gun immediately upon the accession of the absolute equality between the four groups." present infant Emperor, that is to say, upon the Formal approval by the Government at establishment of the regency under Prince Peking is all that is lacking to make Chun. These changes have been in the direction this effective. There may be some difficulty of increased participation in government by the in securing such approval, as the provincial people. Promises were made some years ago governments, saturated as they are by the new of the granting of a constitution and a real spirit of reform and nationalism, may refuse parliament as soon as certain reforms had been to authorize the taxes necessary to meet the now accomplished facts. Provincial Assem- Hankow-Szechuen railroad is intended to deblies have been in working order throughout velop the Yangtse valley. It will be 600 miles the Empire for a year. An edict abolishing long and will tap the very heart of China. In slavery was recently issued from Peking. the North, Russia and Japan still control the Newspapers have multiplied until China now vast resources of Manchuria and Mongolia, has a daily press conducted with ability and despite the unwillingness of Peking and the dignity. Immense interest is being taken in more or less concerted opposition of western education. In spite of many setbacks and Europe and the United States. Immense, much confusion and waste the general educa- almost incredibly vast mineral and agricultural tional status of China is unoubtedly being riches await the exploiter of these ancient but as yet undeveloped regions.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From May 21 to June 20, 1910)

PROCESDINGS IN CONGRESS

May 23.—The Senate passes the Naval appropriation bill (\$134,000,000), providing for the construction of two first-class battleships.

May 24.—The House adopts an amendment to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, providing \$250,000 for the work of the Tariff Board.

May 26 —In the Senate, the Cummins amendment to the Railroad bill, requiring approval of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is rejected.

May 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) denies the charges of corruption in connection with

June 1.—The Senate rejects amendments to the Railroad bill re-enacting the commodities clause and providing for physical valuation.

June 3.—The Senate passes the Administration's Interstate Commerce (or Railroad) bill, as amended, by a vote of 50 to 12.

June 4.—The House passes the Sundry Civil appropriation bill (\$110,000,000).

June 6. —The House passes a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate employer's liability and workmen's compensation.

June 9.—The House passes the Postal Savings-Bank bill by vote of 195 to 101.

June 13.—The Senate passes the Sundry Civil bill, including therein an appropriation of \$250,000 for the Tariff Board.

June 15.—In the Senate, the Public Land Withdrawal bill is passed....The House passes the bill providing new civil government for Porto

June 16,-The Senate passes the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico.

June 17.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the Railroad bill....The House adopts a rule whereby a majority of its membership may recall a bill or resolution from committee.

June 18.—The House adopts the conference reports on the Railroad and Statehood bills.

June 20 -In the Senate, a resolution is adopted to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) ... The House passes a bill requiring oceangoing vessels carrying more than fifty passengers to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

May 27.—President Tast appoints his secretary, Fred W. Carpenter, to be minister to Morocco.... The New York Legislature adjourns; Governor Hughes issues a call for it to meet in special session on June 20,

May 28 -D. W. Holstiaw, a Democratic mentber of the Illinois State Senate, confesses before a grand jury that he received \$3200 for voting for the election of United States Senator Lorimer. . . . Congressional inquiry is ended.

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HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO (Mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility)

May 31.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering freight-rate reductions in the Missouri and Denver rate cases; the corporation-tax cases are ordered reargued. Increases in Western freight rates are halted by an injunction obtained by the Attorney-General in the United States District Court at Hannibal, Mo.

June 1 — Charles D. Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is appointed Secretary to the President.

June 2. John A. Dix is chosen chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee.

June 3.—The Louisiana House approves the income-tax amendment, the Senate having rejected it.

June 4.—Congressional primaries are held throughout Pennsylvania; Representative Dalzell (Rep.) narrowly escapes defeat for renomination.

June 6.-Western railroad presidents, in conference with President Taft and other Government officials, agree to suspend increases in rates until the pending interstate commerce bill goes into effect.

June 7.—The presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, and the Southern Railway confer with President Taft and agree to suspend proposed rate increases until the Interstate Commerce Commission passes upon them.Ex-Governor Broward (Dem.) defeats Sen-Final argument by counsel in the Ballinger-Pinchot ator Taliaferro in the Florida Senatorial primaries.Governor Vessey, "progressive" Republican,

GOV. A. O. EBERHART, OF MINNESOTA

(Now serving out the unexpired term of Governor Johnson, and who will be the Republican candidate for Governor next fall)

is renominated in the South Dakota primaries. . .Governor Carroll (Rep.) is nominated for reelection in the Iowa primaries; Congressman Hull (Rep.) is defeated for renomination by S. F. Prouty, "progressive" candidate... President Talt appoints William D. Crum (a negro), of South Carolina, to be minister to Liberia.

une 8.—Governor Hughes vetoes the primary bill passed at the recent session of the New York Legislature.

June 9.—Wisconsin Republicans, in convention near Changsha, China. at Milwaukee, strongly indorse President Taft's

June 10.—Arkansas Republicans nominate Andrew I. Rowland for Governor.... Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, is convicted in New York of conspiracy to defraud the Government,

June 13 -A special committee appointed to investigate the management of the City Record, the

June 15.—Pennsylvania Democrats nominate Webster Grim for Governor...Frederick W. Plaisted, Mayor of Augusta, is nominated for Governor of Maine at the Democratic State Con-

June 20.—President Tast signs the bill granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico..... The New York Legislature convenes in special session to consider direct nominations and legislative corruption

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-PORRIGN

May 22.—Elections are held in half the Belgian districts; a combination of Socialists and Liberals fails to overthrow the Clerical majority in the parliament.

May 23 — The Danish cabinet resigns, owing to the severe defeat of the Radicals in the recent general election.

May 24.—An edict issued in Peking orders decimal coinage.

May 29.—It is reported from Bluefields, Nicaragua, that the Madriz forces have been repulsed, with great loss, by General Estrada.

May 30.—General Botha, as Premier and Min-ister of Agriculture, forms the first cabinet of United South Africa.

May 31.—The royal proclamation of the Union of South Africa is read at Pretoria.

June 2.—The Hungarian elections result in increased Government majorities over the parties headed by Kossuth and Justh.

June 3.—Juan Vincente Gomez is inaugurated as president of Venezuela.

June 6.—Bernhard Dernburg, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigns.

June 7.—Troops are dispatched to quell the Maya Indian uprising in Yucatan, Mexico.

June 8.—The British Parliament reassembles at London.

June 9.—The Duke of Connaught, it is announced in London, will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.

June 10.—Sir Charles Hardinge is appointed Viceroy of India, succeeding the Earl of Minto.

June 17.—The Da Veiga Progressive cabinet in Portugal resigns.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

May 21.—Ecuador and Peru accept the offer of mediation by the United States, Brazil, and Argentina.

May 22.—A treaty between the United States and Canada, signed at Washington, settles the disputed coast boundary between New Brunswick and Maine.

Serious anti-foreign rioting recurs May 23

May 24.—The Hankow & Sze-Chuen Railway loan agreement is signed at Paris.

May 25.—France and Great Britain submit a proposition to Russia and Italy which would, in effect, restore Turkish suzerainty over the island of Crete.

May 31.—It is announced at Washington that the mediators in the Ecuador-Peru imbroglio have requested the withdrawal of troops from the official publication of New York City, reports frontier.... Chinese warships and troops are waste amounting to more than \$400,000 annually. sent to Nanking, where an anti-foreign outbreak is feared.

June t — Dr. Lammasch, as president, opens the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

June 3.—Ecuador and Peru agree to withdraw their troops from the common frontier in order to facilitate arbitration.

June 8.—It is announced at Tokio that complete agreement has been reached between Russia and Japan on Far Eastern matters.

AERONAUTICS

May 21.—Jacques de Lesseps, a Frenchman, comes the English Channel in a monoplane.Maurice Farman, with a passenger, flies from Beauce to Etanges, France, a distance of fifty miles.

May 26.—Louis Paulhan ascends to a height estimated at 4800 feet at Verona, Italy.

May 29.—Glenn H. Curtiss flies from Albany to New York, with one stop; distance, 137 miles; time (excluding stop), 2 hours and 32 minutes.

June 2.—Charles Stewart Rolls, the British sportsman, accomplishes a flight across the English Channel and back, without stop, using a Wright machine.

June 9. Two French army officers (Lieutenant Fequant and Captain Marconnet), with a Farman biplane, fly from Chalons to Vincennes without descent; distance, 110 miles; time, 2 hours and 30 miuutes.

June 13.—Charles K. Hamilton, using a Curtiss machine, flies from New York to Philadelphia, and back, with two stops; distance, 172 miles; time, 3 hours and 29 minutes... Walter S. Brookins mangurates the Indianapolis aviation meet by ascending, in a Wright machine, to a height of

June 17.-Walter S. Brookins ascends at Indianapolis to a height of more than 4500 feet.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

May 21.—The Erie Railroad grants wage increases to conductors and trainmen amounting to about 9 per cent.

May 23.—Receivers are appointed for the Chicago Railways Company.

May 24.—The General Education board distributes \$538,000 among eight colleges and appropriates \$113,000 for agricultural demonstration work in the South....Twenty-four lives are ket in the sinking of the British freight steamer Shorymore by a German bark in the English Channel.

May 25.-An issue of \$10,000,000 Big Four rail- June 14-17.-The destruction of life and propway bonds is subscribed in full at Paris.

May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge University....John W. Gates pledges \$250,000 toward the establishment of a university at Port Arthur, Texas....The French submarine Pluviose is sunk alter a collision in the English Channel; her crew of twenty-six are drowned.

May 27.—The new battleship South Carolina makes a world's record for accuracy with 12-inch guas.

May 31.—Theodore Roosevelt delivers an address at the Guildhall, London, on receiving the freedom of the city, in which he urges a continuance of good government in Egypt.

June 1.—The British Antarctic expedition, headed by Captain Scott, starts from London on its Journey to the South Pole.

June 5.—Howard M. Hanna, of Cleveland, gives \$250,000 to the medical department of Western Reserve University.

June 6.—The International Horse Show is opened in London with a fair number of American entries.

From the American Press Association, N. Y.

MR. ROOSEVELT WITH CAPT. HANS RUSER OF THE "AUGUSTE VICTORIA" ON THE RETURN VOYAGE TO AMERICA

in History" (see page 100) ... Severe earth shocks are felt in southern Italy; scores of persons are killed by falling buildings.

June 9 .-- William Cooper Procter's offer of \$500,000 for a graduate college is accepted by Princeton University; Mrs. Russell Sage offers \$150,000 to complete the Sage Dormitories.

The corner-stone of the New York Military Academy's new building is laid at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

June 12.—David J. Rankin, Jr , gives more than \$3,000,000 to the School of Mechanical Trades, in St. Louis, which he founded.

June 13.-Thirty-two persons lose their lives when a water tank on the roof of the Montreal Herald building falls through to the cellar.

June 14. The World's Missionary Conference is opened at Edinburgh.

erty in Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary from cloudbursts and torrential rains exceeds all records; more than 600 persons are known to have been drowned in Hungary.

June 17-19.—Swollen rivers cause much property loss in the valleys of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

June 17.—James A. Patten and seven others are indicted by federal grand jury in New York City for conspiring to monopolize the raw-cotton in-

June 18.—Ex-President Roosevelt is enthusiastically welcomed in New York City on his return from his African and European trip.

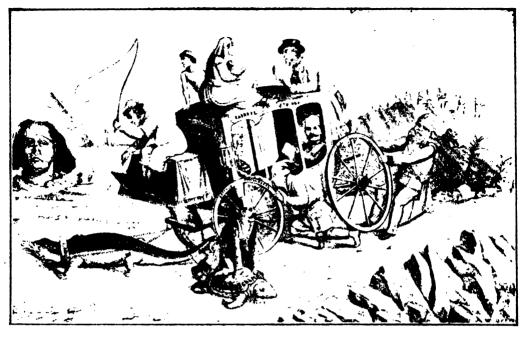
OBITUARY

May 21.—Jules Renard, the noted French dramatist, 46.

May 22.-William Phipps Blake, the geologist, 84.

May 24.—Charles C. Dickinson, the New York banker, 39 ... William Grey, Earl of Stamford, 60.

May 25 - George Frederick Barker, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Pennsyl-June 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt lectures before vania, 70....Capt. John Pembroke Jones, a vet-the University of Oxford on "Biological Analogies" eran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 85.



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTIES IN EGYPT

'(The Italian cartoonist shows the Sphinx weeping over the vanished peace of the Pharaohal England is represented as humble and feeble, but the British army is tugging with might and main at the "Policy of Repression" wheel of the vice-regal coach of the Egyptian Government. Meanwhile the driver, Anarchy, is doing his utmost to arouse the Egyptian Crocodile by vigorously lashing it. Probably he will next turn his attention to the Egyptian army riding on the tortoise.)—From Il Papegallo (Bologna).

May 27.—Robert Koch, the famous bacteriologist, 66 (see page 42)...Ex-Congressman Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana, 50.

May 28.—Page M. Baker, managing editor of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, 70.

May 29.—Brig.-Gen. Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. A., retired, 79... Ex-Mayor George A. Hibbard, of Boston, 44.

May 30.—Charles H. Treat, formerly Treasurer of the United States, 68....Sidney Webster, of New York, an eminent authority on international law, 82.

June 1.—Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the noted English etcher, 91.... Elizabeth Blackwell, a pioneer woman physician widely known in Europe and the United States, 89.

June 2.—Joseph S. Harris, formerly president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 74....Ex-Gov. John H. Mickey, of Nebraska, 64.

June 4.—Edward Jenkins, the English editor and writer of political pamphlets, 71...Edward J. Schwartz, of Philadelphia, playwright and dramatic critic, 62...Mary Elizabeth Dewey, of Boston, a well-known author, 89.

June 5.—William Sidney Porter ("O. Henry"), the writer of short stories, 43.

June 6.—Jonathan C. Royle, a well-known Western jurist, 82.

June 7.—Goldwin Smith, the Canadian publicist, 86 (see page 41)....Sir William F. Butler, a distinguished British army officer, 72.

June 8.—Stephen W. Dana, D.D., a prominent Philadelphia clergyman, 70....Dr. Henry G. Piffard, of New York, an expert on skin diseases, 68.

June 9.—Sir George Newnes, the English publisher, 59.

June 10.—Charles A. Dickey, D.D., of Philadelphia, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, 72.

June 12.—Hermann Vezin, well known in England as an actor and teacher of elocution, 81.

. Benjamin F. Manierre, a prominent New York banker and former city official, 88.

June 14.—John P. Borgquist, a naval veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 83.

June 16.—John Austin Stevens, founder of the Sons of the Revolution, 83.

June 17.—Samuel W. Pratt, D.D., well known as a writer on religious subjects, 71.

June 20.—Thomas Hitchcock, of New York, a well known writer on financial matters under the name of "Matthew Marshall", 78.

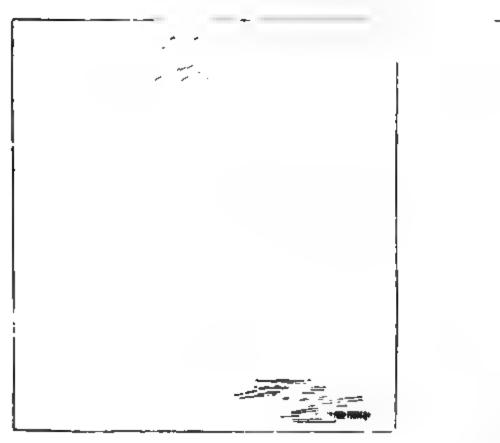


SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

"SHE STARTS, SHE MENES—SHE SEEMS TO FEEL. THE THRILL OF LIFE, ALONG HER KEEL."

(Congress getting active as the time for adjournment approaches.)

Prom the Journal (Minnespolis)



TWO VIEWS OF THE "INSURGENCY" MOVEMENT

THE OSTRICH

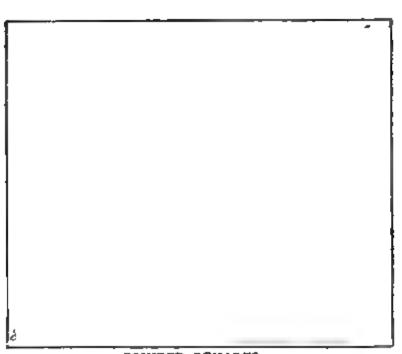
(Apropts of some "conservative" speeches by Vice-President Sherman)

From the Traveller (Boston)

QUITE A GROWING LAD

"Master Insurgency ' seems to have attained quite manly proportions.

From the North American (Philadelphia)



POINTED REMARKS

President Taft in a recent address paid his respects to "muck-raking" journalism

From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)

ORGANIST TAFT. "I COULD PLAY A GRAND PIECE IF THEY WOULD ONLY STOP FIGHTING AND BLOW THE ORGAN."

(Referring to the differences between the "regulars" and "insurgents" in Congress)

From the Daily Tribune (Chicago)

DIFFICULT RAILROAD LEGISLATION
With ope "Insurgent" ekate and one "Regular" skate
the Republican elephant has had some hard going in the
Congressional Rink.
From the Herald (New York)

Thanks to the President's determined stand, postal savings banks will doubtless soon be an assured fact
From the Press (Philadelphia)

FATRER CONGRESS, to the President: "What, busted again? It seems to me, William, you have been keeple' mighty fast company."

From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland)

"SPLITTING" From the Eagle (Brooklyn) A PROMISING CHILD-THE WHEAT CROP From the Herald (New York)

(Governor Gulett, of California, sending the Jeffries-johnson prise fight out of the State, in order to secure the Panama Canal Exposition for San Francisco.)

Prom the Sww (Baltimore)

40,000

IN A TIGRT PLACE

(The confessions of some of the Sugar Trust employees have strengthened the government's case against the company.)

From the Oregonian (Portland)

THE COMING ABSORPTION OF KOREA Japan and Korea are already married; all that is needed is for them to be formally registered. From Puck (Tokyo)



MULTUM EX PARVO

FILIPING (reading Mr Roosevelt on the proper management of Egypt) "Splendid! There's nothing he don't know about empire! And to think that he picked it all up from me!"

("I advise you only in accordance with the principles on which I have myself acted in dealing with the Philippines"—Mr. Roosevelt at the Guildhall)

Prom Punch (London)

FOUR EQUAL PARTS

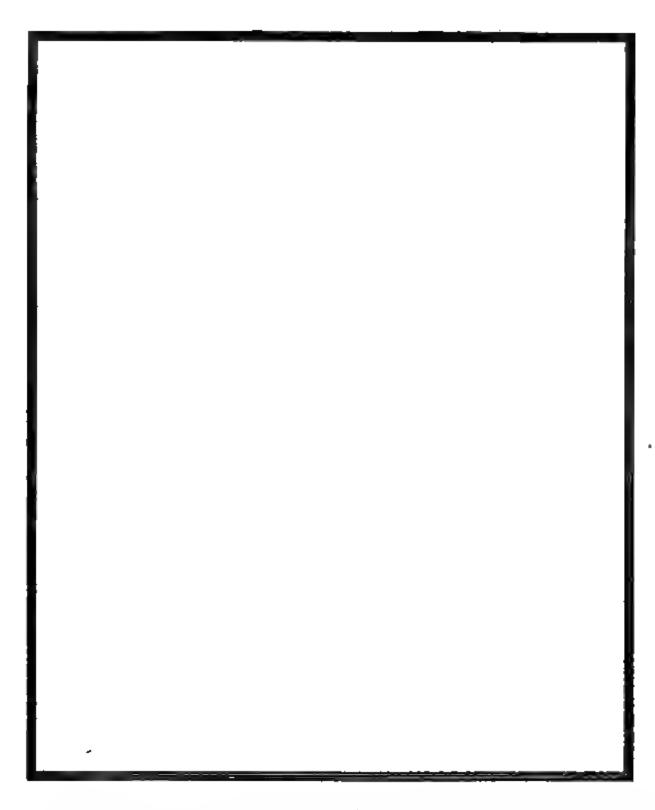
From the Luening News (Newark)

(Referring to the decision to allow the four nations, United States. Great Britain, France and Germany, to participate in the loan to China.)

THE GREAT ISSUE IN CHINA Greedy capital corners the rice crop-From the National Review (Shanghar)

"MY BOY"

Uncle Sam's welcome to Ex-President Roosevelt. (Copyright, 1910, by Harper and Brothers)



GOLDWIN SMITH, 1823-1910

a seer. He was all of these and more. The to run our government without statesmen. world of letters during the past half-century Goldwin Smith represented the highest type has recognized in him an international figure. of English university culture. In philosophy

earlier years of Goldwin Smith's residence at ance of opinion.

Goldwin Smith, who died at his Toronto Toronto he became an ardent advocate of a home on June 7 at the age of eighty-seven, has union of Canada with the United States, albeen called a philosopher, a scholar, a publicist, though there were features in our politics that an educator, an historian, a philanthropist, and he criticized, believing that we were attempting

English by birth, a prizeman and Regius he was ranked as an agnostic, although some Professor of Modern History at Oxford, he of his latest deliverances were devoted to the championed the cause of the North and the one object of showing, as he said, "before I Union in our Civil War and in middle life came went out of the world that I was not without to this country and became one of the founders religion." He was a hater of cant and proof Cornell University, where his lectures on vincialism, whether in politics or religion, a modern history at once created an academic valiant fighter for the truth as he conceived it, atmosphere that for America was distinct and and a master of vigorous, lucid English style. unique. Although he removed to Canada after A great part of his work was done under the a few years he continued to hold a non-resident limitations of journalism. "The last of the professorship at Cornell and declared more pamphleteers" he has been called. In the than once that he felt it an honor to have been Western hemisphere there was no sturdier depermitted to serve the institution. In the fender of fundamental democracy and toler-

DR. ROBERT KOCH, THE BACTERIOLOGIST (1843-1910)

In the advance of bacteriology one of the most honored places is filled by the career and achievements of the late Dr. Robert Koch. It was he who developed and elaborated the theories and discoveries of Lister, Pasteur and others and vastly improved the methods and technique of bacteriological investigation, until this has become the veritable science of preventive medicine. The career of this eminent, typical German man of science began in 1866, when he graduated from the University of Gottingen. In 1876 he succeeded in isolating the germ of anthrax, and worked out its life history. Preventive inoculation, as a method, really originated with Dr. Koch, and although his tuberculin (generally known as "Koch's lymph") did not fulfill certain popular hopes, it is a medicinal agent of proved value. Professor Koch's investigations and discoveries with regard to the cholera bacillus and the germ of the African "skeeping sickness" have been the foundation of much of our knowledge of these diseases and their remedies. His best known works are (titles in Euglish) "On Cholera Bacteria," "On Bacteriological Investigation," and "The Investigation of Pathogenic Organisms."

HON, GRANVILLE W. MOONEY

(Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives)

A NEW PERSONALITY IN OHIO POLITICS

A NEW and very promising figure in Ohio of one session of the House; (2) he was so politics is that of Speaker Granville W. chosen without any pledge or promise of chair-He had only the legislative experience of part The late session of the legislature was notable

Mooney, of the Ohio House of Representa- manships, or other places on committees, or tives. He was elected to that body in 1908 to pledges or promises, or understandings with was a vacancy, and during only part of a session any outside interests,—something which had so impressed himself upon the members that not occurred in the preceding forty years of the he became the unanimous choice of his Repub- State's history. As Speaker he was so fair and lican associates as candidate for Speaker of the impartial that during the late protracted session, sext House. He was the unanimous choice for when so many important measures were con-speaker of the Republicans elected to the sidered, no ruling of his was ever questioned. House in 1909, and was duly elected. His He won and held the entire confidence of every choice was remarkable for two reasons: (1) member of the body over which he presided.

in the State's history. There had been no re- for several months he has been considered in vision of the general statutes since 1880, and connection with high State office. An ina commission to revise and codify such statutes timate friend has advised him that he is too had been at work for over three years, and was new in politics to become a candidate for ready to report such revision for enactment Governor, but might properly aspire to the into law. It contained over 13,000 sections, next place on the ticket, that of Secretary of and each section and each line of each section, State, and he has been announced as a candi-had to be carefully examined and compared date for that office. Notwithstanding this, with former sections and statutes, so that errors, however, many Republicans, some of them

thoroughly and well done before the House ernor Harmon than any candidate yet named. entered upon the general work of the session.

able in that it accomplished radical reforms therefore forty-one years old. His father was in the system of taxation and in the methods a soldier in the Civil War, and when Granville by which excise taxes have been levied and col- was three years old removed to Ashtabula. lected. Other very important legislation was County. There Granville has resided ever enacted. He gave the weight of his influence since. He grew up in the atmosphere of ideal in favor of these reforms, and of all other wise Republicanism which gave us Giddings and legislation enacted, and was recognized as the Wade and Garfield. He attended the common wise and level-headed leader, not the boss, of schools and Grand River Institute, at Austinthe body over which he presided. His aim burg, from which he was graduated in 1888. seemed to be solely the public welfare, and his He learned his father's trade, that of a carmodest and wise counsels lifted legislation penter, and followed it, and while so employed above partisanship, and commanded support entered Oberlin College, where he was gradufrom members, regardless of their politics. ated in 1895. After that he taught school and This rapid rise has turned attention to him as became president of Grand River Institute one well fitted for higher political place, and holding that position for seven years.

and possible irregularities could be detected. very prominent, think that Speaker Mooney Speaker Mooney, with wise forethought, so could more nearly consolidate and command organized and directed this work that it was the Republican vote of the State against Gov-

Granville W. Mooney was born in Russell-The session of 1910 was otherwise remark- ville, Brown County, Ohio, in 1869, and is

THE DISEASE-CARRYING HOUSE-FLY

BY DANIEL D. JACKSON

(Bacteriologist for the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity of the City of New York)

MOSES must have had some realization of the danger from flies, for he witnessed their dreadful ravages among the Egyptians a the time of the captivity of the Israelites. Bu probably even before, and certainly many time since, have thinking people suspected the ma levolence of this plague. It was not until very recent years, however, that specific evidence has been gathered which has convicted the fly of guilt beyond a doubt, and only during his recent trial have the extent and enormity of his crimes been established.

The chief specialties of the fly are now known to be the transmission of intestinal diseases typhoid fever, cholera, and diarrhea. It has also been pointed out in recent studies by the Local Government Board of London that he may very possibly carry tuberculosis, anthrax diphtheria, ophthalmia, smallpox, staphylococ

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cus infection, swine fever, tropical sore, and from 250 to 6,600,000. This fact becomes

the eggs of parasitic worms.

country. In many cities placards have been end of the season. posted warning the people in terse text and graphic pictures of the danger from flies, and giving rules for protection against them; lectures on the subject are also being widely given, and even that new popular fad, the moving-picture show, has been brought into service to educate the public to the dangers of the musca domestica, as the house-fly is scientifically termed, or, as Dr. L. O. Howard has aptly named it, the "typhoid fly." Over of per cent, of the flies that visit our homes and surroundings belong to this dangerous species.

MILLIONS OF BACTERIA ON A SINGLE FLY

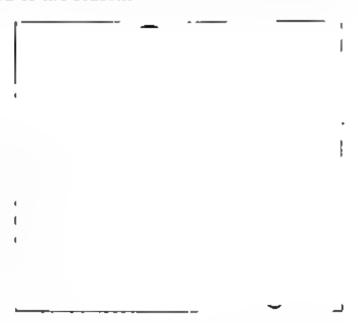
The form and character of the fly's body is particularly adapted for carrying the infectious material, and as it breeds in fecal matter for the spread of disease-breeding germs is were but 359 and the deaths only 52.

A BREEDING PLACE FOR PLIES (Refuse pile in Mulberry Park, New York)

found to be carrying in his mouth and on his the filthiest spot in the city. legs over one hundred thousand (100,000) fecal hacteria.

bacteria on a single fly may range all the way and excessive familiarity. Regarded in the

even more startling when one considers how Hence the vigorous campaign now being rapidly this insect multiplies. It is estimated carried on against the house-fly by civic asso- that one fly laying 120 eggs at a time will have ciations and health boards throughout the a progeny mounting up to the sextillions at the



FLY LARVAE

(Showing size compared with newspaper type)

We are spending considerable time and almost exclusively and at the rate of thousands money in a war on mosquitoes. The cases of for each individual fly, the consequent facility malaria reported in Greater New York in 1905

Much more to be feared is the common To prove by experiment, captured flies were house-fly. This so-called harmless insect is one thoroughly cleaned and then allowed to walk of the chief sources of infection, which in New over infected material. They were again ex- York City causes annually about 650 deaths amined and the material which they carried from typhoid fever and about 7000 deaths analyzed. In one instance, a fly captured on yearly from other intestinal diseases. The South Street, New York, last summer was statistics in practically all American citiesand in many foreign cities, too, for that matter —show a marked rise in the number of deaths from typhoid fever and intestinal diseases during the fly season.

> In cities where flies are the chief cause of intestinal epidemics the other seasons of the year show comparative freedom from the disease, while in cities where water and milk epidemics exist these epidemics may occur at any season of the year. The milk epidemic, however, often takes place during the fly season because of the infection of milk by flies at the farm or in the local milk depots.

> The danger to health is greatest in parts of the city where sanitary precautions are most neglected; but even if you live in a comparatively well-cared-for part of town do not receive the fly into your home as a harmless visitor, for he may come in a carriage or on horseback from

Hitherto the fly has been regarded complacently as a harmless nuisance and considered to In fact, it has been shown that the number of be an annoying creature with great persistence

BACTERIA LEFT ON A GELATINE PLATE BY A FLY'S PEET

easily be classed, the world over, as the most dangerous animal on earth.

BABY'S DEADLIEST ENEMY

The fly which you remove from your milk cost of the sickness produced by the flies. pitcher may or may not have had a life history named at the beginning of this article; but de- time through illness been considered. of typhoid fever.

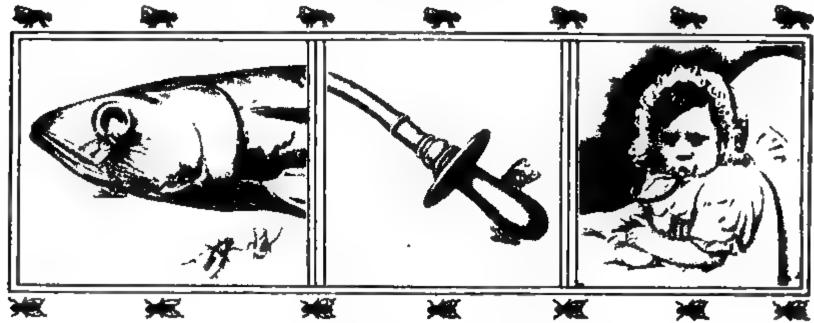
mothers. How few parents realize that were it not for the fly the child's second summer would be no more to be feared than his second winter. The very high death rate of children from diarrheal diseases abruptly rises and falls with the prevalence of flies. This great mortality among young children from diarrhea. and enteritis causes a greater decrease in the human span of life than does any other preventable disease.

Governor Hughes has aptly said that "our most valuable natural resource is our children." When we consider that the fly is the chief disseminator of the disease to which children are most susceptible, and which heads the list of preventable causes of death, the necessity for a relentless warfare upon this domestic pest is apparent.

It is conservative to estimate that the diseases transmitted through the agency of the house-fly cut short the average span of human life in the United States by at least two years. light of recent knowledge the fly is more dan- (Insurance companies take notice.) During a gerous than the tiger or the cobra. Worse generation this means a loss of 170,000,000 huthan that, he is, at least in our climate, much man lives, or 4,000,000 lives of the present avermore to be feared than the mosquito, and may age length, or a money loss of \$20,000,000,000.

FLIES KILL MORE THAN BULLETS

Enormous as these figures seem they are only a part of the story. We have not figured the pay of the doctor, the nurse, and the druggist connected with all or any of the diseases have not been reckoned, nor has the loss of pend upon it, he has been wallowing in filth Spanish War taught us what a powerful agent before he took his milk bath. The falling of of death the fly could be when open latrines infected flies into milk on the farms or in the were accessible to flies; for it has been estidairies has made possible many a local epidemic mated that out of 2197 deaths in the Spanish-This same propensity of American War, 1924 resulted from typhoid the fly for milk baths has made the child's fever communicated by flies. The large number "second summer" a thing to be dreaded by all of deaths caused by unsanitary conditions in



THE DISEASE-CARRYING "FLY-LINE" FROM THE DEAD FISH TO THE LIVE BABY

study of similar conditions in civil life, result- the actual isolation of the bacillus of typhoid ing in the discovery that accumulations of filth fever directly from the flies. in open city lots, alleys, and about school sinks, as well as in exposed country outhouses, is the source of typhoid fever, and of intestinal diseases of children through the agency of the fly. The chief health officer of one of our largest South- typhoid fever occurred which seemed to radiate

military life has thus led to a more careful stances the source of infection was shown by

HOW FLIES CARRY TYPHOID

In South Orange, N. J., a number of cases of from one point. The original case occurred at this point, and the flies were found to be traveling in and out of the open and unscreened windows in large numbers. A fly cage was placed in the room and the specific germs of typhoid fever isolated from a number of these flies. There is no question whatever as to the source of the secondary cases, and

A PLY ON A PIECE OF SPONGE CAKE (Magnified)

ern cities recently informed me that he was satisfied that 90 per cent, of the cases of typhoid fever contracted in his city had been transmitted by flies.

Several specific instances of fly infection have been investigated where the seat of the infection was an unscreened patient or a vacant lot containing infected feces. In such in-



A PLY'S FOOT, (MAGNIFIED) ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CARRYING GERMS

INOTHER POPULAR FLY-ROUTE-DISCUSTING, BUT ELOQUENT!

there is also no question but that further cases might have been prevented had proper screening and disinfection been originally employed.

In New York City over one hundred cases of typhoid fever occurred almost within the limits of one block. This block was a model tenement, with the proper plumbing and up-to-date sanitation, but close to the block were two stables—one in filthy condition—and two open lots, each at the beginning of the outbreak containing many accumulations of objectionable matter, much of which harbored disease germs. These deposits were swarming with house-flies, and the same flies were going in and out of the tenement-house windows and lighting on the exposed food of adjoining shops.

The attention of the health department was called to the condition of affairs, and it was recommended that all exposed filth in this neighborhood be disinfected continuously until

OUR SHT HI MIN SHE

CLEAN UP THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Typhold Fever, Dipthorta, Scarlet Fever Cholora - Infantum and Concumption May be carried to Your Home by the stay to carried to Your Home by the FLY, if Your Heighbor is CARELESS!

PLIES Brood in FILTH, Live on FILTH, and are Esidence of Neglected Filth in the Heighberhood. CLEAN UP THE MERCHOOMIGOD!

DESTROY THE PROTECT YOUR PAMILY

Don't Allow Files in Your House—Screen and Poison.
Don't Permit them Neer Your Food—Especially Milk.
Don't Buy Food from a Marchant Who Tolerates Files.
Don't Allow a Breeding Place for Files on Your Premises.
THIS' MEANS Uncared-for Manure Piles, Horse Stables,
Garbage Berrals and Privies. Keep Your OWN Garbage Cane
Screened and Diginfected, YOUR Stable Manure in Fly-Tight
Receptacies, and if Necessary Apply to Police for Protection
from Your Neighbor's Careteseness.

The same is trained provided that the same and an extra set of the same and the sam

A TYPE OF PLY POSTER

the epidemic had ceased. The department, still believing that the probable source of the epidemic was water or possibly milk, did not disinfect the open lets, so far as could be learned, and the epidemic continued throughout the fly season.

Inasmuch as the milk supplied to this section was the same as in several other sections of the borough where little or no typhoid occurred, and, also, inasmuch as the water was from precisely the same source as in the rest of the borough where the conditions were normal, it seems almost incredible that any other source of infection than flies could have been even considered. A canvass of the neighborhood showed that the people were all boiling their drinking water, and most of them boiling their milk, but that none of them had been in any way instructed to guard against flies.

The Merchants' Association of New York, in a vigorous campaign against the house-fly, has gathered a large body of convincing testimony from physicians and health boards all over the country, citing specific instances, as to the direct transmission of dangerous diseases by means of house-flies.

HOW TO FIGHT THE FLY

What are we going to do about it? Are we going to wake up to the fact that all this can and shall be stopped? With a full realization of what it means we should certainly take care of our own nuisances and see that our neighbor does the same.

In hospitals and at home flies should be kept away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases.

We should abolish open privies and properly dispose of our sewage and other waste products.

Our sanitary inspectors in cities should be instructed first to disinfect and then remove all exposed filth wherever found.

Stable manure should be thoroughly screened or kept in tight, dark receptacles and removed at regular intervals.

Laws should be passed in all our States, as they have been recently passed in several, requiring the thorough screening of all public kitchens, restaurants and dining-rooms. All food -particularly that which is eaten uncooked, exposed for sale during the fly season should be screened. The same care should be taken with all food in the home. Dealers who allow their food products to be exposed to flies should be carefully avoided.

By rigorously following these precautions much can be done toward removing the conditions which breed the house-fly, thus belping materially in the extermination of one of the most dangerous pests in the world.

NOLES FOR DEALING WITH THE FLY HORSAMOE

REEP THE PLIES AWAY FROM THE BICK, ESPECIALLY THOSE II. WITH CONTACIOUS DISEASES. HILL EVERY FLY THAT TRAYS INTO THE BICK ROOM, HIS BOOV IS COVERED WITH HERACE GERMS.

DO NOT ALLOW DECATING MATERIAL OF ART BORT TO ACCUMULATE ON OR NEAR YOUR PRESIDES. ALL REFUSE WHICH TENDS IN ARY WAY TO PERMENTATION, BUCH AS BEDDING STRAW, PAPER WASTE AND VEGETABLE MATTER SHOULD SE DISPOSED OF OR COVERED WITH LIME ON REPOSERE OIL

SCREEN ALL FOOD.

KEEP ALL RECEPTACLES FOR SARBAGE CAREFULLY COV-ERED AND THE CANS CLEANED OR SPRINKLES WITH OIL OR LIME.

REEP ALL STABLE MARINE IN WALLT OR PIT, BURGENED ON SPRINKLED WITH LIME, OIL ON OTHER CHEAP PROPAGA-TION.

BEE THAT YOUR BEHAGE STETEM IS IN GOOD ORDER; THAT IT DOES NOT LEAN, IS UP TO DATE AND NOT GEPOSED TO FLIES.

COVER FOOD AFTER A MEAL; SURM OR BURY ALL TABLE REPUBL. POUR REPORENE INTO THE DRAING.

SCREEN ALL POOD EXPOSED POR SALE.
SCREEN ALL WINDOWS AND BOOMS, EMPECIALLY THE
STOCKEN AND DIMING ROOM.
SUREN PYNETHRUM POWDER IN THE HOUSE TO KULL THE
FLIES.

PLIES.

DON'T FORGET IF YOU BEE FLIES, THEIR GREENING PLACE

IS IN REARBY FILTH. IT MAY BE BENING THE DOOR, UNDER

THE TABLE OR IN THE CUSPICOR.

IF THERE IS IN OUIT AND FILTH THERE WILL BE NO FLIES.

IF THERE IS A HUISANCE IN THE NESCHBORHOOD WRITE

AT ONCE TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Merchants' Association's Equations on Pollution of the Waters of Hour York

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

A TYPICAL FISHING STATION ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

WHAT THE RAILROADS ARE DOING TO OPEN UP NEWFOUNDLAND

BY HON. SIR EDWARD MORRIS, K.C., L.L.D.

(Prime Minister of Newfoundland)

RAILROAD building in Newfoundland had its birth in the year 1880, when the first legislation was introduced for the purpose of of about thirty miles was built to Placentia, the practically undeveloped and unexplored. capital of the district from which the town. Twenty-five years ago you could count on takes its name. Placentia was once fortified your fingers the number of tourists visiting a contract was entered into by the then govern- United States, who visit the island annually. ment of Sir William Whiteway, Premier, for the construction of a road across the country from St. John's to Port au Basque. This road was finished in 1897, and mainly to its develfoundland may be attributed.

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE RAILS

This road, beginning at St. John's, touches constructing roads in that island. Like similar nearly all the important settlements on the enterprises in other countries, it had its mis- north and west coast of Newfoundland. Along fortunes, and after about eighty miles was its whole line of six hundred miles, industry constructed the company broke down. This after industry is springing up. When the railpioneer railway company was an American cor- way was built there was hardly a human habiporation known as the Blackman Syndicate, tation in Newfoundland five miles from the sea but the money was found by British capitalists, coast. Some idea of the character of the counto whom the road was mortgaged. Between try may be had when it is known that this 1881 and 1888 only eighty miles had been con- island, larger than Ireland, possessed its whole structed. In that year an additional branch line primeval forests and minerals up to that time

and occupied by the French, and has yet many Newfoundland from abroad. To day there interesting relics of French rule. In 1890 are over seven thousand, principally from the

THE WORK OF SIR ROBERT REID

The undertaking by the Newfoundland Govoping agencies the present prosperity in New-ernment to construct this road was a heroic policy, in that for years it could not be ex-

that given to them on the Labrador coast.

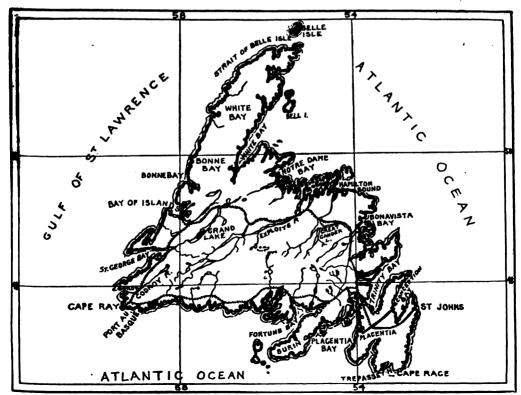
interested in this country—that here is a part of selves of the Newfoundland Railway. the world in which he may combine health and the only fishery prosecuted by the Americans under the Treaty of 1818, and although there is abundance of cod, lobster, halibut, smelts, and whales along this whole coast, Americans have

rights whatever on the shore, nor have they foundland in October and fish for herring up ever asserted any rights to the rivers. They until the month of January. Over two hunare not even allowed to land. The Newfound- dred and fifty thousand barrels of herring are land Government claims that the distinction taken out of Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, and was drawn in the framing of the treaty between Bay St. George every year by American the concession given to the inhabitants of the schooners. Something like one hundred sail United States on the Newfoundland coast and of schooners come down from Gloucester and other New England ports, and take away a load Other questions, such as the right to make of herring to their respective homes. Here the laws to regulate the fisheries, the right to pay herring are smoked or salted and cured in varilight dues, the right to enter at the custom ous ways for the American and Canadian marbouse, and other minor points arise in relation kets. Over fifteen hundred American fishermen to this question; but this will be sufficient to take part in this industry, and for the working suggest to the tourist—the American tourist out of the industry they very often avail them-

Until 1005 hardly any dispute had arisen in pleasure with great historical interest. For relation to the taking of these herring by Ameriinstance, along the railway from Port au can fishermen. But in that year the New-Basque to Howley he will pass through all the foundland legislature enacted certain laws, the scenes which are now familiar to American enforcement of which to some extent has citizens, and which have formed the subject of brought about the arbitration to be held at correspondence of late years in relation to the The Hague this summer, to determine the right Bay of Islands Herring Fishery. This is really of Americans in relation to the Treaty of 1818.

CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES

Apart from the fishery interests along this never fished for them. They come to New-piece of the Newfoundland Railway, this sec-



MAP OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM

come here year after year and drink in the world. health-giving air, which in a short time restores nature and restarts them again. The records industry summarized the reasons why the of the restorations that have taken place Harmsworth Company came to Newfoundland here are truly marvelous. There is something as follows: in the air, something in the scenery, that gives back tone and vigor and strength with a rapidtemperature for the summer months will average about 65, rarely going over 80, and seldom age about 05, rarely going over 80, and seldom under 50—beautiful warm, bright, sunshiny foundland far more extensive and better timbered days, with pleasant, cool evenings. This is the land for an outing, because it combines everything that makes an outing pleasant. You can travel by the railway from settlement to settlement: you can go for an hour, or for two hours or three hours. You can get on and get off when you like. You can get on and get on mentally in regions more thickly populated.

Fourth, that cheaper, though equally efficient, in the farm-houses and little hotels all along the labor could be obtained in Newfoundland than is line. You can get a good clean bed, lots of fresh air, good food, plenty of fresh mutton and fresh air, good food, plenty of fresh mutton and demonstrated and the practical manufacture has lamb, fresh butter, beautiful rolls, coffee, tea, now proved, that the Black Spruce of Newfoundfresh cod, fresh cod tongues, and fresh salmon land has no superior in the making of pulp and and trout every day out of the pools, and all paper, and that a cord of it will produce onethis for a dollar and a half a day, including eighth more paper than the spruce of the American Continent. lodging.

PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRIES

Then to the speculator, the man who desires to invest his money with certainty of good requarry.

negotiations for the purchase of a timber area and Allen Line steamers to London. which will be the site of a large paper mill.

tion of the country is destined one day, and in whose head Lord Northcliffe is-exported for the very near future, to be the home of great the first time from Newfoundland paper and industrial operations, embracing the quarrying pulp. They have over three thousand square of marble, slate, and gypsum, the manufacture miles of timber area at Grand Falls, a few of paper and pulp, a great fishing development, hours' run from Bay of Islands, and to-day the and the centre of a great tourist traffic. The paper upon which the London Times and whole of the Codroy Valley—what is known as Daily Mail are published is made at Grand "The Rivers"—is a great human dock where Falls, Newfoundland. Their territory is the men and women come year after year to build Red Indian Lake country. Red Indian Lake up, recuperate, and be reclassed. Those who is thirty-seven miles long and there is a magwork in the great cities, who live the strenuous nificent belt of wood all around it, and the life, who are fagged and jaded and worn out, whole region is unequalled in any part of the

A recent writer on the Newfoundland paper

First, Newfoundland's comparative proximity to the British Isles, Newfoundland being not more ity unknown in any other clime. Fog or cold than 1700 miles from Ireland, while the nearest is unknown here from April to December. The American or Canadian centre which could be chosen for the manufacture of pulp and paper would be at least 1,500 miles further west.

Third, the opportunity of obtaining legislation of a character to effectively safeguard such areas as compared with the facilities obtainable in more populated countries, as laws which would cause no injury in Newfoundland would operate very detri-

obtainable in Canada or the United States. Fifth, the fact which previous experiments have

Sixth, that timber can be secured more cheaply, logging done more rapidly and economically, and the whole operation of converting forest growth into pulp and paper carried on much more advantageously in Newfoundland than elsewhere.

The railway may be said to be the father of turns: great areas of primeval forest stand this enterprise. If the railway had not penewaiting for the axeman and the pulp and paper trated through the interior we could have had mills to make his fortune. Mountains of mar- no pulp mill at Grand Falls, and the four milble and gypsum and slate are here, marble as lions dollars' worth of paper which will be fine as any from Cararra, and slates quite equal shipped by the Harmsworths to England this to anything ever produced from the Penryn year will all be drawn over a portion of the Newfoundland Railway. To-day it is being A Welsh syndicate is just beginning opera- hauled on the Newfoundland Railway from the tions right at the mouth of the Humber, Bay of paper mills of Grand Falls to the terminus of Islands, on a marble and slate quarry, and an the railway at St. John's, Newfoundland: and American company has practically concluded from there the paper is shipped by the Furness

Only ten miles further down the Exploits It was only this year that the Harmsworth River, on which the works of the Harmsworths -the great London Syndicate at are built, the Albert Reed Company of London

THE BELLE ISLAND MINE, NEWFOUNDLAND

develop.

mission, but the needs of the country, the de- this branch line will be capable of handling. mands of traffic are calling out for more railways. The late session of the legislature in Newfoundland saw the introduction of a measare by which five new railway branches will be

is also constructing its paper mills. This com- great forest areas owned by the Reed Newpany will also ship largely over the Newfound- foundland Company, 2,000 square miles. and Railway, and it is not unlikely that within These areas or tracts have never yet heard the the very near-future a branch line of railway sound of the lumberman's axe, and they comman be built by these two companies to deal stitute an ideal pulp and paper territory in entirely with the carriage of their pulp and every respect. Grand Lake itself is fifty-six paper; so rapidly is this industry likely to miles long, an inland sea, with an island in its velop. center thirty miles long, and is open all the The history of the Newfoundland Railway year round. It is possible to bring booms of is like the history of all other railways. What pulp wood to the paper mill every day, while was said of the Canadian Pacific, the great the cutting of the extensive area within this Canadian line which spans the continent from zone can be continued indefinitely without even the Atlantic to the Pacific, was said also of the any special method of re-foresting, so well-Newfoundland Railway—that it would never wooded is the country and so strong the growth. pay for the axle grease. The pioneers of the A splendid water power, known as Junction Newfoundland Railway had to meet all the ob- Brook, will generate the power which will be jections and all the difficulties which lie in the necessary to operate this pulp and paper inmad of all who are in advance of their times. dustry. Here in a very short time a large settle-But to-day is their justification. Not alone is ment will spring up giving labor to thousands, the present railway more than fulfilling its and creating freight and traffic far more than

PETROLEUM FIELDS

At the other end of the branch is situated built. One will run from Grand Lake to Bonne Bonne Bay, one of the settlements on the Bay. This branch line will connect two great American treaty shore. This is the home of industries just in the initial stage of develop- the petroleum or oil fields of Newfoundland. ment. At the Grand Lake terminus are the Only recently an English corporation, known

AN OUTLOOK OF THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN'S, AS SEEN FROM THE CITY

which was subscribed three times over.

article is offered. petroleum supplies within the empire.

While in London last summer, representing least twenty-four hours. Newfoundland at the Imperial Defense Con-—and I received the assurance that every en-foundland. couragement would be given toward the development of those oil fields. This industry will serve as a great feeder to the railway branch already referred to. Another branch will run

as the Newfoundland Oil Fields, Ltd., which the point on the south coast of Newfoundland recently acquired large areas of oil in this coun- where all the large ships running between the try, was floated in London for a million dollars, United States, Canada, and England pass within signalling distance nearly every day. What The Newfoundland Legislature has agreed to the future may have in store for this branch, grant this company free entry for machinery apart from its local developing advantages, and equipment, and to undertake the imposi- would be impossible here to foretell; but with tion of a duty on imported petroleum, as soon the advance of the aeroplane, the development as the local deposits can supply enough for the of wireless telegraphy,—a station at Cape Race domestic needs at prices as low as the foreign assists in furnishing the daily bulletins for the This means an assured mar- morning paper published on the Mauretania ket, worth probably a half-million dollars a year. and Lusitania,—it is quite conceivable—and The prospects of the successful development of not at all impossible—that passengers may land the Newfoundland petroleum are further in- at this terminus within the next decade from creased by the fact that the British Admiralty the decks of the great liners and continue their has recently decided upon the extensive use of journey to New York over the Newfoundland oil fuel in the navy, and is desirous of securing Railway, reducing the sea voyage two days and the time spent on the passage to New York at

The other three branches will go through ference, I had the advantage of discussing the mineral and timber country, and not alone whole question with the Admiralty,—that is the serve as industrial development agencies but as utilization of Newfoundland's petroleum areas, feeders to the general railway system of New-

THE SNOWS AND FOGS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

I have been amused when in New York from St. John's to Trepassey near Cape Race, recently by being asked the question how we

managed our railways in the winter season in Newfoundland? Your readers, I have no doubt, will be surprised to learn that our railway across country (and all its branches) was operated the past winter on schedule time. I came over the road on the 18th of last April, on my way to New York. There wasn't a sign of snow along the whole railway line, and only once or twice during the late winter was a snowplough used. At St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland, we usually have snow after Christmas and up to the end of March, but we rarely average more than one snowfall a week for the three months. Sometimes a

whole month will pass without a snowstorm. Last winter from Christmas till April we had one week's sleighing, and carriages were used instead of sleighs all over the country. There is also a misconception about the fog. We have very little fog in Newfoundland; but the unfortunate thing about it is that we are identified with the fog because the fog happens to be out on what is called the "Banks of Newfoundland." These banks are situated 200 miles from the coast of Newfoundland, and it is as unjust to identify Newfoundland with that fog

A DAY'S CATCH OFF THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

as it would be to identify her with the frost and snow of the far northern Labrador and Greenland, which lie thousands of miles away. The very best proof that the railway is a paying concern in Newfoundland as an industrial agent is that the Reid Newfoundland Company, operating the main trunk railway across the country, has made a contract with the Newfoundland Government to operate these new branches for forty years without any cash subsidy, and merely for grants of land of 5,000 acres for each mile of railway built.

CANCER AS KNOWN TO-DAY

BY ISAAC LEVIN, M.D.

(Of the Department of Pathology, Columbia University)

THE history of human cancer is probably The famous "Papyrus Ebers" of the Egyptians or the so-called germ cell. and the writings of Hippocrates contain de- itself into two, each of them in its turn again scriptions of the disease. The early theories of into two, thus forming four cells and so proceed-the nature of cancer, as all early notions of ing in geometrical progression. In the early medicine and natural science, were based on stages of the formation of an organism, in the abstract speculation, and not supported by "embryo," all cells have the same form and actual facts. The abnormal growth, the tumor character, but subsequently they arrange themitself, which is the principal manifestation of the selves into three layers of cells, called germdisease, was considered as something foreign layers. At this stage of development each cell to the organism, something that attached itself of the growing organism (foetus) is differentito it from without, as fungus to a tree.

planation of the nature of the disease was made persists in each cell. Each germ-layer forms not more than seventy years ago. In 1838 it definite tissues and organs until the developwas demonstrated by Schleiden for plants and ment of the organism is completed and the soon after by Schwann for animals, that the foetus is transformed into an adult organism. tissues of the body in higher forms of life, the In the adult the majority of the body cells preskin, the brain, the blood, etc., are composed serve only a limited capacity for propagation, of structural units, known as cells. By a cell but all have acquired definite functions. The is meant a minute mass of living substance, function of reproduction at this stage is vested which in size appears under the microscope to in the germ cell, and its process continues to be be only a small fraction of an inch, and is actu- one of cell division. Thus the protoplasm of ally a few hundred or even a thousand times the germ cell preserves its continuity and its This microscopical unit of living immortality. matter, or protoplasm, usually contains within itself a round body, the nucleus. This unit may of cells takes place only under unusual conexist as an independent organism, capable of ditions, as a reaction to injury or disease. digestion, locomotion, and reproduction. The When a part of the body is lost, restitution takes lowest forms of life, the so-called protozoa, con-place through the intensified power of proliferasist of only one cell. In the higher forms, the tion of the body cells, stimulated by the injury. metazoa, the body consists of a multitude of In lower animals such a regeneration may be such cells associated in one organic whole.

was enunciated by Virchow in 1859, namely, highly developed organisms, such regenerative that no cell can be originated from lifeless power is very imperfect, and lost tissue is seldom matter, but that it must be born by a parent restored. Generally only a scar is left in place cell. In a unicellular organism-protozoan the of the original structure. The same holds true process of reproduction is accomplished by the for the cell regeneration which takes place in division of the body of the parent cell into various diseases. This regeneration or retwo perfectly equal cells. In order to insure stricted propagation usually ceases after-a the equality of distribution of all the charac- certain time either with the formation of a scar teristics of the parent to both daughter cells, or in some other manner and is consequently the nucleus undergoes a series of changes, limited in its extent. Occasionally such a propreliminary to the actual division.

division into offspring.

The development of the complex multicelluas old as the history of the human race. lar organism also begins from one cell, the egg, This cell divides ated and begins to perform its own specific The first great step towards a rational ex- function. The function of proliferation still

In mature life a perceptible new formation perfect; for instance, a dissected tail of an Another fundamental law of the cell-theory earthworm may be fully rehabilitated. But in liferation of cells takes place without apparent This process of reproduction is the most ob- need to the organism, and the superfluous mass vious and striking demonstration of the im- of cells then forms a tumor. If after a time a mortality of the primeval organism, since the propagation of the tumor cells is arrested, the parent passes out of existence only through tumor is called benign, harmless. Under other conditions the cells of a tumor persist in their organism impossible and ultimately leads to ment agents or of superintendents of Indian death. A tumor with such unlimited power of schools. In each reservation or agency there

growth is called malignant, or cancer.

a cancerous are not yet well known and may be office of Indian Affairs of the Department of due to external or internal irritants, or even to a parasite. However, modern research has definitely established that the harmful effect of cancer and the symptoms of the disease are brought about not by the original injury that gave rise to the growth, but by the unrestricted growth of the cancer cells.

DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER

All these considerations make it extremely probable that cancer may occur in any multicellular organism. Indeed recent observations have shown that cancer occurs in every species of vertebrate animals. And even in lower animals tumors have been discovered, as, for instance, in fresh-water mussels and oysters. Plants also seem occasionally to develop abnormal growths, similar in structure and behavior to animal cancer. The frequency of the occurrence of cancer in the different species of the animal kingdom varies to a great extent. It is of interest to note that the disease occurs more frequently in domesticated animals than in wild species. Thus it was found in England that 2.8 in 1000 of slaughtered cattle showed the presence of some form of malignant tumors, while on the other hand in the Zoological Garden of New York, out of 2647 wild animals, only one case of malignant tumor (in a wild raccoon dog) was found during a period of five

The same great difference in the frequency of the occurrence of cancer is noted among the different human races. This matter was the subject of a special investigation instituted by the George Crocker Research Fund of Columbia University, New York. The colonial possessions of the United States, consisting as they do of insular territories of comparatively small dimensions, lent themselves readily to the study of the distribution of cancer among different races. The investigation was conducted simultaneously in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Isthmian of the United States.

proliferation unrestrictedly, until the new 184. The entire population is confined within growth renders the normal function of the reservations under control either of governalso resides a government physician. The causes which change a normal cell into are in all 130 physicians thus employed by the

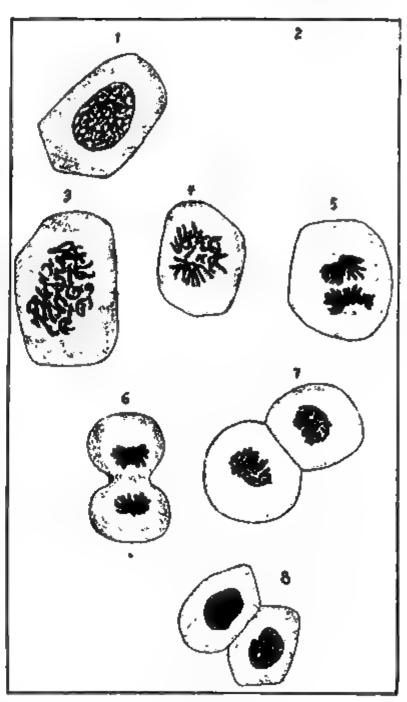


FIGURE 1: SHOWS THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE CHANGES WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE NUCLEUS OF A DIVIDING CELL'

(1) The cell with a normal, resting nucleus; (2) beginning of the change, the whole substance of the nucleus is changed into a clump of contorted threads, and the memchanged into a clump of contorted threads, and the membrane, which usually surrounds the nucleus, has disappeared.

(3) the threads are broken across, forming rod-like bodies,

(4) each rod is split up lengthwise into two, one for each daughter cell, (5) the rods are separated into two parts, to form the two nuclei, (6) body of the cell begins to divide the two nuclei having the same form as in 5. (7) division of the body of the cell is complete, nuclei having the same form as in 4, (8) division of the cell complete, the nuclei resting

Canal Zone, and among the American Indians the Interior. With the aid of these physicians data were obtained from a population of 115,-While the work is not yet completed, most 455 Indians, extending over a period of twenty significant results have already been obtained years. Only twenty-nine cases of cancer were from the investigation among the Indians. The encountered. The Indians are under the strict

Indian population, according to the last report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, is 199,
of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, is 199,-

primitive life, are met side by side with those living in civilized communities and the halfbreeds, i.e., mixtures of Indians with other races.

CAUSATION OF CANCER

The most important problem in the study of a disease is the discovery of the causes of its origin. Effective treatment and prevention of a disease can be hoped for only after this information is obtained. While no specific treatment has as yet been found for tuberculosis or yellow fever, the causes producing these conditions were discovered and consequently prevention has become possible.

The difficulties in the investigation of the causes of cancer are numerous and manifold. In recent years the parasitic origin of cancer was the subject of much discussion and research. Many efforts were directed towards the discovery of a parasite responsible for the new growth. However, it was impossible to isolate from cancerous tissue a microorganism capable of giving rise to a tumor when intro-

duced into another organism. Moreover, the characteristics of cancer differ essentially from

those of any parasitic disease.

 The malignant character of cancer is determined by the power of proliferation of a group of body cells. Through this proliferation the tumor cells invade or "infiltrate" the neighbor-This proceeds until the tumor ing tissues. causes the death of the organism, either by destroying, "eating away," a vital organ or else by poisoning the organism through the The investigation did not reveal any products created by the new growth. There is still another way in which the tumor attacks the Conse- health of the organism. Some of the proliferaquently this infrequency of cancer cannot be ting cells become separated from the original accounted for on the assumption that the In-tumor, enter the general blood or lymph stream, and wander until they become lodged in some The cause of the rare occurrence of cancer organ and there form a secondary, or melain primitive races is to be found in the racial static, tumor, which in its turn grows indeficharacteristics, which comprise not only the nitely. For instance, a few cells of a cancer of ethnological differences in the structure of the the stomach may in this manner find their way body, but also differences of environment and to the liver and there form a secondary growth. mode of life. Apparently it is modern civiliza- Such a metastatic secondary tumor, though tion and the conditions created by it which cause formed in a distant organ, consists of the cells the great frequency of cancer among modern of the original tumor. This condition is not

Cancers formed in different organs differ not in every civilized country. It is hoped that the only in the form of their cells, but also in the work conducted at present under the auspices clinical character of the disease. The differof the George Crocker Fund among the In- ence between an adenocarcinoma of the stomach dians of the Latin-American republics will (cancer formed from the cells of the secreting throw additional light on the conditions within glands of the stomach) and sarcoma of the leg civilized life which favor the occurrence of (cancer formed from the cells of the bone or cancer. In these republics, especially in Mex- other connective tissue of the leg) is as great as

FIGURE 2: EGGS OF ASCARIS (ROUND INTESTINAL WORM)

(1) Germ cell nucleus resting; (2) germ cell—nucleus pre-paring for division. (1) germ cell divided into two cells. (4) each of the two cells again divided into two, forming four cells

Microphotograph (direct photograph of a microscopical pecimen) Museum of Columbia University, Department of Anatomy

supervision of the agency physicians, so that the disease could not have been overlooked in any case. Thus it is justifiable to assert that cancer is of rare occurrence among the American Indifference in the longevity between American Indians and their white neighbors. dians do not reach the cancer age.

nations. This seems to be the only plausible met with in any parasitic disease. explanation of the growing frequency of cancer ico and Brazil, Indians of pure blood, leading a between measles and scarlet fever. we are consequently warranted in assuming resistance of the organism, caused by the ever

sternal Garm Layer Middle Germ Leyer isternal Germ

FIGURE 3: CROSS SECTION THROUGH AN EMBRYO OF A TRITON (A SMALL LIZARD), SHOWING THE THREE GERM LAYERS

Drawing after O. Hertwig. Museum of Columbia University, Department of Pathology

iarities of every form of cancer.

versity. The work was begun only one year and mechanics, nor the marvelous inventions ago. The clinical histories of 4000 cases were analyzed. This analysis brought to light some points of considerable importance. It became evident that the disease is more frequent among women. This fact is due to the prevalence of the cancer of the womb and the female breast. However, the frequency of cancer of the other organs, as, for instance, the stomach, the face, the mouth, or the kidney, is greater among men; the ratio being three to one. This finding can be explained by the greater exposure of man to injuries brought about by work and habits peculiar to him, particularly the use of tobacco, alcohol, etc. The results have further shown that certain kinds of cancer now attack younger people than in the past. This is perhaps one of the indications that of cancer, and surely this influence is not suffi- on lower animals and then studied experi-

It is thus apparent that the term "cancer" cient to warrant the great dread of inheriting stands for a group of different diseases all the disease. The statistical work of the George characterized by the formation of a tumor Crocker Fund forcibly points to the conclusion possessing an unlimited power of growth, and that the increased vulnerability and lessened

> increasing strain of modern life, play an important róle in the causation of cancer. But in order to gain clearer information into the mechanism of this relationship there will be required years of work extending to thousands of cases in both Caucasian and alien races.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

The last seventy years, as shown above, thus accomplished more for the understanding of the nature of cancer than all the ages previous to that period. But

that the primary causes creating these cellular still greater are the achievements of the last disturbances may vary in each case. Hence it nine years, during which a method has been becomes necessary to ascertain the character- found to study the disease experimentally on istics, the mode of development, and the pecul- lower animals. No actual "cure" for cancer has as yet been discovered. Experimental This information can be obtained only cancer research is as yet largely a pure science through the clinical study of a great number of as distinguished from the applied sciences. patients who have been under careful observa- But from that it should not be inferred that tion. Research with this aim in view has been the work has been without practical value. conducted in many European countries for Not one of the great modern achievements some time. In this country it was initiated by in engineering could have been accomplished the George Crocker Fund of Columbia Uni- without the pure sciences of mathematics

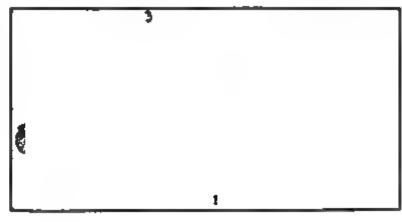


FIGURE 4. CANCER OF THE SKIN, COMPLETELY LOCALIZED

(1) Shows the folds of skin which go over into the cancer, (2) subcutaneous tissue, (3) fat under the skin (both 2 and 3 are perfectly free of cancer)

modern civilization is bringing about old age at in electricity without the pure science of an earlier period of life. Hereditary disposition physics. If we consider further that the best according to the investigation does not seem to practical results were reached in those dishave a very direct influence on the occurrence eases which could be reproduced artificially

FIGURE 5. METASTASIS (SECONDARY CANCER) IN THE LIVER

(Round nodule in the center of the figure is the cancer, surrounded by healthy liver tissue. Microphotograph)

mentally, as in diphtheria, tetanus and tuberproblem.

covery immediately stimulated investigation of here into all the minutiae of the subject. cancer to a degree unheard of before. Special look with hope to the future.

a very small particle of the tumor of another cancerous animal is inoculated under the skin of the first. If the inoculation is successful the piece begins to grow and becomes visible to the naked eye in a few weeks. This inoculation is not more painful than a hypodermic injection of morphine, and the subsequent growth of the tumor is not connected with any discomfort to the animals.

Minute and painstaking studies of these artificial growths have revealed facts of great inter-The inoculated piece grows through the reproduction of its own cells, without the addition of the cells of the animal into which it was inoculated. When a part of the artificial tumor thus developed in the second animal is introduced into a third animal, and a cancer growth takes place in the latter, the cells of this third cancer are the direct offspring of the cancer cells of the first animal. This transfer of the original cells may be continued indefinitely. Indeed the cancer cells of the tumor first discovered by Jensen in a white mouse eight years ago are still being transferred into thousands of other mice, and eight years are four times the lifetime of a mouse. Thus experimental research has shown, first, that the cancer growth is always due to the reproduction of a living cancer cell (if the cells of the inoculated piece are destroyed by heat or poisons, no turnor growth takes place), and, further, that cancer cells are immortal: that they live and propaculosis, we cannot but feel that we have arrived gate indefinitely. This capacity for indefinite at the beginning of the solution of the cancer propagation is the main feature which distinguishes a cancer cell from a normal body cell, I have already mentioned that cancer fre- and underlies all characteristics of the disease. quently occurs in certain species of lower ani- Many details in the relationship between the mals. In 1901 Jensen in Denmark and Leo cancer cell and the organism that carries it, Loeb in this country showed that in white mice details which are of fundamental importance and rats the disease occurs not only spontane- for the understanding of the nature of the disously, but also that it may be induced artifici- ease, are obtained by the aid of this experially in a previously healthy animal. This dis- mental method. But it is impossible to enter

One of the most interesting and practically institutions for cancer research were organized important phenomena observed during these in London, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Berlin, and experimental investigations consists in the "im-Copenhagen. In the United States the Grat- munity" or resistance of certain animals to the wick Laboratory of Buffalo was organized for growth of an inoculated cancer. A cancer the study of the disease, and Pennsylvania, which grew originally in a white mouse cannot Cornell, Harvard, and Columbia Universities be transplanted into an animal of another and the Rockefeller Institute created special species closely allied to it, as, for instance, a rat. departments for the same purpose. If we con- Moreover, it does not grow in a white mouse sider the progress in the work on cancer made raised in a different locality. Even when aniin so short a period, we have good reason to mals of the same race or locality are inoculated with tumor, the latter does not grow in all of The experimental research is conducted them, but a certain number appear to be remainly on white mice and rats, though oc- sistant to the growth of cancer. There exists casionally dogs and hares are used. In order to consequently in certain animals a condition induce the growth of cancer in a healthy animal of natural immunity to cancer. Research has may be induced by artificial means.

cially in one of the two following ways: either, towards the ulitmate discovery of rational as in vaccination, by the artificial production of a mild form of the disease, which the organism easily overcomes (such artificial immunity is called active); or by injection of blood-serum or other fluid taken from an animal previously rendered immune to the disease. The latter is called passive, and as an instance of it, may be cited the immunization with diphtheria antitoxin.

Artificial immunity to growth of cancer seems to resemble most the active immunity induced by vaccination. Until recently the methods of immunization of an animal against the growth of cancer consisted in a previous injection of an emulsion of living cells taken from a weakly growing tumor. Similar results were produced by the injection of an emulsion of normal body cells. It was thought, however, that no immunity could be induced unless the tells used for vaccination were alive.

The investigations conducted by the George Crocker Fund succeeded in demonstrating that (Points indicated by lines A show places where the cancer cells grew from the walls of the stomach glands into the surrounding tustue) it was possible to immunize animals by injecagainst cancer growth.

gradually accumulating which points to the thology may begin. possibility of the existence of immunity from accounted for only on that theory.

RATIONAL METHODS OF TREATMENT

proliferation of the cancer cell cannot take cases is such that any proposed remedy finds

proved further, that the same kind of immunity place. The menace of cancer is not so much in the size or position of the formed tumor, as Immunity may occur in animals and men in its potential power for further growth, its against a great many intoxications and infec- dissemination and invasion into different ortions, and the nature of this immunity varies gans and tissues. Unless these constant inwith different conditions. It may be inborn, as, roads of the disease are arrested, there is no for instance, the immunity of the negro race to cure. In other words, to cure cancer means to malaria, or acquired, as the immunity to small- induce artificial immunity to further growth of pox in persons cured of one attack of the dis- the cancer cells. It is clear, then, that the exease. Immunity may also be induced artifi- perimental study on artificial immunity tends

FIGURE 6: ADENOCARCINOMA OF STOMACH

tion of extracts of dead cells prepared in such methods of treatment of the disease. In rats a manner as to leave intact the active sub- and mice the study is comparatively easy, since stances. The advantage of this method consists the whole lifetime of the animals is two years. in the opportunity it affords the investigator to and cancer frequently kills the animal in two study the chemical constitution of the sub- months. Still, even in experiments on these stances which render the organism immune animals, there is an immense amount of work yet left undone. Both the chemical constitution It must be borne in mind, that so far our of the immunizing substances and their exact positive knowledge of immunity against cancer mode of action must be discovered before the is limited to lower animals. But evidence is search for similar substances in human pa-

The difficulties in the way of the proper esticancer in men. Several recent reports of spon- mation of the value of any curative agent on taneous recoveries of cancer patients can be man are far greater than in small animals, Human cancer is not an acute disease, and even without any treatment a cancer patient may live two or three years, and a metastatic relapse may take place in three, five, or even twenty The question that naturally presents itself, years after an apparent cure. To prove the first of all, is the bearing of all theoretical ex- value of any remedy, a test must be made on a perimental work on the alleviation of human large number of cases, and for a period of at suffering—the treatment of the disease. To cure least five years. Nevertheless, the anxiety of cancer in a radical manner means to create a the medical profession to help the patients, and condition in the organism in which a further the hopelessness of the so-called inoperable

ment is reported in an incomplete and distorted manner, and the unfortunate cancer patients clamor for the new remedy, often refusing an operation. A volume might be filled with the titles of all the remedies proposed during the last two or three decades, but we shall consider only a few of the latest methods of treatment which seemed to be most promising.

It was noticed on several occasions that a patient suffering from sarcoma (cancer consisting of connective tissue cells) contracted erysipelas, and when the erysipelas was cured the sarcoma also disappeared. In view of this Dr. Coley, of New York, proposed some fifteen years ago to cure sarcoma by the injection of toxins derived from erysipelas bacilli. large number of patients submitted to the treatment, but the cases which appeared to be improved were so very few that they were probably accidental. The investigations of Dr. Bloodgood, of Baltimore, completely disposed of the matter by showing that certain cases of sarcoma are a great deal-more innocent than they were previously considered.

A few years ago, Dr. J. Beard, of Edinburgh, reported on the curative influence on cancer of the local application and injection of trypsin-a juice which is secreted by the pancreas, a digestive gland. Subsequent tests showed that the method was absolutely valueless.

A great deal of hope seems to center around X-ray and similar electric current treatments and the activity of radium, but it has been conclusively demonstrated that these agents act only on small localized tumors of the skin, as the one shown in Figure 4, on page 59, which could be even more radically removed by a knife.

Very recently a great deal of prominence was given in the lay press to a new remedy discovered by the late Dr. E. Hodenpyl, of New York, a scientist of high repute, whose untimely death the entire American medical profession mourns. Dr. Hodenpyl encountered a patient who was cured of cancer but developed an accumulation of fluid in the abdomen, for which she had to be repeatedly tapped. idea suggested itself to Dr. Hodenpyl that this fluid might contain some of the immune substances, through which the patient herself had been cured, and he decided to experiment with it, first on mice and then, with all the caution ectly that his scientific training taught him, on padical tients. On May 1 last, at the meeting of the com- American Surgical Association in Washington, inion and also at the meeting of the American Asce a sociation for Cancer Research reports were ss is made of the treatment with this fluid, and it peri- was found that the patients who had been con-

rest of

sidered completely cured, had already had a last generation in the operative treatment of recurrence of the disease.

these modes of treatment of the disease may be of aseptic surgery. Thirty years ago no surfound in the following facts: Cancer cells progeon dared to attack a cancer of the stomach liferate so rapidly that the formation of new or intestines. At present nearly 20 per cent. blood and lymph vessels, which are the chan- of the operated cases of cancer of the stomach nels for the distribution of food to the cells, remain cured. Further progress has been cannot keep pace with the process. The cells made in the operative treatment of cancer. in the center of the tumor frequently die for since surgeons learned to know better the roads lack of food, the mass becomes liquefied and is through which the formation of secondary absorbed by the organism, the tumor decreases (metastatic) tumors takes place. For instance, this increase of the dving cancer cells, and breast by the old methods there was hardly a consequently diminish temporarily the size of case of a complete cure, while by the new the tumor, but the cells at the periphery con-methods of operation, devised by Dr. Halstead, tinue proliferating, invading tissue and dis- of Baltimore, and Dr. Willy Meyer, of New seminating, until they kill the organism.

arrest the flow of blood to cancer in the mouth mention Bright's or similar chronic diseases. application in a small number of cases.

THE ADVANCE IN SURGERY

surgical operation.

gery has accomplished a great deal within the treatment.

the disease. In the first place, great progress The reason for the temporary influence of has been made since the beginning of the era All active agents serve to stimulate in the operative treatment of cancer of the York, about ten years ago, 42.8 per cent. re-In connection with this relationship between main positively cured; so likewise by the aid of a tumor and its blood-vessels, another "cure" the new method of extirpation of the cancerous of cancer may be mentioned. In 1903 Dr. womb, devised by Wertheim, 59 percent. are per-Dawbarn, of New York, published a book manently cured. These results compare very entitled "Starvation Treatment of Certain favorably with the results of the treatment of Malignant Growths," in which he advised to lobar pneumonia, typhoid, or tuberculosis, not to

or on the neck by tying the two main blood- Why, then, is the disease still fatal in such vessels on the neck. His purpose was to di- a large proportion of cases? The reason is minish in this way the size of such cancers and very apparent. The onset of the disease is very make them more amenable to subsequent insidious and in the majority of cases the paoperative treatment. Now a few weeks ago tients seek the surgeon too late for a radical there appeared on the first page of a New York operation. This is very frequently true of daily an article entitled "Cancer Cured by cases of the cancer of the womb, for instance. Starvation." To the lay mind the proposed But even in cancer of the breast, where the method may appear as another general cure disease could be noticed easily, 20 per cent. of for cancer, while in fact it has only a narrow the cases that came to Halstead were too late for the operation.

The greatest difficulty in the treatment of cancer thus consists not in the lack of proper methods, but in the fact that the disease is not Thus it is clear that not one of these empiri- recognized early enough to be amenable to cal, non-operative methods of treatment of radical operative treatment. The public must cancer is of any actual value, and many of them be made to realize that the diagnosis of cancer are extremely dangerous to the patient, who does not mean a death warrant. But what is thereby often loses the opportune time for a of greater importance, all men and women, especially those past the age of forty, should be It must be emphasized at this point that not- on the alert for the discovery of any unaccountwithstanding the complete absence of a specific able new growth, and should consult a physicure for cancer the condition of cancer patients cian immediately upon its appearance. The is not necessarily hopeless. While the experi- early diagnosis and early radical operative mental workers are paving the way for the treatment is the real remedy for the patient discovery of a rational general treatment, sur- until the laboratory workers discover a specific



LIVE STOCK AND LAND VALUES

BY A. G. LEONARD

(Vice-President and General Manager, Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, Chicago)

EIGHTY per cent of the corn raised in the ing to calculations by the Department of Agri- that such enormous quantities of corn would be culture based upon the average experience of thrown upon the market as to reduce its price American farmers, investigations by the differ- below the cost of production, and such a general ent States, and reports from various Govern- drop in the value of corn would surely lower the ment departments showing the amount of corn value of lands all over the corn belt, and hence used for other purposes and exported.

The following table shows approximately the

the United States:

DISPOSITION OF ANNUAL CORN CROP (Average 1899-1908)

HOW USED. Exported Milling, distilling and va-	BUSHELS. 106,000,000	PER CENT. 4.4
rious other manufactures. Fed to live stock in cities	300,000,000	12.6
and towns	68,000,000	2.9
Fed to live stock on farms	1,910,000,000	80.1
Total	2,384,000,000	100.0

Since the last census, the yearly average farm price of corn in the United States has advanced from 31 cents per bushel in 1900 to 67.7 cents in 1908 and 68.2 cents in 1909.

In the meantime, land in the corn belt has other lands.

rentals for farms in the older States would which is now well recognized as the basis of the make the newer lands of the West more desir- general prosperity of all classes and of all busiable, especially for young farmers and renters ness interests throughout the nation. who wish to become owners of farms, while the advance in the value of the former is a strong upon the minds of all those who are engaged in inducement to invest in the latter.

and maintenance of land values rests chiefly measure not only the welfare of themselves and upon the presence of live stock upon farms. their families and the value of their possessions, The price of land is high mainly because the but also the national welfare and development price of corn is high, and the price of corn is of the nation's resources for both the present high chiefly because so much of it is in demand generation and the generations to come. for the purpose of feeding live stock, while there is a world shortage of live stock, which that the limited area of the corn belt, together keeps up both relative demand and prices for with the world shortage of live stock as commeats in all countries, because population pared to the growth of population, makes it everywhere is growing faster than the supply certain that low values for corn and live stock of meat animals.

Take away from the farms a considerable United States is fed to live stock, accord- share of their live stock, and it would follow would affect seriously the value of all lands.

It follows, therefore, that if the farmers of disposition of a ten-year average corn crop of the United States would continue to receive remunerative prices for their annual corn crops, and if they would maintain the present general values of farm lands throughout the country, they must keep up or increase the supply of live stock on farms.

Of course there is always the added and very important consideration of preserving land values by preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil, which can be naturally and permanently done only by raising plenty of live stock on the farm, as every up-to-date farmer knows.

The above is a serious subject for thoughtful study by all who are interested in land values. including railroad managers, land dealers, colonization and irrigation companies, and others besides the farmers themselves.

In short, to increase and improve the supply advanced in value almost exactly in proportion of live stock in the country, especially of meat to the advance in the price of corn, and the animals, is absolutely essential to keeping up increased value of land in the corn belt has the production and price of corn; to maintainbeen the chief cause of the increase in value of ing the value of lands, and to preserving the fertility of the soil; while all of these are nec-Naturally, the higher price and higher essary to continued agricultural prosperity,

These facts cannot too often be impressed farming to-day, for upon their policy in the But the significant point is that the growth conduct of their farms must depend in large

> In conclusion, it should be borne in mind will never again prevail in this country.

HEAD WATERS OF THE OWENS RIVER, SOURCE OF THE LOS ANGELES WATER SUPPLY

THE LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT

BY JOSEPH BARLOW LIPPINCOTT

(Assistant Chief Engineer)

a mild sea and snow-capped mountains, the tween April and October. magic touch of water is all that is required to All the available water in the immediate mer climate. Those in moderate circumstances meet her rapidly growing needs. are as much attracted as the wealthy, for there and average gross crop values of \$200 per acre required per acre for irrigated farming is the

N thirty years the small Mexican pueblo annually are obtained from lands with suffiof Los Angeles, with 11,000 inhabitants, has cient water. Telephones, electric cars, and grown into a modern American city of 330,000 beautified streets follow as a natural sequence souls, increasing its assessed valuation during in these agricultural districts. This developthat period from \$7,259,000 to \$289,279,927. ment is measured by the available water supply, In this wonderful coastal plain, lying between for the climate is semi-arid, no rain falling be-

transform the desert. Here has been created vicinity having been utilized, it became necthe playground of the United States, with a essary for the city of Los Angeles to go to fardelightful winter and an equally pleasant sum- distant mountains for an adequate supply to

The Los Angeles River was granted to the are to-day 1,850 manufacturing plants within pueblo of Los Angeles by the king of Spain in the city limits, using power and employing the year 1781. The Franciscan friars, reared labor. The horticultural districts are free from in irrigated Spain, with wisdom limited the the isolation and privation of ordinary farm boundaries to an area which this river could life. By intensive cultivation, an inhabitant is properly serve for purposes of irrigation. By supported to each two acres of irrigated land, a fortunate coincidence, the amount of water

same as that for urban uses, so that the transition from farm to city has been accomplished without shock. This fact has economic importance, because it will be possible to put under highly beneficial irrigation the suburban lands which will later be occupied for urban purposes. Water rights in Southern California are becoming more difficult to obtain each year, and it was necessary for the city to act in a comprehensive way in order to provide broadly for the future. The only certain security for the retention of a water right in the West lies in its beneficial use.

A MOUNTAIN SOURCE

It might have been possible for the city of Los Angeles to invade neighboring irrigation districts and, by exercising her right of eminent domain, to take irrigation water for domestic uses, but this would have destroyed fruit farms worth a thousand dollars or more an acre, tributary to the city. The alternative adopted was a remote mountain source where there would be a minimum interference with existing communities, where large quantities of water were unused, and from which they could conduct to the city a volume of water as great as the bonding resources could safely pay for, keeping in mind that adequate provision for all future needs must now be made.

The eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada range, situated in Central California between Owens and Mono Lakes, for a distance of 125 miles drains through the Owens Valley into Owens Lake, which has no outlet and which covers an area of 100 square miles, from which

A RIVAL OF NEW YORK'S CATSKILL SUPPLY

The aqueduct consists of a series of six storage reservoirs and 215 miles of conduit. The largest reservoir site is on the main stream at Long Valley, with an elevation of 7,000 feet, about fifty miles above the point where the aqueduct diverts the river. Here, with a dam 160 feet in height, 340,000 acre feet of water may be impounded, or enough water to cover 340,000 acres one foot deep, which is 28,000 acre feet less than the capacity of the Ashokan . reservoir now being constructed by the City of New York. Its province will be to hold over waters from years of plenty to groups of years of extreme drouth, such as occur only three or four times in a century. An artesian well district, approaching fifty miles in length, has been outlined by well borings in the floor of Owens Valley. This water can be conserved for the same purpose.

Fifty miles below this Long Valley reservoir site, the main canal, with a capacity of goo cubic feet per second and a width of sixty-five feet on the bottom, diverts the river and various tributaries as they are passed, discharging into the Haiwee reservoir sixty miles below the intake. This 900 second-foot canal will carry all ordinary summer flood waters caused by the The Haiwee reservoir, feet in depth. The northernmost point of this with a capacity of 64,000 acre feet, will regulate basin adjoins the Yosemite National Park, these flood waters into a uniform flow of 400 Along the crest there are forty peaks having an cubic feet per second, or 258,000,000 gallons

TWO OF THE PINISHED TUNNELS IN THE SAUGUS DIVISION

there is an annual evaporation loss of seven melting of the snow. elevation in excess of 13,000 feet, of which the daily,—a truly vast supply.

highest, Mt. Whitney, attains 14,500 feet. There is no range in this country more spectacular. The precipitation occurs in winter snows of great depth, which are liberated into the streams by the summer sun. The floor of this valley has an elevation of 3,800 feet, while the crest, rising to its imposing height within a distance of ten miles, is covered with snowbanks well through the summer. abounding in lakes, clear trout streams and occasional small glaciers. It is part of the Sierra National Forest Reserve. This is the source of supply selected four years ago by the city of Los Angeles to be tapped by the longest acqueduct in the world,

in the floor of the valley, which will augment engineering work is bold and imposing. crossing the extreme western arm of the Mo- bursts" which rush down the desert slopes. jave desert near the town of Mojave, and then north of the city.

TUNNELING THE SIERRAS

The first twenty miles of the canal, situated crossed with steel pressure pipes ten feet in in the moist artesian lands of Owens Valley, is diameter, and with pressure heads varying being excavated by hydraulic dredges, and from 200 to 900 feet. The materials for conforms practically a modified river course which struction are conveyed up the mountainsides is not lined. A large number of springs occur by aerial trams, and in these districts the the flow in this section. For the next forty next section of seventy miles is "cut-and-cover" miles to the Haiwee reservoir, the canal is construction through the desert plain. Here concrete-lined, but not covered. Below the steam shovels excavate a deep trench about Haiwee reservoir to the suburbs of Los Angeles, twelve feet wide and ten feet deep, in which the aqueduct will be completely lined and the aqueduct is built, the cover being kept concovered with concrete. This portion skirts stantly below the surface of the ground so as to along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevadas, offer no obstruction to the occasional "cloud-

When the crest of the coast range is pierced, passes under the coast range with the Elizabeth the grade drops from an elevation of 3,000 feet Tunnel, 5.1 miles in length and sixty miles to 1,000 feet in the San Fernando Valley, immediately commanding by gravity all the suburbs of the city. From the Elizabeth Tunnel to the San Fernando Valley, the line is boldly located in a rugged country. As the For fifty miles, in this part of the aqueduct, work has progressed and the efficiency of the the line is forced into regions of great topo- organization has developed, the cost data have graphic severity along the eastern face of the shown that the tunnel work was being done Tunnel follows tunnel for mile after with surprising cheapness, and consequently Frequently, on the steeper and more the amount of tunneling has been increased threatening slopes, the tunnel line does not from twenty-eight miles, originally contemcome to the surface at all, but is reached for plated in the location of the line, to a total of construction purposes by side drifts or adits, forty-three miles. Tunnels are the most secure through which the excavated material and the and permanent form of construction possible. concrete for lining are conveyed. Canyons are Thirty-eight miles of tunnel has been exca-

STEAM SHOVEL WORKING IN DEEP CUTS

vated in the past two years. The Western mines have yielded to the Los Angeles Aqueduct a most efficient tunnel organization.

THE CITY BUYS 80,000 ACRES OF LAND

the Owens Valley as one of the regions where River from the point of diversion to Owens Lake, an irrigation project might be constructed carrying with them many local water rights. under the Reclamation Act. However, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock adopted the Yuma and Klamath projects, which would require all the funds available for reclamation work in California at that time. Therefore, Eastern humid conditions the obstacles that when the City of Los Angeles presented its have to be surmounted in order to conquer a arguments to the Federal officials, it received desert sufficiently to build across it a great the support of President Roosevelt and Con-public work of this nature. Without water, gress. Secretary Garfield, Forester Pinchot, towns, railroads, telephones, post offices, - the and Director Newell of the Reclamation Serv- country had to be made habitable and comice all aided the city greatly. An act was fortable enough to induce a migrating laboring passed by Congress on June 30, 1906, granting population to remain five years on the work of all necessary rights of way for the aqueduct its completion. Nearly every spring on the over the public domain. The city proceeded mountainside in the desert portion of the line, contracts to make these extensive purchases work and domestic uses for the 4,000 men embefore any public announcements were made, ployed. The Aqueduct Bureau has erected upment. When the public was informed, it en- system 240 miles in length with local connec-

ple voting first \$1,500,000 for the purchase of lands and water rights, then \$23,000,000 for hydraulic work and \$3,500,000 for waterpower installation. Not one acre of ground has been condemned by court procedure, but 80,ooo acres have been purchased, covering a dis-The Federal Government had investigated tance of sixty miles along both banks of Owens

BUILDING ACROSS A DESERT

It is difficult to explain to those inured to with marked diligence and ability to acquire for a hundred and twenty-five miles, has been the necessary private lands and water rights. connected with a system of main pipe lines which The City Board of Water Commissioners as- is practically continuous along the conduit, for sumed grave responsibilities in entering into the purpose of furnishing water for construction and before funds were available for full pay- wards of 500 buildings, installed a telephone dorsed their action by a vote of g to 1, and this tions to all construction camps, and completed ratio of public confidence has been sustained 227 miles of roads and trails. The Southern through two subsequent campaigns, the peo- Pacific Company, under contract with the

UTILIZING WATER POWER

The mountain torrents proceeding from the eastern face of the Sierras in Owens Valley have heavy grades and offer unusual opportunities for the development of water power. Preliminary to construction, three water-power plants were built on these streams, having an electrical output of 3,500 horsepower. power has been led along the route a distance of 165 miles on high tension lines, furnishing all the energy required in the construction, running air compressors, power shovels, hoists, rock crushers, and electric locomotives. power not required for construction is used in operating the municipal cement plant, which forms the southern terminus of the power line. Electricity for the southern end of the aqueduct is purchased from the Edison Electric Company and conducted to all these construction camps for similar uses.

A cement mill has been built by the city at Tehachapi, near the center of construction operations, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day. The cement manufactured is of a high grade.

A VIEW OF THE CONDUIT IN THE DESERT, LINED AND READY FOR COVER

aqueduct to transport 20,000,000 ton miles of freight north of Mojave, has built the Nevada and California railroad from Mojave to Owens great aid to the enterprise, as it recognized its Division, twenty-two miles in length and conimportance in sustaining and developing Los taining 65,000 feet of tunnels, was selected. Angeles and its tributary country.

THE CITY AS BUILDER

It was decided to open the most difficult This railroad system has rendered section of the work first, and the Jawbone An estimate was made of what would be a

AQUEDUCT CONCRETE PLANT BUILT BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

reasonable contractor's bid. Seven bids were present indications are that the aqueduct will received from reliable firms in widely different be built both within the five years' time and the parts of the United States. All of these bids \$23,000,000 specified by the original board of being substantially higher than the engineers' consulting engineers. estimates, the Board of Public Works, which has jurisdiction over aqueduct affairs, rejected this method of doing work by day labor or them and the engineering department was in- "force account" has been the freedom allowed structed to proceed to do the work by day labor. the engineers to modify plans to meet condi-The time fixed for the building of the division tions as they develop, and to change the locawas two years, which period will expire on the tion of the route as their cost data indicates first of next September. This division is now possible economies. It is frequently stated that 85 per cent. finished. Careful cost data have it is impossible for municipalities to do work as going figures applied to the remaining 15 per question is whether the enterprise is large cent. unfinished. To this has been added all enough to justify the purchase of equipment the lowest bid received, which was \$2,294,201. buy materials as cheaply as a contractor.

ECONOMICAL CONSTRUCTION

their justification for undertaking other por- men, the net result is beneficial and there is not tions in a similar manner, and with the ex- one political appointee in the organization. ception of minor contracts for wagon hauling and the building of eleven miles of foot-hill work, the engineering department of the aqueduct has constructed by day labor the entire

One of the important advantages gained by been kept on all features of the work, and these cheaply as contractors, but apparently the real sundry expenses that have been incurred on and whether the organization can be mainthis division, and after making full allowance tained on a business basis. It is possible for a therefor, the indicated saving is \$990,000 over city to employ men of equal efficiency and to

The Aqueduct Bureau has been organized under a civil service provision in the city charter, and while embarrassments frequently The experience of the board in this work is occur both in the employment and discharge of

BONUS TO LABORERS FOR INCREASED SPFFD

An interesting feature that has been deproject to date, including power plants, cement veloped, particularly in the tunnel work, has miles, telephone lines, and pipe lines. The been the establishment of a bonus system for

OUTLET OF THE AQUEDUCT INTO DRY CANYON RESERVOIR

the laborers. Each tunnel is inspected and a motion or discharge. Under this system the en-The tunnel crews are then informed of this A. C. Hansen, division engineer. The second the pace set. Drones are driven out, and the conduit and for the generation of power. foreman's duty is almost entirely confined to getting necessary supplies and equipment. Their method of work resembles a snappy base-ball contest. The miners are a distinct chronicle their naïve eccentricities.

been the controlling factor in determining the poses of street lighting and transportation. The time for the completion of the aqueduct, five ratio between the average hourly consumption years being allowed for this work. From of power in Los Angeles and the maximum

present indications the excavation of this tunnel will be completed in three years.

Another feature that has been productive of beneficial results is the general distribution of monthly reports showing unit costs on all features of the work. giving credit to the man in charge either for expensive or economical work. Thus the records of each division are made a matter of discussion over the entire line. resulting in a keen rivalry among the various division organizations for speed and economy. These records are made the basis of pro-

reasonable rate of progress estimated upon, tire organization has been made most efficient.

The aqueduct consists of 43 miles of tunnels, base rate and are paid a bonus for any excess 98 miles of covered conduit, 41 miles of lined footage that they can accomplish in driving the open conduit, 21 miles of unlined canal, 12 tunnel, each man from the foreman down miles of steel siphon, and 882 feet of concrete sharing in the bonus. The city practically flume, a total of 215 miles. In addition, there divides with the men any saving resulting from is the Haiwee reservoir, 7 miles in length, and the increased speed. As the daily charges ap- the power conduits to be constructed in the San proximate a fixed amount, the cost per foot Francisquito canyon, 11 miles long, which will varies closely with the speed. The impetus serve the combined purpose of conveying the given the work by this bonus system has re- water towards the city of Los Angeles and of sulted in the aqueduct organization capturing developing two drops aggregating 1600 feet for the American records, both for hard-rock and the generation of electric power. The terminus soft-rock tunnels. In April last a run of 604 of the aqueduct system will be the Fernando feet was made at the south end of the Elizabeth reservoir, about 14 miles north of the boundaries Tunnel in granite, Mr. W. C. Aston being the of the city of Los Angeles. From this point the superintendent in charge, and in August, 1909, water will be delivered to the city in pipes. a run of 1061 feet was made at one heading in The aqueduct is designed to deliver 400 cubic a soft sandstone in the Jawbone Division under feet per second, or 258,000,000 gallons per day.

Large storage reservoirs will be built in the place for hard-rock tunnel records in the San Fernando Valley in which such portion of United States is held by the Gunnison Tunnel the winter flow can be accumulated as is not in Colorado, where 449 feet was excavated in required during the rainy season, and from The miners in the aqueduct which can be drawn a supply in the summer to tunnels are nearly all Americans or Irish and augment the summer flow of the aqueduct they enter into their work under the bonus proper, thus permitting the use of the full casystem largely from a sporting impulse to beat pacity for twelve months in the year, both as a

POWER DEVELOPMENT

The rate at which power is consumed in a class, worthy of the pen of a Bret Harte to city varies greatly with the hours of the day, the load being light from midnight until six The Elizabeth Tunnel was supposed to have o'clock and heavy in the early evening for pur-

hourly consumption is about 40 per cent. This is called the load factor. To develop a power output which varies with this demand, the line cubic feet per second, or two and a half times city administration. 400 second feet.

The policy of the city has not yet been desurplus water. modified so as to provide that no water or power can be sold except to actual consumers without submission to the qualified voters of the city. However, this water and power probably will be used for the building up of the suburban communities and the encouragement of manufacturing industries.

PERSONNEL OF THE MANAGEMENT

It is estimated that the aqueduct is now has been so located that a reservoir site of sub- 60 per cent. completed. The success of the stantial capacity is available at the intake of enterprise to date is fundamentally based upon the power plant and another near the tail-race an organized good-citizenship. It would have of the lower power plant in the San Francis- been impossible for the engineers, no matter quito canyon, and between these two points the how able and ambitious, to accomplish these conduit is built of a size adequate to carry 1,000 results without the businesslike support of the The Board of Public the mean flow. With this hydraulic combina- Works, having jurisdiction over the Aqueduct tion it will be possible to vary the flow of water Bureau, is composed of high grade men of through the power houses in the same ratio as established standing. Albert A. Hubbard is the demand for power varies in the city, thus president of the board and associated with him enabling the city to enter into contracts for the are Lieut. General Adna R. Chaffee and Wildelivery of power to meet "peak load" con- liam Humphreys. General Chaffee has been ditions. In addition to the drop in the San detailed as the executive head of the Aqueduct Francisquito canyon, there is available for Bureau. This selection has been most fortupower development a fall of 270 feet at the nate for the city, as General Chaffee is a man of Haiwee reservoir and 215 feet at the point recognized ability and is used to the handling where the aqueduct discharges into the Fer- of great enterprises. No employee spends nando reservoir. The possibilities of power longer hours at his desk than he. The guiding development have been passed upon by a genius of the work is William Mulholland, the board of eminent electrical engineers who chief engineer. He has been connected with report the feasibility of generating 120,000 the Los Angeles water system for thirty years, borse power on the peak load without starting with the corporation which first coninterfering with the continuous delivery of structed the water works and being retained in charge when the city obtained possession in 1902. This water system under municipal fined for the distribution of the power and the management, in addition to delivering water The city charter has been for nine cents per 1,000 gallons, yields a net annual profit of \$600,000. It is this splendid record of the city water department, recognized by the citizens of the town, that originally inspired confidence and engendered continued support for the greater undertaking of building the longest aqueduct in the world and a monument to applied conservation.

THE CASE OF PALADINO

BY JOSEPH JASTROW

(Professor of Psychology in the University of Wisconsin)

manity; its closest affiliation is with the time- the case, which alone form the subject-matter worn and crude practices and beliefs of primi- for the jury's consideration. tive peoples. Its survival into these sciencehas become international in its setting.

personnel of defendant, prosecution, and wit- trievably ruined." '

THE case of Paladino finds its origin in nesses must not be permitted to obscure or interests as old and as widespread as hu- distort in any measure the simple findings of

A sifting of the personal evidence in the case saturated days makes it notable; and the ven- of Paladino discloses that Eusapia was born in ture to parade in academic dress and take a 1854, of lowly origin, and was early left an place among the accredited representatives of orphan without relatives or resources; that her latter-day research is astounding, whether re- girlhood was uneventful save for the chance disgarded as shrewd bravado or as a sincere prop-covery, in a spiritualistic circle, of her powers agandum, and remains so in whatever tem- as a medium. It appears that her debut was per we review the successes and reverses of its in the form of a letter in 1888 from Professor checkered career. The woman in the case at- Chiaia, of Naples, to Professor Lombroso. tracts attention. Though in the main a willing The latter was firmly convinced of her superinstrument of a movement that gets its head- normal powers as early as 1891; and quite a way from motives and interests that far trans- group of men of science investigated her case cend her personality, she cannot be dismissed in 1802 in Milan, among them Professor Richet as a lay-figure upon which the products of an of Paris, who, at first sceptical, later became an eager imagination have been skilfully draped. enthusiastic convert to the "genuineness" of The affaire Paladino might have been the the manifestations. The years 1893, 1894, and affaire Smith or Jones; but the combination of -1805 brought forward new and distinguished circumstances that gave it name and more than converts to her clientèle, in Italy, in Russia, in a local habitation is unusual in complexion, and France. Two English observers, Professor Lodge (now Sir Oliver Lodge) and Mr. F. W. The notorious Eusapia of New York in the H. Myers, took part in the séances held at year 1010 is a surprisingly unprogressive re- Professor Richet's house on the ile Roubaud in plica of the obscure Eusapia of Naples of the 1804; and through their interest Eusapia paid period of 1800. Under the encouragement of a visit to England in 1805, and there met her convinced votaries one and another phenom- first serious reverses. Those who have subenon has been added to her repertoire; yet her scribed to the occurrence of supernormal phestock in trade has undergone little alteration nomena in her presence, through agencies inbeyond the artful cutting of the garment to suit explicable by fraud or by known physical the cloth,—the requirements of her clientèle forces form a distinguished group; many of being sufficiently met by the standard patterns them have written learned articles framing of her productions. It must be definitely and elaborate theories to account for the motive clearly grasped at the outset that what Eusapia forces responsible for the phenomena; and does affords but the slightest clue to her fame quite a few have contributed volumes recountor to the attitude of her sponsors, lay or scien- ing the marvels of the case of Paladino. The tific. The story will be blind and its meaning most accessible volume devoted to her phelost if thus read. The case of Eusapia, like a nomena is that issued by Mr. Hereward Cardivorce suit or an embezzlement, gets its pres-rington in 1900. -It is his opinion that "Eusapia tige from the standing of the parties concerned. is genuine; but she is, so far as I know, almost The incidents are about as sordid, about as unique." "That in her may now be said to commonplace, and carry about the same les- culminate and focus the whole evidential case son in one set of circumstances as in another. for the physical phenomena of spiritualism." But when the proceedings move in intellectual If it could be shown that "nothing but fraud high life, Mother Grundy, enterprising editors, entered into the production of these pheand all sorts and conditions of men and women nomena—then the whole case for the physical take notice. This heightened interest in the phenomena would be ruined—utterly, irre-

It thus appears that, if we are to decide the case of Paladino according to the extent of the evidence,' the distinction and the scientific as well as personal reputation of the witnesses, there can be no doubt of the verdict in her favor; that phenomena occur in her presence independently of her initiative, and accordingly indicate some unrecognized force, presumably that of spirits. But the case does not stand alone; it is part of an historical development; it is full of psychological complications; the step from the data to the verdict is beset with subtle difficulties. These circumstances of the settings are of commanding importance in all such issues; indeed, they make the case of Paladino, make it or mar it. From Eusapia herself we obtain no aid. In part she emulates the diplomatic reserve of Bre'r Rabbit-a wise procedure—and permits the Eusapian facts and the Eusapian legends to take their course; in part she confesses to a faith in the spiritualistic interpretation, and calls upon her trancecontrol (one "John King" of spiritualistic origin) to stand by her. In brief she adopts the lingo of her cult and adapts her attitude to the atmosphere of her sitters. In addition she commands larger and larger compensation for her services with the extension of her fame, and yields to the importunity of interviewers to provide the reputation favorable for a remunerative specialty. Besides, she admits that she tricks if she gets a chance, and suggests that all mediums do; hence the need of control. The only clue to the case lies in the close logical analysis of the situation, in the intimate study not so much of the evidence as of the conditions of men and events out of which the evidence grows. The case of Eusapia is a case for the Copyright by Vander Weyde, N Y logician, for the sturdy reasoner with common sense, fortified as well with some special knowledge of the psychology of the atmosphere in which the case moves and has its beinga

It is fortunate that legal procedure has familiarized the public with the emergence of truth -

The roll of Eusapia's sponsors is cludes many men of scientific professions, of these the more enthusiastic show unmistakable tendencies to accept supernormal explanations. The italians, Professors Lombroso and Morselli, and the French writers, Professor Planmarion, Col. De Rochas, Dr. J. Maxwell, and M. de Fontenay have contributed the most elaborate and extravagant accounts. The two most important reports are those of the 'Institut Général Psychologique' (Paris, 1908), and of the Society for Psychical Research, 1909. The standard phenomena are signals and raps at command, table levitations; movement of objects is and from the cabinet; touches by invisible hands, the apparition of a band above the medium's head; and a cold breese tanging from the medium's forehead. The more untimal phenomena include the change in weight of the medium's person, and her levitation to the table; the moving of heavy bodies, and the approach of light ones in distant parts of the room; the appearance of arms, heads, and faces, often recognized, the mysterious impression of hands and faces on paster or putty; the creation of an additional arm; the disappearance of the medium's legs, and others too remarkable to mention. While these several documents are worthy of different attention in terms of their reliability, the perspective of this review makes unnecessary any more specific reference. An admirable brief review appears in Pulsam's Magazine of January, 1910, by Professor Leubs.

EUSAPIA PALADINO

(As she appeared in New York recently)

that is, of substantial truth for practical purposes-from a glaring contradiction of testimony. Juries promptly learn that evidence must be weighed and not measured by its superficial area; and that it may be necessary to decide upon complex probabilities, which party is lying or finessing or is hopelessly incompetent, or pitiably self-deceived. Whether Eusapia is a monster or a martyr, a marvel or a mountebank, a medium of the unknown or a manipulator of the undetected, is just the kind of a verdict that our common sense is quite capable to reach, if only we hold fast to the inalienable right to light, logic; and the pursuit of deception.

WHAT HAPPENS AT A PALADINO "TEST"

A helpful procedure in the case will be to call attention to exhibit A as reported by eye-

New York City on April 17, 1910, there were hand of her left sitter; the latter is the post of so far as Eusapia was concerned the usual ar- bonor, since Eusapia is left-handed. rangements: the chairs of sitters about the her left foot (at the outset) is secured (?) by table, the curtained corner called the cabinet, contact with the right foot of her left "control," containing the paraphernalia affected by spir- and the like for the other foot. its (tamborine, taborette). The unusual arrangement was the concealment of observers sary is to slip away the left foot, make the right beneath the chairs of the sitters within closest

THE WOBBLING OF THE TABLE

(The medium rested her right foot obliquely with the freel upon the toe of one sitter and the toe upon the toe of another—giving the impression of using both of her feet. Then, working her left foot under the leg of the table, she was able to make it gyrate)

range of the medium's person. The detectives were smuggled to their positions under cover of a screen of the bystanders, while Eusapia's attention was engaged in the attempt to influence by her supposed supernormal power an electroscope brought to the séance to serve as a They escaped under psychological decoy. cover of the darkness at a later stage of the proceedings, wriggling their way along the floor and carrying with them a knowledge of the motive power of table levitations that should make others wiser if not happier men. understand their testimony, the ceremonies of The decisive evithe table must be familiar. thence of the belief that the medium does not move the table is that her hands and feet are controlled by the two sitters on her right and left respectively. She gives the control of her right hand to the left hand of her right sitter,

The account appeared in Collier's Werkly of May 14 1910. With it should be read the fill report of a group of test sittings held in New York as submitted by Professor Dickinson S. Miller in the Times of Thursday, May 12, and a more formal report based upon the same sittings in Science of May 20, 1910.

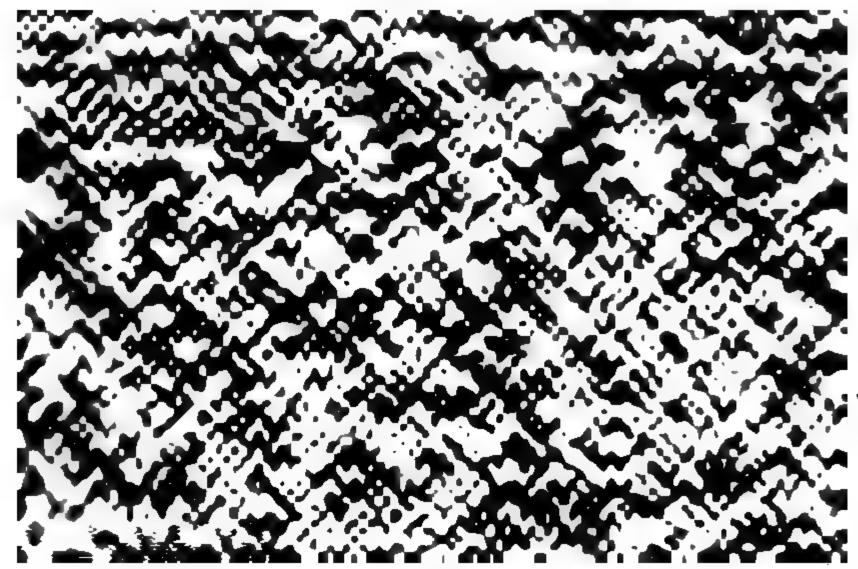
The public owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Miller (to whom belongs the credit of the plan and the execution of the campaign) and to his associates for this aid to a samer view of this remarkable case.

At a séance' held at a residence in and the control of her left hand to the right

To prove an unknown force, all that is necesfoot serve to keep contact with one foot of each "control," and to apply said agile and versatile left member to the leg of the table. The unobserved but observing observer under the table reports that "a foot came from underneath the dress of the medium and placed the toe underneath the leg of the table of the left side of the medium, and pressing upward, gave it a little chuck into the air. Then the foot withdrew, and the leg of the table dropped suddenly to the More wobbling of the table occurred. [This is done by pressure of the medium's hands.] Again the foot came from underneath the dress of the medium and placed itself underneath the leg of the table, forced the table upward from the floor about half a foot, held it there for a moment and repeated the 'phenomenon.' Each time after a levitation, the medium would appear to rest her left foot upon the top of the right, which remained constantly in an oblique position upon the feet of Davis and Kellogg [the left and right controls]. At no time did she have her left foot hampered in any way. It was constantly moving in the space about her chair; and I was lying with my face on the floor within eight inches of the left leg of the table; and each time that the table was lifted, whether in a partial or a complete levitation, the medium's foot was used as a propelling force upward.

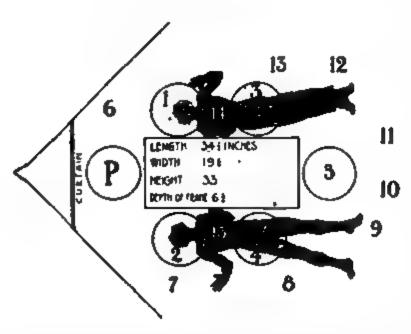
Next, let it be noted that the "controls" on this occasion were well versed in the tricks of mediums and in the observation of significant details in this elusive sleight-of-hand (and foot). Knowing when to expect action on the part of the released foot, Mr. Davis cautiously probed the space with his own foot and "was unable to touch her left leg from the knee down, at the place where it should have been." The phenomena of the cabinet were similarly disclosed. I The motive power proved to be partly the released foot and partly the released hand. substitution of the right hand to do duty for both hands is effected under cover of the curtain, which is first flung over the table by the left hand; this too was perfectly apparent to the skilled "controls," to whom such tricks were stale and unprofitable. Mr. Kellogg on her right was in the favored position to detect the movements of her released left hand during the later cabinet feats that require desperate





beam tellier's Weekly

THE SEANCE HELD AT THE HOUSE OF PROFESSOR H. G. LORD, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, APRIL 17, 1910



A DIAGRAM OF THE SITTING

(The table, cabinet, and chairs are here outlined, with he two detectives lying on the flaor. The position of Paladino is indicated by P. Reading, by the numbers, those a attendance were: (1) W. S. Davis, (2) J. L. Kellogg, (3) drs. Pabian Franklin. (4) Mrs. Herbert G. Lord. (5) J. W. Sargeni, (6) Prof. Dickinson S. Miller, (7) Prof. Herbert G. Lord. (3) Prof. A. A. Lavingston, (9) Prof. Joseph Jastrow, (10) Prof. J. B. Fletcher, (11) Mrs. F. D. Pollock, (12) Miss. R. Olmand, (13) Miss. Carola Woerishoffer, (14) Joseph Rich, (15) Warren C. Pyne)

darkness. He says: "She took my left hand almost impossible to know whether she were and placed it over her right shoulder, far moving her left arm or not; hence I took the enough to let me feel her left shoulder-blade, liberty of placing the ball of my left wrist where where I exerted some pressure with the finger- the tips of my fingers had been [in other words * tips. With my hand in this position it was a little substitution-trick of his own], and this gave me ample opportunity to feel with my fingers thus freed, the movements of the sleeve of her left arm without her knowing it. Then it was plain that whenever the curtain was sharply 'blown' forward, it was done by her throwing it forward with her left hand in a quick impulsive jerk. It was also plain that the hand we saw at the parting of the curtains was none other than hers."

> These details indicate how circumstantial was the detection of the simple and tricky Faud that underlies the standard performance. Paladino; and they indicate the training and insight which the detection requires. Had this type of cross-examination been drastically administered early and often, it seems unlikely that there would still be a case of Paladino. Having thrown upon the situation these illuminating side-lights, it will hardly be necessary to rehearse the further corroboratory testimony. The performance was suggestive through and through of the medium's working for conditions favorable to the evasion of the control. To fortify the conclusion, a second séance was

come of the first) at which there were no consion the only holding of the feet which we as cealed observers, and at which the usual phe- garded as secure, i. e., the holding by the hand nomena took place so long as the "controls" of a person under the table. exercised such lax guardianship as the amateur repeatedly refused any satisfactory test other. attains. But upon signal the control was made than holding. Generally we endeavored real and effective; and the result was decisive. make the holding as good as she would allow the From that moment on, nothing happened. The to make it; although towards the end we can medium grew excited and irritable, complained sionally left her quite free to be held or to be of the holding which was in reality gentle but as she pleased;—on which occasions she properly directed, tried again and again to throw tinued the same frauds, in a more obvious the observers off their guard, but all to no avail. ner. Expert control stopped the phenomena under out of the real or alleged trance, and were the precise conditions under which a half-hour skilfully executed that the 'poor woman' before, with complacent and ordinary control, have practised them long and carefully." they had occurred in profusion. The "forces" required the use of Eusapia's hands and feet. pia.

inquirer. If this crude deception lies at the ered by Dr. Hodgson at Cambridge had he basis of a career that has acquired a literature systematically practised by Eusapia Pale of its own, why has it not been discovered be- for years. In accordance, therefore, with fore? The first answer is that it has and re-established custom, I propose to ignore peatedly; and the strange fact remains that performances for the future, as I ignore themselves those who detected Eusapia in fraud continued other persons engaged in the same mischier to believe in her genuine powers.

As early as 1893 Professor Richet of Paris sented an admirable survey of the significant commented on the general suspiciousness of the of this "Renaissance of Magic" (Revue Sciential whole proceeding, and said, "To the extent to fique, March 26 and April 2, 1910) in the which the conditions were made rigid, the course of which he records: "We saw on sevphenomena decreased"; and yet the same eral occasions in quite good light a hand apdistinguished scientist attests physiological pear above her head; but when I had my assistmiracles in the presence of Eusapia that require ant observe her shoulders illuminated from larger credulity than many a sympathetic lay- behind without her knowledge, one could folman can command. Both Dr. Moll and Dr. low all her movements, and readily secure Dessoir of Berlin detected the precise substitu- proof that the materializations were simply the tion-tricks that were used in New York. "The natural hands of the medium freed from the main point is cleverly to distract attention and control of her observers. As soon as Eusapia to release one or both hands or one or both feet. began to be suspicious, the apparitions of the This is Paladino's chief trick." Dr. Moll hand ceased altogether and did not reappear records the throwing out of the curtain to cover until, yielding to the desire of some credulous the hand substitution; and notes that, by watch-friends, I consented to help them by withdrawing for it, he could detect the exact moment ing." To return to the earlier attitudes (again when the hand or foot was freed. "She boldly 1895), Sir Oliver Lodge's conclusion is curious: raises her left hand above her head, and this is "I am therefore in hopes that the present decaaccepted as a spirit hand. In spite of the dent state of the Neapolitan woman may be only nine-tenths darkness, I distinctly saw the temporary and that hereafter some competent movements, as she raised her arm."

Richard Hodgson repeatedly detected Eusapia ine abnormal power existent in her organism." in fraud, and the verdict of his committee was "systematic fraud from first to last." his convictions with the Eusapian phenomena, induces attacks of necadence. Eusapia was for seven weeks a guest in his house and gave twenty séances. "During all in the way of proper holding of the hands. She case for the logician, for the incorruptible ad-

arranged (Eusapia being ignorant of the out- only allowed for a part of the time on each occa-Moreover The frauds were practised both in

Professor Sedgwick likewise discarded Ex The investigations "placed beyond a The case of Eusapia puzzles many a candid sonable doubt the facts that the frauds diet Professor Le Bon has recently trade." and thoroughly prepared witness may yet bring In the séances in 1895 in England, Dr. testimony to the continued existence of a genu-

Since this decadent state has endured for an-The other fifteen years it is idle to consider it temtemper of that day is worth recalling. Mr. porary; and it seems unfortunate for the case Myers, though a thorough believer in super- of Paladino that the presence of competent and normal phenomena, was unwilling to connect thoroughly prepared witnesses so regularly

THE MEDIUM IMPOSES THE CONDITIONS

that time Eusapia persistently threw obstacles • The case of Eusapia I aladino is peculiarly a

PALADINO "LEVITATING" A TABLE

(A photograph taken without warning shows according to Professor Leuba, the medium lifting the table by natural, muscular means)

vocate of a sturdy common sense. Thinking within the limits of the trick, but is most adroit straight is essential to seeing straight. The in gliding over the critical moments at which evidence grows out of the attitude far more than examination would be inopportune. But the the attitude results from the evidence; and this incomparably great advantage of the medium' who ask why the investigators do not bring the hold. matter to an issue by introducing obviously depermitted to.

However shrewdly it is made to appear to be the contrary, the fact is that the medium im poses
the conditions and the conduct of the performance.

Like the performing conjuter, the medium recording his confessions, says "A medium of experience can always outwit a looker-on even more than a conjurer, because a conjurer would not be allowed to play the antics which we can "A Prench conjurer corroborates from his side: "Mediums use tricks so coarse that no prestidint ator would dare to show them in public, so they are reserved for the scientists." the conditions and the conduct of the perform-

tenet forms the cardinal principle of any judi- is that he is posing as the minister of the uncial review. The conditions attaching to the known, not as an illusionist, and must be acinquiry present our first concern. Mediums corded the privileges of his cult. Likewise hel form a privileged class; they place themselves has ready excuses, which, like good intentions, beyond the range of scientific procedure; and are as common as paving stones, and serve challenge the contempt of court. It cannot be their purpose more generally in unsanctioned too strongly emphasized that if those who pro- than in holy causes. Light diminishes the force; fess to influence physical objects without con- passing the hand between the medium and the tact were willing to submit to the experimental leg of the table at the critical time breaks the rules of the laboratory, the investigation would circuit; skeptical and inquisitive observers inbe a matter of minutes and not of years. The terfere with the conditions; and as much more reply to impatient critics, private and editorial, as the accepted cant or the clientèle will up-

It is waste of time to point out the glaring incisive tests, is uniformly simple: They are not consistency of mediums who profess and print the proofs of their performance of the most

marvelous prodigies in complete light and yet pole. It is because the medium will not conevidence: "In the first place, it must be public sentiment is responsible. stated that the medium never allows himself to be placed absolutely under control, i. e., sapia and the voluminous documents in the

is rejected."

The most practical method of bringing the is at once laid bare. matter to a test seems to be to transform the issue from an investigation to a contest; for in elementary logic, within easy grasp of every then he who offers the prize naturally deter- one who exercises and cherishes his common mines the conditions of the award. Sport sense,—that the flimsiness of the support of commands greater loyalty than science. So the hypothesis should have been perfectly ap-Professor Le Bon, with the assistance of Dr. parent quite independently of the covering Darieux and of Prince Roland Bonaparte, ar- under which it took refuge. It really should ranged a prize of 2,000 francs for any one who not have required an exposure to lay bare what would make an object move without contact should have been recognizable by the general (say a light block of wood lying upon a table), suspiciousness of its appearance. It was pubbut under conditions determined by a scientific lic sentiment, not the needs of science, that recommission,—surely the merest child's play for quired the exposure. Eusapia and the other "physical" mediums, in whose presence these phenomena occur so regularly that their learned sponsors have invented a term for the effect and call it "telekinesis." Professor Le Bon received several enlightenment, the further clue must be sought thousand letters from persons ready to admit in the attitude of the witnesses in whose behalf that they exercised this power; but less than the effects are produced. Professor Le Bon conhalf-a-dozen came to learn the conditions; they siders the national temperament a fair index of all promised to compete for the prize, but none the degree of marvel with which the Eusapian appeared. In New York an offer of \$1,000 or performance will be reported. In England even \$2,000 for a like proof of Eusapia's powers (and let us add in our own Anglo-Saxon land) under simple but rigid conditions was evaded, there was no mystery, but plain fraud; "in and then declined upon the usual irrelevant France the success varied according to the grounds. It would indeed be tantamount to a milieu and the intellectual status of the sitters, conviction of imbecility for a physicist not to —it was considerable in polite circles and in be able to determine whether an object can be general very limited in a scientific atmosphere"; moved without contact, provided he determines "In Italy, the land of poets the conditions of the experiment; but between appeared more marvelous than the magicians this and the issue of a challenge on the part of of legend ever achieved." It is the personal the medium to discover how the said medium qualification of the observer that determines accomplishes his alleged "telekinesis" under the quality of the performance; it is reported as conditions arbitrarily set by him, there is more marvelous or as moderately puzzling or comdifference than between the equator and the monplace or transparent, according to the tem-

object to light as interfering with their power. sent to play the game according to the rules of These apologies are distracting; the all-essen- science that the scientist is forced—in the intial fact is that the medium sets the conditions terests of maintaining the sanity of the comand refuses decisive tests. Mr. Carrington,— munity—to demean himself by meeting the for whom Eusapia has become the black swan medium on the latter's ground, and outwit him of spiritualism,—in an earlier volume bears or expose him as best he can. For this travesty

It thus appears that the reputation of Eu-

held in various places by several sitters, at case, and the widespread tendency to credit her the same time, as an escape from such con- with rare powers unrecognized by contemtrol would be an obvious impossibility." All porary science, all find their support in a single really effective conditions are refused, as Mr. momentous circumstance: that this and that Myers' statement in the case of Paladino group of observers witnessing effects arranged by Eusapia were unable to account for what And this is Mr. Carrington's advice to in- they saw, or that Eusapia, under these convestigators of mediums in general: "Instead of ditions, was able to bring about the phenomena binding the medium with ropes, tapes, etc., and without revealing her methods, whatever they sealing them so profusely, suggest that the might be. The evidence is essentially negative medium employ, instead, a simple piece of up to a certain point, which is the critical one white thread, and see how quickly your offer of direct exposure; and beyond that point, the flimsy support of the supernormal hypothesis

The lesson thus enforced is a very simple one

MENTAL ATTITUDE OF THE OBSERVER

Since what Eusapia does affords but partial . . . effects in favor of unknown forces.

have the usual high confidence in your powers not be exploring in awkward places. ment and paradox; it you treat the control yet velous.

IMPERFECT OBSERVATION

The great bulk of such testimony is accord-stolen becomes the very means of escape. ingly quite valueless except in illustration of the

perament of the spectator and his susceptibility tion is operative. It is almost impossible to to "take stock in" strange powers that he knows make the uninitiated realize how difficult it is not of. This is a most familiar psychological to demonstrate fraud when decisive tests are principle but one by no means obsolete. Eusa- barred, and how deceptive is the evasion of pia's tricks are correspondingly time-worn, but what appears to be a rigid control. The averstill serve, and will continue to do so just so age sitter, ignorant of the inadequacy of the long as eager or complacent witnesses are in- uneducated sense of touch, replies: "I know clined to interpret their inability to discover that her hand was on mine all the time; I am how the effects are produced as a presumption sure that she could not have released her foot without my feeling it or have brought out that Everything depends upon the degree of cau-taborette without my seeing it; my senses are tion with which the first step is taken; it is the not so easily duped." This overweening confirst few hair-breadths that irrevocably deter-fidence is responsible for many a ruined mind. mine the direction of a straight line. If you Professor Miller asks us to look upon Eusapia pause at the threshold long and resolutely, and and her tribe "as the incarnation of specious refuse to be impressed with any effects, however evidence, a symbol of sophistry." "When you apparently marvelous, until the fact that they go to see her, she really sees you to better purare produced independently of the medium's pose. When you want to 'control' her, that is initiative has been definitely established, your remake sure where her hands and feet are, she port will be brief, and, if we may judge by the controls you. That is, she gets you to sit in the past, stupid and depressing. If you are decidedly circle at the table, touching your neighbor's critical you may record (as some of the French hands, and thus forming what, she calls 'the observers have done) that the phenomena are in chain.' It is well called the chain, for by it the part suggestive of fraud, in part inexplicable, sitter is bound. By dint of 'substitution' her but that it would be premature to regard them own hand is soon free and you do not know as supporting any super-scientific hypothesis; where it is, but she knows very well that your if you assume the typical amateur attitude, and hands are in full view on the table. You canof observation, a successful séance will leave in reason she gives for the chain is, of course, that vou a vague and mixed impression of bewilder- it enables the current to flow round the circle."

"Her greatest accomplishment of all is this. more charitably and are half-convinced that that she knows where everyone is putting his the effects support beliefs already cherished, attention. If you should look at the critical you will get distinct marvels, and as your con-place nothing would happen there. But she is viction grows, the medium grows in boldness, a consummate mistress of all arts to direct your your critical faculties are dulled, and mysteries attention away from the critical place. If she multiply; the last stage of all is that of perfect wants to do something with the hands, she bids conviction due to repeated indulgence in un-critical séances, to the full-fledged devotion to feet. If she wants to slip her foot on yours so irregular theories, to the abandonment of all as to get the heel where the toe has been and caution, and the eager awaiting of novel mira- put the toe on another foot, she will make cles, determined by the ingenuity of the medium mystic passes in the air in front of your eyes, and the depth of your logical intoxication:— and at each stroke of her hand, slip goes the sans sense, sans eyes, sans reason, sans every- foot—a slight motion which it is virtually certhing. It is at this stage that a considerable tain that you will not notice. A jerk in one portion of the literature of the case of Eusapia place covers a lesser jerk in another. She is a has been composed. The secret of it all is not supreme eluder." And the medium's table in the performance, not in the miracle, but, as adds insult to injury. The very instrument the French neatly say, in the miraculé, in the that serves to prove the existence of the unmental susceptibility of the subject to the mar- known serves as a screen to render the movements of the medium secure from observation. It is the aggravation of that kind of a situation that makes frontier communities so pitiless in the punishment of horse-thieves: the thing

There is no need to draw any invidious disworkings of the prepossessed mind. Yet it is tinction between those who are able to detect not prejudice alone that is responsible for the Eusapia's tricks and those who are not. It is fertility of the evidence. A fallacy of observa- still a cause for gratitude that the world is not

closures rendered by the competent; and, yet make-up; and the issue is uncertain. more, the attitude that is sufficiently impressed of the diet on which that mind is nourished.

titude, one concession is still possible. posed towards Eusapia's claims.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BELIEF

But there is another and larger significance of the case of Paladino. There must be some deep reason for the weak logical response to

so degenerate as to make a course in detective- ished beliefs; that is why, in the case of Palawork an essential of a liberal education. What dino, the evidence is far more the result of 1 education should bring about is that saner at- the attitude, than the attitude of the evidence. titude of mind which is satisfied with the dis- The psychological is pitted against the logical

Belief is not a coldly objective attitude. Bewith the general suspiciousness of the whole liefs are cherished; they sustain life and make affair to require but a few ounces of exposure life worth living. Yet we also cherish our to add to the pounds of damning circumstance. rationality and the honor of the definition of a Dramatically the exposure has value in com- man as a rational animal; and the educated pelling attention, and this because ears have man remains decently rational so long as there become deaf to the still, small voice of reason. is not too strong temptation to depart from the The journalistic megaphone then has its uses. conclusions which logic indicates. The tempta-Consider the hollowness of the support on tion is strongest when the conclusion is unwhich this evidence of the unseen is made to welcome; so it behooves us to exercise large hang; and the fact that a situation so loudly constraint upon that complex set of motives advertising itself as fraudulent should still re- which make conclusions welcome or the require detailed exposure to impress the public verse. It becomes clear, when one thinks bemind does not speak well for the logical value low the surface of the Paladino situation, that perhaps the largest single fact contributing to While it is too late to enforce this saner at- her reputation and to the excitement which her It very simple and vulgar performances aroused, surely is hardly necessary to demand the dis- was this strong inherent tendency to believe covery against these unfair and degrading odds the hypothesis which she encouraged in regard of every minute detail of every variation of to her "manifestations." It is not the plausi-Eusapia's repertoire. Surely the proof of so bility of that hypothesis, but the tendency to much fraud, and the presumption that the rest credit it, that is the really efficient motive in of the performance carries with it the same Eusapia's favor. Hypotheses attract belief actype of procedures as have been disclosed, cording to their power to console, to satisfy, to should satisfy even those most charitably dis-remove uncertainty; hypotheses are plausible according to their conformity with the established system of consistent truth, which we call science.

IS THERE EVIDENCE OF A NEW "PORCE"?

Just a word as to the value or the legitimacy this type of issue; some real force to throw the of the hypothesis that some rare and unrecogobservation out of function so seriously, and nized force is responsible for the Eusapian produce such widespread mental disaster, phenomena. There is no intention to rule it a The distorting influence lies in the psychology out of court arbitrarily. We are far from hav-of belief. Were there not some strong pull ing boxed the compass of knowledge. But urging one on to the acceptance of the effects when any such evidence of a new force appears, as transcending known experience, we should we may be certain that it will invite and meet not be so ready to overlook or scantily attend the criteria of logic and the conditions of a fair to the requirements of the premises. It is the and unreserved examination. It will not apattraction of conclusions, often subconscious pear as a new game or as a challenge or emerge and subtle, as well as slight and seemingly shrouded in the darkness of a curtained corner feeble, that throws reasoning out of its orbit with "hands off" displayed on it in large letters. and dulls the vision. Small forces, if applied It will appear as an effect, obscure and vague at the critical point produce notable disturb- possibly, but seeking definition and illuminahe case of delicate tion in the same clear light of observation and e human thinking experiment, avoiding arbitrary or suspicious nt has a most com- precautions—as now pervades every laboratory il in part only, and experiment and conditions the success of every irtue of severe and inquiry. By all means let us cultivate an open e interested in con- mind; but not one so perforated with loopect and shape the holes that much that should remain out drifts a purposes of cher- in, and much that should be rigidly retained

of retention and exclusion here as elsewhere.

the possession by her of genuine powers. Were their appeal. the existence of such powers made probable by the development of—credulity."

THE ATTITUDE OF SCIENCE

uninitiated is just as mysterious as the other. those who hold back may be better suited to the

drops out. There is sanity in the perspective Most of us must be content to go through the world pressing buttons and reasonably ignorant If it be urged that the conditions imposed on of the force that does the rest. But it is a the manifestations may be the means of their logical duty, and one within reach of all, to prevention, that darkness is not intended to hold rational notions of the nature of these unconceal the medium's movements but happens seen forces. Eusapia at her cabinet calling upon to be inimical to the display of his "force," the the dematerialized "John King" to help her issue is again one of logical consistency. Not lift a taborette to the table, and the "wireless" alone would the interference of this capricious operator signalling for aid on a distressed vessel force," as set forth by its discoverers, make may appear to present analagous and equally nonsense of many chapters of science, and re-dramatic situations. They may have occurred huire the abandonment of laboratories as so on the same night; but in units of culture they nuch misguidedly accumulated junk, but the are centuries apart. And similarly of the archavior of this "force" is completely consistent guments: the entire logical trend, the intellecwith the psychological interests of the medium tual temper in which the man of science specuin outwitting his victims. It is just such issues lates is indefinitely removed from the mode of that expert and lay juries must decide. Nor approach of those who fly to capricious systems may refuge be had to the plea that you cannot based on the undetected movements of tables, disprove the existence of the rare powers. The or the acrobatics of cabinet properties, or the logic of evidence places the burden of proof on insipid drivel of materialized spirits. It is the those who maintain the hypothesis. One im- most flagrant abuse of intellectual charity to aginative mind can propose more hypotheses ask, under the guise of the tolerance which than ninety-nine men can disprove. And science approves, that the like consideration similarly in regard to the argument that Eu- be extended to candidates that present such sapia's recourse to cheating does not disprove different credentials, such unlike qualities in

Public opinion is tremendously influenced by other evidence, Eusapia might be dismissed. prestige. Great names properly carry great But since the evidence is all affected with the weight; but glitter also blinds. The endorse same suspicion as surrounds this case, it is ment of a great statesman may make the popuflagrantly illogical, not to say foolish, to build larity of a novel; the assurance that a captain vour house on the sand in the hopes that if it of industry has regained his health by the use of stands it will prove the sand to have been rock. this or that patent medicine or is addicted to a To attempt to shift the burden of proof to the certain breakfast food is posted as a convincing other side is mere jugglery and evasion. To advertisement. The problem is ever the same, accept it places the law-defying claimant face that of drawing distinctions rightly. The arguto face with his law-abiding rival. Does it not ment from prestige is within its field wholly seem more rational and illuminating to agree legitimate, but is likewise subject to abuse. with Professor Le Bon: "I believe with the The pursuit of science vouches for honesty (exmediums, that darkness is more favorable to cept in rare instances); and that itself disposes to faith. But the largest factor of the suggestion of prestige is the assumption that the same qualities which have been exercised in the labors which have brought men their The concluding considerations belong to the scientific standing, have fitted them for this larger interests of the public. Juries must on particular problem and have been used in trymany issues decide by general appearances. ing to trace it to its source. Now, the latter They know that many scientific wonders have supposition is very far from true. How one been produced in this day and generation; they will acquit himself in such an inquiry depends know that men of science indulge in a good deal far more on one's personal temperament and of remote speculation. They are also aware general logical attitude in the smaller affairs of that in the history of science some fruitful trees life, than on the value of one's scientific menhave sprung from rejected seeds. It is natural oirs. Some scientific men happen to be peculthat these analogies of truth and error should iarly well suited for such inquiry; and many mislead. Why should not the age that has more are doubtless peculiarly unsuited. Their brought forward wireless messages and x-rays fitness is more likely to be the outcome of have discovered as well telepathy and "tele- other qualities than those which have contribkinesis"? The one sounds as learned and to the uted to their scientific expertness; and possibly

task than those who seek it. Yet this consid- set forth. They could have attended quite as eration, important as it is, is not quite as imporgood a "show" for a much smaller admission tant as the converse, which is that even the fee. Public interest has put money in her testimony of a small group of perfectly sincere, purse, as it brought reputation to her name. able and well-trained observers, despite their There may even be some compensating service reputation, cannot be of such supreme weight performed by distinguished "fakirs" in that as to overturn well-established principles and they stimulate dormant critical faculties. Too particularly to overturn them on the basis of a much intellectual security makes for a commere negative inability on the part of these placent and lazy confidence. The well-to-do men to detect the particular modus operandi of are apt to bestow their beliefs, like their alms. some peculiarly shrewd individual.

that facts are true and important independently we should be equal to a little watchfulness on of the personality of their advocates. Science our own account. Business relations and podemands proof and sincerity; just the same litical strife keep men wide-awake and bring criteria that the law or society cherishes. The them in direct contact and conflict with others scientific man gets his reputation from the whose motives and moves they are quite preconfirmation of his discoveries, and not the dispared to suspect; but the traffic in beliefs covery from the man. It is not in the main seems a safe speculation. The mental organthat Eusapia is so superior in attainments to ism, like the bodily, seems to require occasional many another of her guild or is so peculiarly sources of irritation to keep it in normal condioriginal; she is exceptionally fortunate. In- tion. It may be a good thing from time to stead of living and dying obscurely with a local time for large groups of people to be shaken out reputation in her Neapolitan home, she has, of their lethargy and realize that their rationalthrough the advertisement of men of distinc- ity is still exposed to attacks of this kind. It tion, who have failed to detect her deceptions, may not have been wholly a misfortune for the become an international figure. The most American public to realize that a Dr. Cook significant lesson of the story is the necessity of may appear to arouse their enthusiasm and examining data objectively, of freeing them at their credulity and demonstrate the untrustonce from the suggestion of prestige and from worthiness of the lay mind in dealing with matthe prejudices of individual observers, and of ters a little out of the usual range. This may be realizing that scientific principles and common a very costly way of gaining experience, and of sence alike are more enduring and more impor- regulating public mental health, but when it is tant than the apparent exceptions thereto.

Paladino fall outside the scope of this review. drastically administered. It will be well if the. The spirit of the laws and the rigor of their discredit that has retired Dr. Cook likewise enforcement, the social condemnation of dubi- attends the report of the discoveries in unknown ous practices, sufficiently illustrate the familiar regions of Eusapia Paladino. A clever satirist inconsistency with which we look upon the has placed the two in a common setting. Will pursuit of wealth by false pretences and it serve as an epitaph for both? shrewd deception. As a logical product, fraud is usually so sordid and so stupid that we are inclined to look upon it leniently when it is interesting; and we must remember that those who paid large sums to see Eusapia's table move, paid it by reason of their susceptibility to the psychology of the situation as above duly

indiscriminately. Even though science serves It is part of the very objectivity of science as a faithful watch-dog of our logical interests. done on so conspicuous a scale, it is likely to be The social and moral aspects of the case of effective. Large bodies require strong doses

> "If I were Paladino, And you were Dr. Cook, We'd fool those learned ninnies And gather in the guineas, Investigation keen—Oh, Evade by hook or crook-If I were Paladino And you were Dr. Cook."



THE COMING CRISIS IN CHINA

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE

LITTLE affair at Changsha-a mere they tell of the cancer within.

Changsha, that is to say, in the capital city of had were washed away by the flood. the province of Hunan. "If only Hunan's crop Yangtse. Its capital, Changsha, with its half itself. a million people, is counted among the richest

the Land of Central Bloom, they do not mean provinces to the east, and west and south.

serious things, that doing things is getting to their wrath. be a habit with them. And this is what makes occupied by the Taiping rebels half a century ago. of men than hunger and superstition.

FAMINE AND FLOODS AND THEIR SIGNIFI-CANCE IN CHINA

As if these things were not enough to worry four years, added a few finishing touches.

In 1905 floods rioted over the Yangtse valley, A riot." Decidedly nothing of the sort. and Szechuan was the chief sufferer. Hunan In these cable dispatches from China which and Kwantung suffered most in the flood of the newspapers have been publishing since the 1906. In the following year, the failure in crops middle of April, the world is, in reality, invited covered the provinces of Hunan, Shantung, to read the opening paragraphs of the closing Hupeh, Kiangsi, and four others with starvachapter of a big and very human story. These tion; and again in 1908 there were floods in "riols" all along the great Yangtse Valley and Kwantung and in Hunan and Shantung, and throughout central and southern China are sur- failure of crops. In the first half of last year, face indications,—nothing in themselves,—but the fields of Shantung and Kiangsu and other provinces were burnt up by drought and in the These disturbances are taking place at latter part of the year what little crops they

In America, a flood is a flood and a bad crop be fruitful,"—so runs an old saying in China, is a bad crop, a hardship to be sure, but there "the Under-Heaven [China] will be blessed they stop. It is different in China. To the with plenty." Hunan is one of the richest Chinese mind, they speak of something more provinces of agricultural China watered by the than the empty stomach—serious enough in

They speak, first of all, the wrath of Heaven and most powerful of the cities of central China. and of the departed spirits. For it must not This region is the home of the Han—as the be forgotten that the greatest potentate in pure-blooded Chinese call themselves. When China and the most despotic of all the powers China and the most despotic of all the powers the Chinese speak of the Middle Kingdom, of that be is the graveyard. In this year of grace, 1910, there is something more than flood and Manchuria or Mongolia. They mean the famine—a comet. To the American mind homeland of the Han-Hunan and her sister the picture of the old Chinamen shooing off Halley's comet with a lot of firecrackers is Upon the throne of China to-day sits an funny. In truth, it is a heartrending picture. alien dynasty—an invader, the Manchu. The To the pious imagination of the Chinese the true sons of Han—more especially the Hunan- appearance of a comet, or any unusual signs in ese—hate this reigning dynasty. For the men the skies for that matter, is the handwriting of Hunan have always been famous for three on the wall. So deeply do they feel these things things: their wealth, their bravery, which has that the Emperor, the Son of Heaven, accordoften been tested, and their hatred of the ing to the imperial tradition, performs re-Manchu. These good people of Hunan, more-ligious exercises, offers sacrificial feasts to over, have done so many things in the past, the gods, and prays for the propitiation of

Such, then, is the stage; such the motives; Peking nervous. The very city of Changsha is the empty stomach and the wrath of the gods the native home of one of the two famous leaders and spirits which the comet is blazoning of the revolutionary party in China to-day, through the sky. It would be difficult to find Changsha also was one of the first strongholds two more effective and despotic master drivers

But why should the gods be angry and the venerable shades of honored ancestors offended? Why have the flood and the famine come in these days?

Because the children of the Han are no Peking, Nature has, during the past three or longer men. For what men worthy the name would be herded like so many pigs in a prison

pen—and that, too, by the Manchu invaders, ously short time, of desperate men. of all the barbarians of the earth? The Han, marched to the official yamen of the governor the far-vaunted heirs of the classic glories of of Hunan and set fire to it. When they had the Land of Central Bloom are wallowing in made a conscientious job of this, they turned shame and humiliation at the feet of the their attention to other government and official the gods weep and the ghosts of the ancestors ing belonging to a foreigner or to a foreign misrise from the grave?

appeal is wider than China. The Japanese, emphasized a little more—especially by some the American, or any one else, can understand American newspapers which speak of the it. Small wonder, then, that it fires the Han Changsha affair as "an anti-foreign riot." of central and southern China.

Of such a stage and in such environments what happened in Changsha when the month of April was still young was this:

GENESIS OF THE CHANGSHA AFFAIR

clad and haggard of looks, and with her was a But all this was a mere side issue, an afterbaby who was peaked and ill fed. The woman thought with the mob. was the wife of a coolie. to her. She put down a handful of small iron destructive fever—that the dispensary in conand copper coins. counted the pieces, and found that a few pen- for the sick poor of Changsha. Neither did it of the hard-luck story. It had rained some Hunan labor. There was a good deal more get no work. They had been almost starving. supposed. That was all the money she had. But if the merchant would let her go home with the rice, at all? For two reasons. In the first place, it her coins and with her baby went down to the which can frighten it a bit. river bank. There she gathered her baby close to her bosom and leaped into the water. little later, hearing of the death of his wife and child, her husband followed them into the river. Then the sad tale spread throughout the city.

Why should this coolie and his family die? Every Chinaman knew. I have already given the answer. There was no proclamation necranu me will eloquence of its pathos.

Manchu despots! Is this not enough to make structures. These men never touched a buildsion before they had looted and destroyed the The logic of this reply cannot be denied; its official yamen. This simple fact should be

NOT AN ANTI-FOREIGN RIOT

To be sure, they did destroy three churches, the Standard Oil Company's warehouse, the Japanese consulate, the post office and a number of the offices and some of the properties of A woman came to a rice merchant outside the Japanese commercial houses, and of both of the south gate of Changsha. She was poorly the British and Japanese steamship companies. And, even then, it She asked for a spared the Yale University Mission, because peck of rice. The merchant measured it out it did not forget—even in the height of its The merchant carefully nection with the Yale Mission had done much nies were lacking to make up the price. Then burn the property of the Japanese steamship the woman told the merchant a fresh version company, because it had always patronized twenty days at a stretch and her husband could method in the madness of this riot than is

But why did they destroy foreign property she and her man and the family would eat of must be confessed that the good Hunanese it and work and bring back the few pennies have no special love for the foreigner. Why, which were wanting to make up the price. forsooth, should they? It is a matter of history But "a merchant's a merchant," and this one how the foreigner has robbed and ill-used them. turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the starving Moreover it would not displease them particuwoman. She said nothing more. Neither did larly to see the Peking Government in an unshe buy a single grain of rice. She gathered up pleasant tête-à-tête with the foreign powers

WHY THESE RIOTS ARE SERIOUS

But why should one be so troubled over this Changsha affair? Is it the first Chinese disturbance of which the world has heard? The significance is this. First of all, Changchihtung is no more. The great and famous viceessary, no learned, many-articled declaration roy at Hankow served, for more than a generof contentions. Those things are read by the ation, as the political anchor for central China. and scholars; not every coolie can under- Viceroy Chang was a pure-blooded Han; one them. The appeal of a drowned mother of the mightiest and most honored among his baby is instant and unmistakable; race. The Manchus at Peking did him honor a street gamin too dull to under- because the Viceroy was too powerful for the Manchus to ignore; because the usurpers at e was the gathering in a marvel. Peking were afraid of him. It was largely his kept China proper at peace with the "Northern of Peking. Barbarians" at Peking. When last year, he still the revolutionary tumult.

Manchu propaganda.

ever-increasing number of them. They are a new army of China, the graver the crisis. new-born power in classic China; they are as radical as their youth. And they are, to-day, the most powerful among the prophets of the new order of things. To add a touch of schools.

Dragon Throne.

uselessness, of the much-advertised new army democratic country of the Asiatic continent.

prestige and tremendous influence which have of the new China in bolstering up the might

When the Changsha disturbance began. ioined his ancestors in the ripeness of a long there were, according to trustworthy reports, and wonderful life, his mantle did not fall upon in that capital city of Hunan, nearly 6000 solany Chinese shoulder. To-day, there is none diers. What were they doing while the mol in central or southern China whose voice could was burning and looting the government buildings? Nothing. Worse, much worse than The second reason is the marvelous awak- nothing. For most of the soldiers and guards ening of "Nationalism" in Young China. threw away their rifles and ammunition as The very word is new to the Chinese lexicon. they ran-not from cowardice, but it would Nevertheless, it is the magic spell which is to- seem from a deliberate idea of giving to the day transforming a Chinese villager and tribes- rioters the benefit of up-to-date fighting equipman into a citizen and soldier of the Em- ment. Indeed, many of the men of the Hunan pire. In the schools of Tokio, there are about Brigade were brothers, uncles, and sons of the 6000 Chinese students. For more than ten rioters. They, too, were the Han. To be sure, years, the Chinese youths have been crossing there is nothing startlingly new in all this. In the sea into Japan. Their schooling over, when 1908, in the province of Yunnan and in the they return to their home province in China, south the same sort of thing happened. It will every one of them becomes a leader of the anti- happen again whenever the children of the Han rise against the alien dynasty now in Then there are newspapers—an alarming, power. For this reason, the more efficient the

SUN YAT-SEN, THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER

The rumor of the disappearance of Sun finality to the gray gravity of the situation, Yat-sen (one of the two recognized leaders of there is the country-wide fashionable fever the revolutionary party in China) from Singaamong the Chinese for the establishment of pore is current among the Japanese newspacommon schools in every village and town. It pers. It gives an added meaning to the unrest was the late Empress Dowager who gave the through the Yangtse Valley at present. In initial impulse for the establishment of girls' January, 1909, Dr. Sun was interviewed at his villa in the aristocratic section of Singapore, In these days we hear a good deal of the "within a stone's throw of the residence of the progress toward constitutional government in British Governor of the Straits Settlement." China. The fact is that the Manchu dynasty He was living with a number of his fellow revohas thrown out the promise of a constitution lutionists—some of whom were men of letters to the restless people, as all panic-stricken des- devoting their entire time to the production of pots have done since the beginning of time. revolutionary pamphlets. He has his trusted They all seem to think that a constitution is lieutenants all over Japan and America and a panacea for every political ill. Perhaps they England. His idea is that, in the end, China are right; and it may work the miracle after will be an ideal republic. After the overthrow which the Peking Manchus are hungering of the Manchu dynasty-which he thinks not at and thirsting infinitely more than after right- all difficult—he predicts a long strife among the cousness. If it does, there will be no revolu- Chinese aspirants to the throne; all of which tion. It is rather difficult, however, to see how in time will end in the establishment of a repuba constitutional government in China would lic in China. His idea is supported by a disput a Han, instead of a Manchu, upon the tinct national characteristic of the Chinese: they are democratic. It is a fact that China, The third reason, not a whit less serious than with all her despotic form of government, is in the other two, is the weakness, the utter, absurd many phases of her communal life the most



REDUCING INTEREST RATES ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

BY JOHN HARSEN RHOADES

I T is extremely unfortunate that the savings their resources, have been crediting an ininterest rates from 4 to 3½ per cent. at this by an erroneous conception of liberality, for in particular time, when the cost of living is so many instances safety of principal has been great. But to postpone such action would be made subordinate to income, the very antithto sacrifice safety of principal to income, an esis of sound savings bank management. The the difference between interest rates of 4 and 3 itself in the startling discovery of a 50 per cent. per cent. is not such a hardship as many would shrinkage in the ratio of surplus to deposits. The average deposit in the State duction are making a mountain out of a and above cash liabilities, as represented by molehill.

The sad but true philosophy involved is

tangible banks' liability, and the depositor surrenders fear of impairment. a fraction of income for the privilege of havise but full payment at maturity.

our savings institutions, basing the dividend of depositors, does not alter the case one iota. solely upon revenue, and disregarding in-

banks of New York State are reducing terest rate of 4 per cent., actuated, let us hope, unpardonable blunder. In the final analysis, folly of this extravagant rate now manifests

The fundamental strength of our savings is about \$500. The reduction in the rate from institutions, or their ability impartially to meet 4 to even 3 per cent. would mean a difference of, their obligations, whether they be called upon \$5 annual income to the depositor, and what is to do so or not, is measured by the ratio of sur-\$5 a year if the retrenchment is made for the plus to total deposits, or, in other words it is purpose of securing his principal beyond the gauged by the potential cash excess in reshadow of a doubt? Those who contest a re-sources, as represented by investments, over

deposits.

With the trustee savings bank, this surplus this: While the rich man may venture for or potential cash excess belonging to depositors, income, the poor man must safeguard his yet under the control of the trustee for his and their protection, can be ascertained only The general concurrence in this proposition by estimating the market or selling value of is brought home when our attention is called its investments. Consequently the trustee has to the low rate of income or interest, varying two important duties. First, he must invest from 2 to 3 per cent., credited upon savings de- the moneys entrusted to his care in the highest posits throughout the world; and it is to be grade securities; second, he must keep his observed with regret that the men and women institution as an institution to the best of his of to-day who, instead of exercising economy, knowledge and belief technically solvent. That are seeking income at the expense of principal, is, he must be able to demonstrate to himself are but sowing the seeds of financial adversity. and to others and primarily to the Depart-In the savings deposit, we have a non- ment of Banking that at all times the principal security—cash—the of each and every depositor is intact beyond

It is freely conceded by conservative bankers, ing his principal ever intact. The government that, to meet any contingency or loss in busibond, gilt edged beyond question, but subject ness through the depreciation of securities or to market fluctuation, is a rash investment otherwise, that might jeopardize the principal when compared with the deposit in a well of the depositor, the trustee savings bank should governed savings bank. The impregnable in- aim to store away a surplus fund, computed stitution for savings ready and certain to pay upon the market or selling value of its invest-100 cents upon the dollar differs distinctly ments, equivalent at least to 10 per cent. of from the security investment which can prom- total deposits, and the mere fact that the trustee bank is a non-stock corporation, where net In the State of New York for several years earnings in their entirety accrue to the benefit

If it be agreed that a surplus equivalent to creasing deposits and the waning strength of 10 per cent, be requisite, and only commenprincipal,—statistics warrant the inference that undesirable deposits from without.

State on January 1, 1910, was only 7.20 per market the earning power of the savings insticent. of total deposits; 100 showed a surplus tution is lessened, for rising bond markets of less than 7.20 per cent.; 25 a surplus of less occur coincidently with lower rates for the use than 3 per cent.; and only 12 a surplus of 10 of money. In a falling security market, under per cent. and over.

diate possessor of any surplus. It is then that chased upon low income bases, mature, a suffiphilanthropy guarantees security, and that the cient amount cannot be earned above 4 per trustee is directly responsible for the safety of cent. to offset the effect of increasing deposits the institution. But, can anyone say that in through a 4 per cent. rate credited, and the the course of years this self-assumed pecuniary shrinkage concurrent with a falling security responsibility, moral if not legal, should not market. be lightened through the accumulation out of earnings of an adequate surplus fund?

1910, stands at 7.20 per cent.

That its effect has been detrimental goes with- banks were strong twenty years ago. out saying. But, as a matter of fact, the shrinkexperiencing a moderate rise. The severe de- as well. cline in the bond market since 1905 has simply aggravated an already existing condition.

built up deposit liabilities too fast from within, the community.

surate with the bank's guarantee,—the safety of but has acted like a magnet in attracting dividends must be reduced, in many cases to as instructive to note that this automatic adlow as 3 per cent., and much larger sums be dition to principal or deposit liability, credited to surplus, for if we are to keep the through interest credited, will be larger or principal of each depositor intact, increasing smaller, as dividends are raised or lowered. deposits must be protected, and falling secur- Statistics covering many years clearly indicate ity markets neutralized. The older and stronger that, generally speaking, our savings banks banks which deprecate such reduction are, cannot credit as much as 4 per cent. and mainwith few rare exceptions, but postponing the tain any fixed ratio of surplus to deposits. The inevitable, and by their delay may drive many percentage is certain to dwindle. At those peria younger institution to the wall, thus crippling ods in the past when 3½ per cent. was credited, our savings system and doing untold injury to the ratio was but kept stationary, although in the community which it was supposed to serve. many instances a rising bond market prevailed. The average surplus of the 140 banks in the It must be remembered that with a rising bond the present earning power of the banks, the It must be borne in mind that no trustee 4 per cent. rate is virtually suicidal, for, genersavings bank in its beginning can be the imme- ally speaking, until past investments, pur-

The present reduction in the opinion of the writer is but a deferred reduction, one that Until the year 1887, the savings banks of the should have been made many years ago. With State of New York were progressively growing rare exceptions, the institutions should never stronger, and the personal responsibility of the have credited as much as 4 per cent., because trustee as a factor in their safety was progres- by so doing they have cumulatively weakened sively diminishing. Since that date they have their power of resistance, the surplus constibecome, not irretrievably, fundamentally weak- tuting the very essence of their vitality. The er, as shown in the ratio of surplus, which most resourceful bank has only a surplus of stood in 1887 at 17.74 per cent. and now, in 14.93 per cent. of deposits, and none show any conspicuous embarrassment of riches; and the Much has been said concerning the effect of older and stronger banks on the average are but the declining bond market upon the surplus. as strong to-day as the younger and weaker

Is it not wiser and far more considerate to age in the ratio over a period of years has been deprive the depositor now of a fraction of his due less to declining bond markets than to the income than at some near or distant date growth of deposits. From 1887 to 1905 the through the temporary closing of the instiwaning percentage was caused wholly by in- tution by reason of weakened resources to creasing deposits, for the ratio was shrinking suspend the payment for a greater or lesser despite the fact that the security market was period not only of all income but of principal

There is nothing to prevent the stronger banks from continuing a 4 per cent. rate, if Few people realize that the great growth of they choose to ignore "the greatest good to savings deposits has been due only in small part the greatest number." There is nothing to to the excess of deposits over withdrawals, but prevent the weaker institutions from following largely to the credit of interest, a growth from suit, for within the law at the expense of within. This increase has been fostered by the stability, they have earned it, and herein lies excessive rate of 4 per cent., which has not only the weakness of the law and the danger to

IRRIGATION SECURITIES AND THE INVESTOR

BY E. G. HOPSON

(Supervising Engineer of the United States Reclamation Service)

finance a new irrigation project with Eastern to reap legitimate and illegitimate profit in the capital. Too many failures were fresh in the way which the government has so clearly Too many abandoned indicated as possible. minds of investors. canals and ditches in the West were fast falling

fault had lain not with irrigation enterprises as Reclamation Service. I do not mean to besuch, but with the methods of the promoters— little the many highly competent irrigation men the bungling and swindling that had been who have never had anything to do with Govfoisted on the public. The entire change of ernment work. It is true, however, that the opinion that has taken place may be gauged by Government practically set the pace in the dethe fact that upwards of \$300,000,000, mostly velopment of these large enterprises. It is also from east of the Mississippi, has recently gone true that the field exploited by the Reclamainto private irrigation projects. And, unquestion Service through the use of Government tionably, it is to the operation of the Reclama-money had been practically closed to the prition Act that this flow of Eastern capital into vate irrigation man by reason of the lack of Western irrigation projects is due.

An explanation is called for to those who tion failures in years previous. know that the projects built by the Govern-Government has exerted has been one of example. At the time it commenced work in were, with few exceptions, poorly designed, cheaply and flimsily constructed, and often uneconomical in maintenance and management,

The Government irrigation works, however, were vigorously prosecuted and built by the Mark the difference. best talent and with the best of material. Capitalists soon began to notice that a Government work, though permanent in character, would pay for itself in a year or two, frequently several

Here was a conspicuous object lesson of the better than mere swindling schemes.

VERY few years ago-not more than been an enormous development. In daily in-A VERT lew years ago not more than seen an extended the four or five—it was almost impossible to creasing force private enterprise is endeavoring

Hence, all but one or two of the well-built into ruin or filling with drifting sand. There and well-managed irrigation projects of maghad been an extraordinary amount of blunder- nitude now being operated under private caping and incompetency and lack of system in the ital, are subsequent to the Government proengineering and financing of irrigation works. jects. Many have been modeled on Govern-To-day the situation is just the opposite. The ment plans or even built by ex-officials of the confidence in capitalistic circles, due to irriga-

This opinion is by no means a personal one; ment do not make use of private capital, nor it is common knowledge to all responsible may private capital share directly in the bene- officers of the Reclamation Service and generfits created by them. The influence which the ally admitted by competent authorities outside the service. Now what is the correct interpretation of this situation as it affects the investor? 1002 and 1003, the existing irrigation works First, that such cheap and nasty, short-sighted, incompetent development as was in vogue during the eighties and nineties must always be a failure, both from a financial and physical or hampered by difficulties and complications standpoint; but that development on well conceived, carefully executed lines offers one of the most attractive fields for capital to exploit.

A NEW CROP OF UNSCRUPULOUS SCHEMES

Lately, however, there have cropped up a times over-in increased value to property, much greater number of private projects little good field of enterprise the government had have been launched and are masquerading in struck upon-of the great and certain profits the guise of their betters. In view of their that could be expected by the judicious use of rapidly increasing numbers the inference may private capital on similar lines. The result has be justified that conditions of a few years ago

may soon be duplicated, and a serious blow is proposing to invest in carries a goodly prostruck a legitimate enterprise.

scrupulous promoters, and dished up to the a division of the profits. public under the cover of elaborate, highly ests of the investor.

motion of a worthy object. The rapid increase difficult and costly to maintain and build. incentive. Many great private enterprises have and not in water. reaped the most substantial rewards. seems to be no limit in sight to the legitimate field, if the investor will not lose his head and will use the business discretion and foresight as roads, industries or municipalities.

means of increasing property values fourfold, lished and reliable. and some even sixfold, of the actual expendifree settlement that three or four years ago water. would have been dear at \$2 per acre, but to-day

portion of its irrigable land on its list of assets The irrigation schemes brought forth by un- and also that he will have his pro rata share on

In going over the accounts of one of the most colored and illustrated prospectuses and cir- successful irrigation companies of Washington, culars, in which the rankest falsifications are in perhaps the richest apple orchard section of seriously proffered, are the scourge not only of that state, I found the company was exacting the innocent investor, who is generally in no a charge of close to \$150 per acre for a water position to differentiate, but to all who are iden-right for all lands to which it supplied water, tified with substantial and legitimate develop- and in addition an annual charge of \$2.50 per ment in the irrigation field. It is therefore with acre for maintenance and operation of the sysno scruple that I enter the field against this tem. Capitalizing the latter charge at 6 per cent. class of roguery, which I consider dangerous to will give \$40 per acre, so that the lands under my especial line of work as well as to the inter- this project practically paid almost \$200 per acre for water alone. The average annual It is an unquestioned fact that well consid- value of the crop was probably about \$700 to ered western irrigation enterprises offer the \$1000 per acre, so the settler could well afford most attractive features to capital by reason of the price of water. The company, however, permanency, substantial margin of profits and in spite of its heavy charges, made little profit the natural satisfaction that attends the pro- on its water sales, since the works were very in land values in good localities provides to give this as an illustration of the fact generally those with speculative instincts an additional admitted by irrigators that profits lie in land

NECESSITY FOR INVESTIGATION

Usually a brief investigation by an experito irrigation properties that he uses with rail- enced party will fully reveal the value of the claim advanced. The investor will do well to It has been my privilege during the past few disregard the circulars, affidavits, photographs years to have charge of a number of govern- and "expert testimony" of any promoting comment projects, some of which have been the pany not personally known to him as estab-

A case came to my notice not two weeks ago ture made by the Government in works and where a company now developing or proposing administration. A few have not been quite so to develop an immense area of land in one of successful. But in no cases have any of the Pacific states has issued a set of these adprojects failed fully to pay for themselves in in-vertising traps. It happens that I am thoroughcreased values incidental to their construction. ly familiar with the entire proposition and the In every case permanent types of construction water right of the company. The statement is have been used when practicable so that main- brazenly made that the company controls and tenance and operation will in future be kept at will guarantee to supply water in sufficient a minimum. Most of these projects would, had quantity to develop this great area of land. they been owned and operated by well directed. The literal fact is that it actually controls only private capital, have yielded immense returns a very limited supply, wholly inadequate for the on the original investment. Under the Govern-purpose claimed! This concern is openly tradment system, however, the "unearned increing upon the ignorance, first of the investor who ment" does not go to the Government, but to the relics upon the firm's reputation for business settler, or to the land owner. There are to-day on sagacity and honor, and secondly of the general some of these projects lands being opened for public to whom it is proposed to sell land and

Two other cases within the past month were would be readily sold at \$200 to \$400 per acre. also brought to my attention. Both companies The chief line of profit in an irrigation enter- were proposing to organize under the Carey prise necessarily lies in land sales, not water Act and had made application for segregation sales; the investor should bear this strongly in of lands—one for 50,000 acres and the other mind. He should be sure that the company he for 10,000 acres of irrigable land. In both

cases the highest official expert authority in the state certified that the water supply was ample. In both cases the certificates was absolutely investing public as victims. Fortunately, both affidavits as to productivity.

WHAT THE INVESTOR SHOULD LEARN

from a physical standpoint. This should re- or the like. quire advice from a qualified engineer and irrigation expert, because the points to be deter-receive much attention, as, after all, the ultimate mined are not only measurements of water success of the enterprise must rest on the judgthat may be diverted, but knowledge of the ment of the men in local charge. No confiappropriation should govern. being made to pirate the rights of others or in- matters must be of the best. I know of no irrispected by the new enterprise, otherwise dis-preparation of economical designs and their appointment and disaster are inevitable.

should satisfy himself as to the character and engineering talent obtainable. The best is genvalue of the land to be irrigated. This will in- erally the cheapest in the long run. The effectfacilities and nearness to markets. The aver- croachment will probably require the highest age business man will appreciate the import- degree of legal judgment. Ripe experience on reasonable judgment thereon. Other consid- company thousands a year in maintenance. erations, such as character and depth of soil. Unless the personnel is such as would inspire subsoil, topography and probable productive-confidence by record of past achievement it ness, are matters on which expert advice should would be well to pass the enterprise by. be obtained. The effect of elevation, vicinity to nice discrimination appears necessary.

CONDITIONS SELDOM IDEAL FOR FRUIT

It may be generally accepted that ideal confalse, the obvious intent being fraud, with the ditions for fruit culture are seldom found, even in the more favored sections of the Western these rank enterprises received their quietus for States. The choice spots capable of producing the time but they will probably bob up serenely the high-value crops so widely advertised exist later on, when their promoters imagine their only in very limited areas and at infrequent rankness has been forgotten. These are merely intervals. In one of the most famous of the samples of what kinds of propositions are Yakima Valley projects, where sometimes a dangled before the public, dressed in all the 40-acre ranch will yield net profit of \$12,000 to tinsel of soil analyses, engineering opinion and \$15,000 per annum, you will find immediately adjacent great tracts of comparatively low value land. Unless the investor has exceptional opportunities of knowledge he will discount promoters' statements of high value fruit land The investor should first satisfy himself as to and base his calculations on standard staple the sufficiency of the available water supply crops like grain, fodder, sugar beets, vegetables

The personnel of the management should proportion possible to be conveyed by canals dence should be placed in enterprises in which to the land in spite of seepage and other losses, the management can not produce good credenand the amount necessary to apply to the land, tials as to past success or widely recognized The quantity of the supply being assured, the ability. In a work involving investment of legal aspect of the water right should be scru- hundreds of thousands or millions the managetinized. In this scrutiny the doctrine of prior ment must be large-minded as well as econom-The investor ical. Pettiness should have no place. The exshould therefore be satisfied that no attempt is ecutive talent in business, legal and engineering terfere with their legitimate development. The gation project where the very highest profesrights of all prior appropriations must be re- sional skill and judgment is not required. The execution, even for such apparently simple It goes without saying that the investor matters as earth canals, may call for the best volve considerations of location, transportation ive defense of the company's right from enance of these and should be able to form a the part of the general manager may save the

In conclusion I would advise an investor to cold elevated mountain masses, air drainage use, first of all, his own good sense, coupled with and subsoil drainage on the productivity of the some little exertion and trouble in ascertaining land is so marked and necessarily so important facts that are within the scope of his training in fixing land values, that the inexperienced and ability to judge. These as I have endeavwould be well advised to refrain from attempt- ored to show really comprise the great bulk of ing to pass unaided judgment, in cases where the main considerations of interest in connection with any specific case.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES-TWO FRIENDS

NEARLY two years ago this Review said those "who like but do not comprehend her, concerning Australia:

It is often remarked that Australians and Americans are more alike than any other of the great groups of the English-speaking race; yet as a rule Americans know very little of Australia. spirit of the Australian Commonwealth resembles that of the American republic. In Australia one finds the same activity and independence, the same originality and self-reliance. As in As in America the spirit of democracy is in the ascendant. Wages are high, public education is widely diffused, and the Australian women have the same freedom from conventional control which their American sisters enjoy.

Noteworthy corroboration of this view is Association for International Conciliation, the writer being Dr. Percival R. Cole, (Columbia University), who is now vice-principal of the Teachers' College at Sydney, New South

There are many citizens of the United States to whom Australia is but a name, denoting an island in outlandish seas, a home perhaps of convicts or the descendants of such, a hunting ground of unintelligent aborigines, a prey of outlaws and bushrangers, a seat of vague terrors and alarms, a synonym for adventure and insecurity.

Australia with her three million square miles of area is really a continent. Besides this element of noble spaciousness she and America have many characteristics in common. Dr. Cole remarks:

Both have their traditions of work and heroism in the face of untamed and primitive nature, their experiences of success and disaster where disaster and success have meant so much more than in the conventional circumstances of every-day life. Both are experienced in the charm of the wilderness, the loneliness and melancholy of unlimited empty wastes, the feeling of the kinship of animal and vegetable life to the mind and heart of man. Both have the vigor, both the morality that dares and suffers all things; the manliness that is the pledge of progress and the promise of success. Under these conditions America and Australia are the lands of tall, large-minded, clean, free manhood and womanhood.

to those of her American friends who would be courteous, but whose ignorance leads them to offend," this final word:

There is no trace of criminal descent in her population of four and a half millions of white inhabitants. The last convicts reached her shores in 1840, few in the midst of a free population, forgotten in the floods of immigration of the golden fifties, exiled mainly for petty or political offenses, serving long terms and rarely founding families, though their children were as good as those of other men. There are no outlaws in Australian wilds; no animals dangerous to man.

Economic factors bring moral and cultural found in the latest pamphlet issued by the elements in their train; and commerce is a means whereby nations may gradually come to know each other better. In 1907 the trade-of the United States with Victoria amounted to \$15,000,000; with New South Wales, \$17,-Wales. Writing of the United States and 000,000; with the other colonies smaller amounts. All of these figures might be largely increased, if the conditions of the Australian market were more fully studied by Americans. The possibilities of commercial relations with Australia are, according to Dr. Cole, almost unbounded.

> Her total imports in 1906 amounted to \$207,-000,000, and of specie and bullion \$11,000,000; while exports of merchandise were estimated at \$248,000,000, of specie and bullion \$75,000,000. These figures are a reminder that when all is said and done, America owns a greater proportion of the heart and imagination of Australia than of her trade.

Dr. Cole speaks in glowing terms of the warmth of the welcome extended by Australia to the American fleet on its cruise round the At banquets and wherever else the hosts and visitors fraternized, the standard toast was "Our Allies, Friends, and Brothersthe American Nation."

Australia has more traditions in common with America than with any other country. The two are "neighbors, united rather than divided by the vast emptiness of the Pacific."

But the most conspicuous element of community is the universal prevalence of the demo-While declaring that there is no need to cratic spirit and democratic institutions. In apologize for Australia, Dr. Cole addresses to Australia an American finds institutions even facture, she has also given to America the bal- that faces her across the southern seas."

more democratic than his own. Then, too, if lot and the Torrens title for land investments. Australia has adopted from America systems There is "a real, living organic community of education, agriculture, irrigation, and manu- between America and the young white power

BASEBALL AND THE LAW

advance in skill they become additionally val- the Board of Arbitration. uable to the clubs that "own" them; and ties prevent rival clubs from securing their services. From time to time breaches of contract are aired in the courts; and to-day there is a considerable body of baseball jurisprudence. On this a paper was read at the last meeting of the Arkansas Bar Association by Mr. John W. Stayton, of Newport, Ark., who publishes it in the American Law Review for player. May-June.

In 1901, he tells us, representatives of all the important leagues of the country got together and formed the National Agreement of Professional Baseball Clubs.

This Agreement, which to-day is the means by which every ball team in the country is not only governed, but the personnel thereof is kept together, at the will of the club owner, was created for ten years. . . This amalgamation was born of a desire to create an artificial body which should govern and control itself by its own decrees, enforcing them without the aid of the law and answerable to no power outside its own. . . . The object of the National Agreement is "to perpetuate baseball as the national game of America, and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods.

and another, between

THE national game of baseball seems to managers," etc. It also has extensive powers in gain in interest with each succeeding year. regard to the imposition of fines and penalties, Though a favorite team may fail to secure the assessments for necessary expenses in performpennant in a particular season, the following ing its duties, etc. Any baseball association one finds its patrons as full of confidence in its desiring to be protected by the Agreement is prowess as ever, and the shouts of enthusiastic required to enumerate the cities comprising its "rooters" make the welkin ring with undimin- circuit, to state its monthly salary limit and to ished ardor. And while the game has contribule give a pledge for its maintenance; and, having uted so largely to the pleasure of the baseball once been admitted, no change can be made in public, it has also been an increasing source of a club's officers, playing grounds, salary limit, profit to players and promoters. As players or constitution, without the express consent of

All players work under a form of contract that bind are drawn as tightly as possible to prescribed by the board; and it is provided that

> if, at the close of the contract, the player's services should be desired for any period of time after the date mentioned in the contract for the expiration of the term thereof, or mentioned in any renewal of said contract, the employer shall have the right to the same upon paying compensation to the player at the rate of one-thirtieth of the amount therein specified as the monthly salary of the

Any player under reserve contract who may contract with or play with any other club without his employer's written consent, is "disqualified from playing ball with any club, member of the agreement, and all members are barred from playing with him." question of reserve has given rise to most of the baseball litigation during recent years. Stayton cites several cases which aroused great interest in the baseball world. One of these was that of the Metropolitan Exhibition Company versus Ward, the ex-shortstop of the New York club, and now a practicing lawyer in that Ward had signed a contract with the New York club which gave the latter the right to "reserve" him for the next ensuing season. At the close of the season of 1889 he declined There was created a governing body called to play with the plaintiff, who brought suit to "The National Board of Arbitration," consist- enjoin him from playing with any other club. ing of five representatives selected by the The plaintiff claimed that the word "reserve" National Association of Baseball Leagues, and was used in the contract "in the ordinary sense such other members as might be admitted to of to hold, to keep for further use." The demembership on the board thereafter by the fendant maintained that it had always been board itself." The board's duties are to "hear used in baseball contracts in a certain sense, and determine all disputes and complaints be- and that it meant that his services were "retween associations and clubs, between one club served to the exclusion of any other member of and players or the league of ball clubs." The contract provided for discharge on 10 days' notice, in re- phia club and had then joined a rival organgard to which the Court said:

We have the spectacle presented of a contract which binds one party for a series of years and the other party for 10 days, and the party who is itself bound for 10 days coming into a court of equity against the party bound for years.

Ultimately Judge Lawrence dismissed the case "for the reason that the contract was not such an one as equity would enforce."

celebrated one of the Philadelphia Ball Club against Napoleon La Joie. The latter had played a part of the season with the Philadel- ferent view, and an injunction was issued.

ization. The action was to restrain him from playing with the latter during the life of his contract with the Philadelphia club.

The court below refused the injunction, holding that to warrant the relief prayed, the defendant's services must be unique, extraordinary, and of such a character that it was impossible to replace him, so that his breach of contract would result in irreparable loss to plaintiff, and found from the ch an one as equity would enforce." evidence that his qualifications as a player did Another case cited by Mr. Stayton is the not measure up to this standard.

The court on appeal, however, took a dif-

TRADE TRAINING AND THE CHILD-LABOR **PROBLEM**

not in school, five sixths of whom did not comdid not complete the sixth grade."

It was found that these children seldom receive over \$5 a week before they are seventeen, and reach the maximum wage of \$8 to \$10 at twenty years of age. It is estimated that for every one going into an occupation advantageous to the employee, four enter a cotton-mill or become mes-sengers or cash-girls. Moreover, it is rare that one goes from an unskilled to a skilled trade. Out of the fifty cases between seventeen and twenty years of age employed in skilled industries in Cambridge, only one had formerly been employed in unskilled labor other than errand and office work. Boys were rarely found in printing-houses who were formerly employed at other work, and this was true of mechanics, plumbers, painters, glass-workers, plasterers, masons, and stonecutters.

FIVE million deserters from the army of a strong ambition for money of their own. twenty million public-school children in But, whatever the causes may be, one thing is the United States in a single year is the estimate certain, namely, that a compulsory education of a leading educator cited by Mr. Owen R. which results in such distaste for school that Lovejoy, the general secretary of the National children prefer to enter some unskilled labor, Child Labor Committee, in the North which wastes from two to four years of adoles-American Review. The same writer, in offering cence for an insignificant wage and leaves them an explanation of this state of things, quotes stranded at twenty, has missed the purpose of the report of the Massachusetts Commission on education. Doubtless it is equally true that Industrial Education, according to which there many of these children would be in school if were in the State of Massachusetts alone the school promised preparation for some life "25,000 children between fourteen and sixteen pursuit. According to the census of 1900, among the 1,750,189 child-workers not less than plete the grammar school course, one fifth did 688,207 children under sixteen, 186,358 of not complete the seventh grade, and one fourth whom were under fourteen years of age, were in industries other than agricultural." But these figures are not accurate. The census showed but 668 newsboys, whereas in thirtythree of our cities to-day "not less than 17,000 children are engaged as newspaper carriers, many of them as young as six or eight years.' It will thus be seen that the problem under consideration is an intensely vital one.

Mr. Lovejoy holds that "every worker during his vocational training should have an opportunity to learn something of the demands and conditions of labor in other industries." It has been suggested by a well-known educator that "the last two years of vocational training should include specialized instruction in the trades appropriate to a given locality." Here, The important question to be answered is, as Mr. Lovejoy rightly remarks, is the danger-"Why do so many children leave school for such point. Why, for example, should the child of poorly paid employments?" Among the rea- a coal-miner in Pennsylvania, in which State sons given are "positive dislike of school life," coal-mining is a leading industry, be predesand "a wish to be active." Then again, "chiltined to the life of a miner? Rather should he dren, influenced by their companions, have "have presented to him an industrial horizon self whether he will become a miner or follow again: some other calling.

The unskilled trade is "often more vitiating to women, from the social standpoint, than to

A boy at least looks upon industry as a permanent thing and rarely fails to have some regard for his fellow workmen. The girl is apt to consider it as a temporary occupation and hence does not respect industry and her fellow worker.

are willing to enter such employment should for intelligent democratic citizenship.

broad enough to enable him to choose for him- receive this training." To quote Mr. Lovejoy

Society, in order to serve its own ends, should expect each girl to be mistress in her own home, and, if industrial training is provided at all, should embody domestic science not as a fitting for remunerative occupation, but as preparation for home-making. . . . Let us give all our girls the idea that home-making requires scientific preparation, or else give up the theory that the home is especially woman's work.

Trade schools are multiplying, and this is Mr. Lovejoy very properly maintains that something to be thankful for; but the educa-"for every girl there should be adequate in- tion therein must be such as to help the child struction in the subjects that affect the home." by its attractiveness, and to lead him into fields In the existing trade schools domestic science of skilled labor. Given such education it would is not included, because, as it is claimed, girls seem that the results must be beneficial to do not desire to go into domestic service. But employer and child alike, in the matter of la-"it is preposterous that only those girls who bor, while the rising generation would be fitted

PRINCETON'S NEW METHOD OF UNDER-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION

N the Princeton Alumni Weekly for Feb- ceptor then divides his men into small sections of ruary 25, 1905, a new plan of instruction and in due course put into operation. The new and it has now come to be looked upon as a to four years). permanent institution at Princeton. A sketch of the origin, practical operation, and under-Nathaniel E. Griffin in the Sewanee Review. tions with which our larger universities have hours devoted to the recitation or lecture. had to deal." The growing size of college l'illuction undertook to solve was, how to taken: the collist the jaded interest of the student in the wholesome discipline of daily tasks, and the preceptorial system is her solution." Its control features may be set forth as follows:

not more than three to five members apiece. These men he meets for personal conference, either in a was announced; and this was ratified by the college room or, preferably, in the informal sur-Board of Trustees in June of the same year, roundings of his own study. To secure continuity of association the preceptor invariably retains the method is known as the preceptorial system; men originally assigned to his charge, so they continue in his department (usually from two men originally assigned to his charge, so long as

As a preceptor gives instruction only within lying principles of the system is given by Mr. his own chosen department, a student has a separate preceptor in each of the departments He correctly assumes that "the problem of in which his work lies. The preceptorial connumbers has been one of the most vexed ques- ference takes the place of one of the weekly

It is not always possible to differentiate preclasses "no longer permits the close association cisely between the functions of the preceptor between student and teacher that used to exist and the lecturer. Speaking generally, however, when the classes were smaller. It has not it may be said that the two cover the same remained possible to hold the individual stu-subject-matter, but each in his own way and dent to account for daily performances." independently of the other, the two methods from various causes the healthful habit of supplementing without overlapping one andaily study has too frequently sunk "into other. To insure the proper working of the innocuous desuetude." The problem which new system the following precautions are

The preceptor is forbidden to read examination papers or to report absences. Any disposition to slight preceptorial work is provided against by assigning more weight to the opinion of the preceptor than to the examination in the determining It the outset of the academic year students in of standing. In case of neglect, the preceptor may examination and thus be obliged to take the course examination and thus be obliged to take the course over again. At the end of the term the grades of a

lecturer or classroom instructor and preceptors.

It must not be supposed that the preceptorial system has been organized solely for the purpose of more rigorous discipline. It is direct impact of mind upon mind." ploved by Abelard at Paris, Arnold at Rugby, Jowett at Oxford, and Hopkins at Williams." Further, the preceptorial system is not a coaching system, nor must it be regarded as "a sort of intellectual go-cart, intended to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge with the least possible expenditure of energy on the part of the student." The preceptor is not "a drillmaster neither is he, on the other hand, an intellectual wet-nurse appointed to feed predigested pab- faculty has broken do ulum to queasy stomachs." He is really the reminiscently observes: "mediator between the student and his work." To convey an idea of the working of the system, Mr. Griffin gives the following illustration:

We will suppose that the conference is in English, and that the four men who normally compose the group are assembled in the study of the preceptor. On entrance they have found their instructor surrounded by scholastic tomes, brightened, it may be, by the blaze of an open fire, or mellowed by evidences of the humanizing com-panionship of a pipe. We will suppose that the subject for the hour is English literature of the eighteenth century. Hardly have the customary greetings been exchanged when one of the men will exclaim: "This stuff by Collins is not what I call poetry; it is simply rot." This frank avowal of dislike is vastly preferable to indifference, and at once gives the preceptor his cue. It now becomes lectual quest.

student are determined by a joint conference of the latter's turn to delegate the adjudication of Collins' claim as a poet to other members of the group. Two of the remaining members, we will suppose, concur in somewhat milder language, with the opinion of Mr. A. The fourth, rather perhaps for the sake of singularity than from conviction, admits that the poet is not so awfully bad after based on the very old conception that "all true all, and when called upon to support his admission teaching is personal and owes its efficacy to the with evidence, will recollect a felicitous phrase or striking audacity of conception which, he is willing to allow, may in some measure redeem the poet principle is "as old as Socrates, and was em- from the charge of unmitigated barbarity. Seizing upon this chance observation, the preceptor will then proceed to build up Collins' claims to re-spectful consideration. In this way the conference will, in an important sense, be taken out of the preceptor's own hands and proceed upon whatever line may be suggested by the chance observation of one of the group.

One very important result of the preceparmed with the rod of pedagogic authority; torial system is that under it "the barrier that formerly separated the students from the faculty has broken down." As Mr. Griffin

> Pleasant acquaintances often leading to lifelong friendships are formed between student and preceptor. Members of the faculty are frequently entertained at dinner by the students and students by the faculty. A student will frequently drop into his preceptor's room for a talk or take a walk or canoe trip with him in the neighborhood. Above all, a very substantial beginning has been made towards providing the means by which the student may be permitted to see that his instructor is not altogether devoid of human qualities and the preceptor that his pupil can give him many valuable hints in the art of teaching.

In other words both students and teachers are coming to realize, to their mutual advantage, that their interests are united and that they are both embarked on a common, intel-

FOR AND AGAINST THE AMERICAN CHEAP **MAGAZINE**

offend; and if we cannot agree with all that he nomenon." says about us, it is seldom that he fails to leave

A MONG English writers who are decided humiliating"; and that though, when one favorites with the American reading publooks below the surface, "there are reasons lic Mr. William Archer holds a firm place, which diminish its significance, it remains, However penetrating his criticisms, they never when all is said and done, a disquieting phe-

Mr. Archer begins his examination of the some wholesome truth for our meditation. His magazines in question by "cancelling the factor latest utterance on things American is "all to of fiction," for the reason that, as he frankly the good." In the Fortnightly Review he com- admits, he "seldom reads magazine stories on pares the cheap magazines of America and Eng- either side of the water." Besides, he considers land, his verdict being entirely in favor of those that in its present development, "there is not of the United States. He goes so far as to say much to choose between the American and the that for English people "the contrast is most English short story." His estimate of the Eng-

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER

lish cheap magazines is anything but flattering. Take, for example the following:

Apart from fiction, what do we find in the English sixpenny magazines? May not the rest of their matter fairly be described as magnified, and scarcely glorified, tit-bits? There are articles of cheap personal gossip, addressed for the most part to popular snobbery; articles of pettilogging antiquarianism, on Old Inn Signs, or Peculiar Playing Cards: articles on homes and haunts of the poets and on Royal Academicians, with reproductions of their masterpieces; articles on Indian snake-charmers and a woman's ascent of Fuji; articles on the Post Office and the Fire Brigade, the Bank of England and the Mint, all gossipy and anecdotic, with a careful avoidance of real information or criticism; articles on golf and billiards, "ski-ing," and salmon-fishing; articles on "A Day in the Life of a Call-Boy," or on "My First Speaking Part," by Miss Birdie Montmorency—articles, in short, on everything that can pass the time for an idle brain, and cannot possibly matter either to the in-dividual or to the nation. The most serious papers ever admitted to these miscellanies are a few pages of illustrated statistics and an occasional peep into popular science. Nor, in the past ten years, does one notice any symptom of a drift towards better things.

between the mediocre all-story magazines or "repositories of mere intellectual slush" and England and were published in England, would the conventional Harper's, Scribner's, and Cen- beget such a crop of libel suits as would bring tury a group of "some half-dozen periodicals of unheard-of prosperity to the legal profession." extraordinary vital and stimulating character." Then again the English cheap magazines can-

There is, he thinks, "nothing like them in the literature of the world." And he claims that the credit for the American cheap magazine "is mainly due to one man—Mr. S. S. Mc-Clure." Taking some five-and-twenty of these magazines, Mr. Archer classifies their special articles under seven heads. Under "Municipal Politics and Police" he cites Mr. Steffens' investigations of municipal corruption: Mr. Kibbe Turner's studies of Tammany a... 1 of Chicago and his exposure of the "white slave" traffic; Judge Lindsey's "The Beast and the Jungle"; Judge Gaynor's "Looting of New York"; General Bingham's articles on the policing of cities; and accounts of the "Black Hand," the shooting of Francis J. Heney, and the San Francisco's dynamite plots.

In the political sections are cited, among others, "The Pinchot Ballinger controversy" Miss Tarbell's 'Where the Shoe Is Pinched"; "Hill against Harriman": "A Tariff made City"; "The Negro in Politics"; "The New Régime in China"; "The Terror on Europe's Threshold"; "Why Japan Does Not Want to Fight"; and "Barbarous Mexico."

Under Science, Social, and Miscellaneous topics are: "War on the White Death"; "The Vampire of the South" (the hookworm); "Pellagra"; "Eusapia Paladino"; "Our Undermanned Navy"; Ferrero's "Nero"; and "Cleveland as a Lawyer."

One thing Mr. Archer misses in these magazines, and that is the "literary essay, the esthetic appreciation, the article on painting, sculpture, or music."

As to the reasons why there are not in England "any such alive and cheap magazines," Mr. Archer thinks that "the social and political studies which form the strength of the American cheap magazine fall in England rather into the province of the great newspapers, "there being in America no paper like the London Times, which has a national circulation. Another reason is that English political and social life is not so fertile as that of America in topics of dramatic or melodramatic interest. "The United States is like an enormously rich country overrun by a horde of robber barons, and very inadequately policed. The cheap magazines find in this situation an unexampled opportunity." Many topics of importance could not be brought home to the sixpenny (12-cent) magazines in England Among the American magazines, he finds owing to the law of libel. "The mildest of the * progressive magazines, if its matter applied to

fellows in social investigation, having "neither the circulation nor the advertisements to enable them to pay for it." Despite all these reasons, Mr. Archer expresses his opinion that the American cheap magazine in England "is not impossible at all."

The Dial (Chicago) of June 1 has a notice of Mr. Archer's article, which it terms "his latest contribution to our enlightenment upon our own affairs—and incidentally, to the enlightenment of his fellow Britons." It thinks that "our critic takes the entire manifestation [of American Magazine activity] a little too seriously," and continues:

It is true that these are all serious subjects, and it is also true that almost every article in the list is the product of an extended investigation and of an amount of labor far out of proportion to the ten or twelve pages that the article fills. But those of us who for a series of years have had these articles as a steady diet have come to realize that their fundamental note is sensationalism, and that the underlying motive for their multiplication is commercial rather than philanthropic. The instinctive common sense of the American people has labelled them as "muck-raking" productions, and an in-

not attempt to follow the lead of their American stinctive optimism has discounted their lurid imaginings by about ninety per cent. stirred us up, no doubt, and often in profitable ways; but their bias and exaggeration, their determination to make sensational points at no matter what sacrifice of sobriety, have prevented them from having much influence over serious-minded people. They have aroused emotional rather than reflective natures; and this is a dangerous thing to do. Mr. Archer thinks that these articles have been "an incalculable force for good," of which we are by no means sure; but he admits that they exhibit the logical weakness of "an insufficient thinking-out of the fundamental ideas on which their crusade is based." To our mind a much more fatal weakness is found in their attitude of parti pris, in their assumption that everything is either black or white, and in their unblushing appeal to prejudice. Some of them are doubtless comparatively free from these faults; but since Mr. Archer seems to cover them with a blanket approval, we feel bound to suggest that the opposing point of view is likely to result in a sounder judgment.

> The *Dial* would like to see supported in America a group of monthlies like the English Contemporary, Fortnightly, and Nineteenth Century, and weeklies like the Spectator and the Saturday Review. For these it would gladly exchange "the whole galaxy of our muckraking magazines."

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERN SURGERY.

Flourens and Simpson (with chloroform, 1847). Operations of the most delicate nature, which to-day are so frequently performed that they evoke no comment, were then un-Spencer Wells of London, Péan of Paris, Koeberlé of Strasburg, and Lawson Tait of Birmingham, had not astonished the world convenient kind. by their successes in ovariotomy, resection of the stomach, and similar daring operations. Lister had yet to "arrive" with his system of antiseptics; Charcot and Virchow had not, by their microscopical observations, fixed the anatomical character of lesions; Pasteur, Koch, and Bouchard had not announced the inestimable results of their investigations in bacteriology; and the rays named after Röntgen as well as the Curies' discovery of radium, had not yet taken their place among important aids to surgical science. Nevertheless, there were not

N few fields of science has advance been already attained its ne plus ultra. Dr. Léon greater during the past century than in that Bérard, writing of the progress of surgery, in of surgery. Seventy years ago the revolution the Revue de Paris, cites the following passage wrought by the use of anesthetics had not been from the preface to Boyer's Traitie des maladies inaugurated by Horace Wells (with the intro- chirurgicales, which was published about 1814 duction of protoxide of nitrogen, 1844), fol- and was the vade mecum of the French surgeons lowed by Morton (with ether, 1846), and by down to the middle of the nineteenth century:

> Surgery has made great progress in our day. It seems to have attained the highest degree of perfection of which it is susceptible. Nearly all the surgical maladies are to-day perfectly known. The operative methods are fixed and described with a precision that leaves little to be desired. Our instruments and our apparatus are of the most

> One wonders what the eminent Boyer would have said, could he but have read what Dr. Bérard has to say about modern surgery; for example:

> To-day there is no living organ on which it is not considered safe to operate. Apart from the heart the liver, the pancreas, the brain, and the spinal cord, there is none that has not already been totally extirpated or the extirpation of which is not considered possible.

It is only fifty years ago that the aphorism of wanting those who thought that surgery had Hippocrates, "Wounded heart, certain death,"

"center of life" to adopt the scholastic expression dwelt in an inviolable sanctuary. It was believed that a simple puncture of its walls involved death; that hemorrhages resulting from wounds were uncontrollable; it was deemed impossible to arrest the flow of the blood even for an instant; and no one dared to lay the heart bare for the purpose of seeking and suturing wounds. Dr. Bérard states that the early operators on the heart were much struck with the "tolerance by this supposedly delicate organ of surgical manipulations," and he cites a remarkable case in illustration:

A Russian girl of sixteen had received accidentally a revolver-shot in the breast. After four days of cardiac trouble the surgeon Podrese opened the thorax, incised the pericardiac sac, emptied it of the blood, and explored the entire heart with eye and finger. . . . A pointed needle was subsequently inserted and the cardiac walls carefully scrutinized. Nowhere could the ball be discovered. He then lifted the heart, palpated the ven-tricles and auricles, but could not discover the projectile. He therefore placed a stitch in the closed the breach in the thorax. The wound and closed the breach in the thorax. operation had lasted about a quarter of an hour, and at its end the heart had lost its normal rhythmic contraction: it presented solely those undulatory movements which make one fear an approaching death. However, the patient survived both the wound and the operation: in methods and means remain illusory."

seemed still unquestionable. The heart, the the course of a few weeks she appeared completely healed.

> From 1896 to the end of 1908 there were in 158 cases of suturing the heart 50 cures. Another operation in surgery that has pro-

duced some remarkable results is that of grafting—"a method known to the Brahmins for 2,000 years, in a country where mutilations were the ordinary punishments of many offenses." Dr. Bérard presents several notable modern cases which cannot, for lack of space, be reproduced here. He then proceeds to indicate some of the limitations of surgery; e. g., in regard to tuberculosis and cancer. Of the former he says: "To-day we have neither vaccine nor serum which permits us to act solely on the affected tissues, treating them at the side of those that are not profoundly altered." Of cancer he states: "Here we are still less ad-The close analogies of canvanced. cers with certain infectious maladies points to a parasitic microörganism as the cause; but it has not been possible to isolate this nor to reproduce it by culture. This parasite is as powerful to-day as it ever was. Caustics, X-rays, and radium seem to have a beneficial effect upon certain superficial cancerous lesions, but for deep-seated cancers all our conservative

MR. ROOSEVELT ON BIOLOGICAL ANALOGIES IN HISTORY

IN the first part of his address delivered at Oxford University, England, on June 7, just before his return to America, on the subtween the growth and decline of certain forms of animal life and the growth and decline of such parallels are true only in the roughest and most general way. After pointing out several marked differences between the Roman civilmarked differences between the Roman civil-edge and self-mastery. You, my hosts, and I may ization and that of Great Britain, notably the not agree in all our views; some of you would fact that unlike Rome "Britain has won dominion in every clime, has carried her flag by conquest and settlement to the uttermost ends of the earth, at the very time that haughty and imperialist. But there are some points on which powerful rivals in their abounding youth or strong maturity were eager to set bounds to her is the instrument, the tool, with which we work supremacy.

What is true of your country, my hearers, is true of my own; while we should be vigilant against foes from without, yet we need never really fear them so long as we safeguard ourselves against ject of "Biological Analogies in History," Mr. the enemies within our own households; and these Roosevelt drew some striking analogies be- enemies are our own passions and follies. Free peoples can escape being mastered by others only by being able to master themselves. We Amer-icans, and you people of the British Isles, alike, various civilizations, admitting, however, that need ever to keep in mind that, among the many qualities indispensable to the success of a great democracy, and second only to a high and stern sense of duty, of moral obligation, are self-knowlthink me a very radical democrat,—as, for the matter of that, I am; and my theory of imperialism would probably suit the anti-imperialists as little as it would suit a certain type of forcible-feeble we must all agree if we think soundly. cise form of government, democratic or otherwise, greatness and to tear from her what she had It is important to have a good tool. But, even if won afar," the speaker emphasized the im- it is the best possible, it is only a tool. No impleportance of the ethical element in national ment can ever take the place of the guiding intelli-gence that wields it. A very bad tool will ruin the work of the best craftsman; but a good tool

in bad hands is no better. In the last analysis sists that kindliness of character only accompanies the all-important factor in national greatness is national character.

That the "good old times" were better than the present Mr. Roosevelt vigorously denies. He is profoundly impressed, and he wishes his hearer to be impressed, by the moral superiority of successive national types in the history

scant patience with that silly cynicism which in- which they tend to produce.

weakness of character. On the contrary, just as in private life many of the men of strongest character are the very men of loftiest and most exalted morality, so I believe that in national life as the ages go by we shall find that the permanent na-tional types will more and more tend towards those in which, while the intellect stands high, character stands higher; in which rugged strength and courage, rugged capacity to resist wrongful aggression of civilization.

by others, will go hand in hand with a lofty scorn of doing wrong to others. This is the type of While freely admitting all of our follies and weaknesses of to-day, it is yet mere perversity to Lincoln. These were as good men, as disinterested refuse to realize the incredible advance that has and unselfish men, as ever served a State: and been made in ethical standards. I do not believe they were also as strong men as ever founded or that there is the slightest necessary connection between any weakening of virile force and this adthere is nothing Utopian in our effort to combine vance in the moral standard, this growth of the justice and strength in the same nation. The sense of obligation to one's neighbor and of re-really high civilizations must themselves supply the luctance to do that neighbor wrong. We need have antidote to the self-indulgence and love of ease

A SPANIARD ON THE UNITY OF SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

this point he remarks:

Any observer of moderate intelligence who directs his view beyond our frontiers must note with genuine satisfaction, if he be patriotic, the tendency toward a moral approximation with our brothers across the sea. At first sight, it may seem strange that the production of so natural a phenomenon should have been delayed for so many years; but, strictly speaking, this has been due to the almost total ignorance among Spaniards regarding things American He whom we do not know, we do not like. From the Spanish-American republics no news reached us except of occurrnces whose striking importance caused them to be reported far and wide, and it has rarely hap-pened that we learned anything regarding the moral or material progress of these lands, an order of facts too often disdained by those who only value what is sensational. Therefore, we have had news of wars, of assassinations, of disasters, but we have heard little or nothing of noble deeds, of political progress, of the advance of scientific culture, or of the elevation of the social level. In a word, we have known less of Spanish America than we have of the countries of Asia.

The writer proceeds to analyze the causes of this state of affairs, and attributes it in part to the frequent constitutional changes and politi- hears the accents of his mother tongue.

IN a recent number of España Moderna cal vicissitudes in Spain, which have left (Madrid) there appeared an article by Spaniards but little time or inclination to study Senor Pio Ballesteros, dealing with certain the development of other lands. Moreover, aspects of the respective relations of the United Spain's administration of the colonies remain-States and Spain with the South and Central ing to her after 1823 was of the same character American republics. The writer begins by as that which had induced the revolt of her calling attention to the gradual though belated South and Central American colonies. These awakening of Spaniards and Spanish-Ameri- circumstances at once prevented Spaniards cans to a sense of their close relationship. On from gaining an acquaintance with South American politics, and caused Spain to be viewed askance by the young republics.

> However, in spite of all this, "deep down in the hearts of both Spaniards and Spanish Americans, there is a strong though undefined consciousness of the brotherhood of the Spanish race."

> Of Spain's failure, during such a long period, to properly appreciate the true significance of this and its transcendent importance, Senor Ballesteros writes as follows:

Spain, all unconsciously, was neglecting the heritage that neither one nor a hundred insurrections could take from her, the survival of these three primal elements: community of descent, of traditions, and of language. The first of these produces like sentiments, passions, and ideals; the second comprises the most profound element of civilization; the third, the sum and compendium of the others, is one of the greatest and most potent stimulants to union. Through his language, the Spanish-American can look upon Spain as his own country, and the Spanish emigrant, in his turn, does not have to struggle with that painful sense of isolation which arises when a foreigner no longer

sister of the Latin-American republics.

The conception of Spanish unity offered by Seĥor Ballesteros is presented in a somewhat more philosophical form by Prof. Vincente Gay, in the same issue of España Moderna. Professor Gay sees in the future the development of a new phase of Spanish life and more intense spiritual current, traversing these peoples, a more active and generous effort, especially on the part of their representative intellects, will bring to light all that is now latent in the souls of the Iberians. Thus an ideal will be defined, which can only gain form by the constant and conscious effort of the race.

In Senor Ballesteros' opinion, it is Spain's thought, one that will include the Portuguese failure to appreciate the true value of these peoples of the mother country and of Brazil. elements of union that has given the United This he denominates "Iberianism," and he States an opportunity to pose as the elder indicates the necessary conditions for its evolution as follows:

A more intense spiritual current, traversing

HUNGARY AND HER RELATION TO THE CROWN

MANY intricate problems await solution in stress of the throne and the realm was exploited to 1905, when the Coalition party was founded, peace and a stable majority could be given. The under the radical leadership of Francis Kossuth and defeated the Liberal party which had held uninterrupted sway for thirty years. The Councillor admonishes the Hungarians to preserve peaceful relations with the Throne, which in the last generation has done so much for them, and is the cement which keeps the realm together.

The result of the politics of the last few years cannot, the writer continues, be termed a success. Optimists hoped that the leaders would be able to adjust the differences between the various factions and keep the hot-heads within bounds. During the difficult negotiations concerning the Ausgleich (the agreement determining the economic relations between Hungary and Austria proper), harmony was, indeed, maintained in the Coalition ministry; and it may have been the part of wisdom for Austria to show a compliant spirit at that juncture.

Hardly had the Ausgleich been accomplished and the country favored with new tax and school legislation, however, when discord broke out in the ministry. Scarcely noticeable at first, it grew especially marked when it became clear that the leaders, notably Francis Kossuth, no longer fully controlled their parties. To put off the inevitable breach and to preserve appearances, a course of double-dealing was persevered in for months. That this could continue so long may be explained by the reverence of the Hungarian peasantry for the Dictator of 1848; a reverence which they have transferred to his son. The political situation grew steadily worse. In order to revive a waning popularity and cloak pulpable shortcomings, the

Hungary. These include electoral reform, regulation of the finances, the question of all in the direction of loosening the common bond. nationalities, and the proper relation of the But here the Coalition encountered in the Crown country to the Crown. Privy Councillor Pal- an invincible obstacle. As the sole guardian of the lavicini, in an article in the Oesterreichische Rundschau traces the course of events from be conducted only if the fullest assurance of future

> COUNT ANDRÁSSY, HUNGARIAN STATESMAN (Who began his political career as most prominent advocate of the Ausgierch with Austria)

leaders could not guarantee either, for they them-selves were divided. The first great break in the radical faction occurred when Justh and his adherents seceded and demanded a Hungarian bank, to start January, 1911. The Coalition, deprived of leaders, came to a rapid end, and the old Liberals became influential once more.

It is to be hoped, the writer continues, that the people have become convinced that through the barren debates about prerogatives, economic development, which is far more important, was arrested. Actual personal losses have perhaps taught the people to cease "cherishing illusions and making impossible demands."

That rational sentiments are beginning to prevail is evidenced by the history of the new ministry, which, however, had a most unwelcome reception. It can already point to a number of successes and is a political factor of no small importance.

Credit for contributing to this favorable change must be given to Count Tisza, who began to win back his old popularity during his voluntary retirement. He is one of the political figures who will, in all probability, have to be chiefly reckoned with. Count Andrássy, one of the leaders of the Coalition, has most frankly to disappear from the scene.

confessed the errors and the evil consequences of his policy. All these favors have favored Count Khuen, the head of the new ministry, and it may be assumed that he has taken a correct view of the situation and of the temper of the nation.

The writer remarks that he has studied the real Magyar people during the most varied crises and found them invariably calm and "Skilful agitators, however, will try by all sorts of devices to throw the voters into a ferment."

A splendid victory may be recorded by the Crown, concludes Dr. Pallavicini, which, having as its single object the welfare of the realm, has displayed admirable patience and firmness.

All nationalities,—but, above all, the Hunga-ans.—have cause to be grateful to it. What an rians,—have cause to be grateful to it. What an abundance of rights has been granted them in a single generation! It would be ungrateful to increase the political complication and the difficulties of the Crown, so weighted with responsibilities. Now is the time that Hungary should make peace with the Throne; and her example would undoubtedly have a salutary effect upon the other side of the Leitha, causing the unruly elements which find their advantage in the present tangled conditions

THE NEW ERA FOR WOMEN IN ASIA

N the REVIEW for September, 1908, and passages are from the pen of Saint Nihal Singh, tations and possibilities. wbo says further:

women shut up in harems, to-day are sending their daughters to schools specially designed for girls. In all parts of the continent academies meant solely for female children are springing up quite rapidly. Even co-education schools no longer are conspicuous by their absence. The Asiatic womantie stepping out from the dim shadows ther seclusion. She is casting aside her veil. She is sloughing off her erstwhile slavish attitude of mind, and is desirous of being man's genuine equal half," working shoulder to shoulder with him, both at home and in public life.

It is in Japan that woman has advanced most January, 1909, were printed articles rela- rapidly; and this movement is separately dealt tive to the awakening which was taking place with in the second half of this article. Natuamong the women of Turkey, Persia, China, rally the progression of woman in the Mikado's and of northern Africa. The movement has land was bound to inspire similar activity in the continued to gain ground; and from the Eng- Dragon Empire. The late Dowager Empress liskwaman (Löndon) we learn that "the eman-"did much to mitigate the sorry condition of apation of the Asian woman is now proceeding her women subjects: principally owing to her apace." The man of Asia has awakened "to influence footbinding was done away with; and the realization that, in keeping his womenfolk 'natural feet' are now fashionable in the Midsecluded and in dense ignorance, he has robbed dle Kingdom." Education—free and comhimself of the pleasure of association with an pulsory—is "rapidly opening the eyes of the educated wife and female friends." These rising generation of Chinese girls to their limi-

Hindustan in matters of woman-emancipation is treading fast on the heels of China. The The very men who but yesterday kept the same writer, in the Englishwoman, says of India:

> Already in the universities many Indian women are snatching the highest degrees from men, climbing to honorable places over the heads of hundreds of members of the sterner sex. Most of the oldtime institutions that held women down in Hindustan are crumbling to pieces. Seclusion is going out of fashion. Child-marriage is being looked on with disfavor, and "choice" marriages—in contradistinction to matches arranged by the parents of the contracting parties-are coming to be more or

Photograph from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A CLASS OF GRADUATES OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL IN PEKING.

(After the edict of the Empress Dowager, approving of female education, girls' schools were set up not only in Peking but through the whole Empire)

less common in the land of the coral strand. In India, of all Asian lands, widowhood has been enforced by society with the extremest rigor; but even this cruel custom is dying out. Here and there young widows are being remarried; and the intelligent, high-caste Hindus are setting a commendable example in this respect.

In Burma the position of woman is unique. She is "the virtual head of the family, the sole owner of her property, and the custodian of her children." We read further:

There is no limit to her activity outside the home. She may engage in whatever profession or business calling she may choose, from the mangoseller in the street to the operator on the stock exchange. Her income maintains the household and the children, and frequently the husband, who, clad in peacock attire, folls around with a cigarette in his mouth. The Burmese woman does not seem to grudge her husband a life of ease and luxury; for frequently you find that a man in Burma has two or more spouses who, by dint of their labor, keep up separate establishments for him, and let him board in one or the other at his own pleasure. Probably Mrs. Burman enjoys being her own mistress—and that of the man.

Of course, she takes no part in municipal matters; nor, for that matter, does the man. The intelligent Burmese women want the vote, however; and they are anxious for educational advantages for their girls.

In Persia the emancipation of women has made great strides. The more advanced women are anxious to sit in the Persian parliament. They go to school and educate themselves. Several Persian editors have their wives and female relatives as fellow workers, looking after women's departments in the publications. The women of Arabia and of Egypt are also "on the high road to emancipation." The masses of Oriental women are of course still wofully illiterate; but the era of emancipation is dawning upon them. In proof of this may be cited the woman's press of Asia. Many large Chinese cities have women's journals; and in India there are several also, the best-known being the Indian Ladies' Magazine, printed in English, which has a woman editor.

Japan is in the van of the woman-emancipation movement. The education of girls is free and compulsory; the girls go to school with the gaged in teaching, with 31,574 students. boys all through the primary grades; and "at Hundreds of women are being trained for the least one half of the 6,000,000 school children medical profession; and the bravery and fine are members of the fair sex." Japanese girls organization of Japanese nurses was sufficiently enter into any and every trade and profession, demonstrated in the Russo-Japanese War. and "fill their positions to the satisfaction of The presence abroad of so many Japanese every one concerned." To the same number women of the higher class is explained by a of the Englishwomen Sarah A. Tooley contrib- decree of the Emperor, dating as far back as utes an exhaustive paper on "The Women of 1871, which reads: New Japan." She shows the advancement made by a comparison with former conditions. liberty to shape his sexual code of morality as learn the way to bring up their children. be thought fit."

Under the new Civil Code a divorce law tics for 1905 showed nearly 24,000 women en- mothers."

It is commendable that those who go abroad For example, under the feudal system from now onward should take with them their wives and daughters or their sisters. They would "woman's inferior position was not even sugared with romanticism. The husband was at women receive their education, and would also

But the crowning work of women's educamore favorable to women has been introduced. tion in Japan is the Nippon Women's Univer-The advance made in education for women sity of Tokyo, opened April, 1901. This in-"amounts to a revolution." To-day there are stitution now possesses an endowment of nearly Women's Ordinary Normal Schools, for the 500,000 yen, is attended by 1,300 students, and training of primary school teachers, and has a teaching staff of over 80. Its curriculum Women's Higher Normal Schools, for the train- is specially designed to fit the students for the ing of secondary school teachers. The statis- national ideal of "good wives and wise

MODERN CHINESE EDUCATION

N reorganizing her literary studies on religion and literature to the old-time Chinese stance it is as follows: After the "terrible year of the Boxers" (1900), "Young China abandoned the old university system and copied that of Europe; but some years later the Old China party endeavored to bring about a return to the studies of former times. From an article in La Revue (Paris), by Mandarin Ly-Chao Pée, we learn that quite recently the Chinese Richelieu, S. E. Chang, yielding to "the obsessions of the deserters," founded in certain provinces a sort of academy of "conservation of antiquities." There is studied literature that is purely Chinese without any borin China one of the European languages or sciences is always included in the curriculum. The Revue writer claims that Chinese literature the vengeance of the people. is the first in Asia, by reason of its monuments, the number of which is prodigious. One may 12,000,000 titles.

In the principal catalogues Chinese litera-Western models China has encountered ture is divided into four main sections, of difficulties which we of the Western Hemi- which the first is that of sacred and classical sphere can scarcely realize. Her civilization works. Our Mandarin sets forth in detail the is practically founded upon her ancient writ- course of reading which the Chinese student ings, and the Chinese classics have been both of literature is wont to undertake. In sub-

> The first book that is put into the hands of the pupil is a sort of encyclopedia. It is a very old and very popular work, and was written by a disciple of Confucius. After this encyclopedia the student takes up the "Four Classics," containing the teachings of Confucius and of Mencius as developed by their disciples.

> For the benefit of his readers the Mandarin introduces the following extract from Confucius, which has not lost its force even in these late days:

Those who govern a kingdom should not derive rowing from Europe. In the modern schools their private wealth from the public revenues; but their sole riches should be justice and equity. The administration of unworthy ministers brings upon the government the chastisements of Heaven and

After the "Four Classics" comes the study judge of the extent of it by the catalogue of the of the Wu-king ("Five Canons"), the most Imperial Library of Peking, which includes ancient monuments of Chinese literature, which contain the fundamental principles of



TWO CARTOONS ILLUSTRATING THE BURDENS OF CHINESE SCHOLASTICISM

(A student trudges laboriously toward the bridge leading to the baccalaureate. On his back he bears the heavy burden of innummerable treatises, such as Introduction to the Japanese Language. Explanation of the Reform Edicts, European Gymnastics. He finds strength, however, to jest: "Do you not find that we are unoccupied? Doubtless this will not hinder the Imperial delegates to the examinations from noting in their reports the lack of aptitude for work of the present generation." The student falls, crushed by a heavy rock, symbolizing the programs of examination for the grander of hackelot and of doctor). work of the present generation." The a for the grades of bachelor and of doctor)

dreds but by thousands of years. They com- of the raconteur the Chinese has no equal. prise:

(1) I-king, "Canon of Divination," founded on a system of sixty-four lines, some broken, others entire. (2) Shu-king, "Canon of History," from the first dynasties of China to the eighth century before the Christian era. (3) Shi-king, "Canon " containing more than 300 odes current of Odes, aniong the Chinese perhaps 4000 years ago, and giving authentic accounts of the customs of the people of that time. (4) Li-ki, "Canon of Rites," a ritual of ceremonies for official acts and sacrifices. (5) Ch'-un-ts'iu, "Spring and Autumn," compiled by Confucius to direct the princes of his time to their lack of respect for the ancient usages.

This course of study serves as a whole to inspire in the students a deep love for the ancient customs and a profound respect for authority,—two things which have always been the main pillars of Chinese society, and which of themselves serve to explain the duration of that antique civilization.

The second of the sections into which Chinese literature is divided is that of history; the third, of special works relative to the sciences and professions, according to the ancient system; the fourth and last, of light literature, pieces for the theater, poems, romances, etc. It is interesting to note that the Chinese divide their dramatic works into seven branches:

(t) Historical dramas; (2) dramas of the sect of the Taoists; (3) character comedies; (4) comedies of intrigue; (5) domestic dramas; (6) mythological dramas; (7) judicial dramas founded on causes célèbres.

the old beliefs and ancient customs. The age kind of writing in which the Chinese excel, it of these books is to be reckoned not by hun- is the novel and the story; and that in the art

> The same writer has something to say about the Chinese press, suggested by the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese official journal, the Peking Gazette. This journal actually dates from the year 908 of the Christian era. Published at one time in a rudimentary form, it is now issued three times daily: in the morning on yellow paper (the imperial color), at noon on white paper, and in the evening on red In it are published, among other things, the deliberations of the "Preparatory Chamber," established three years ago, and the collective petitions of the whole empire. For centuries it was the only journal published in the country.

> The year 1900 opened a new era in Chinese journalism. Since that date, in most of the large towns, journals have been founded by Chino-European societies or by the municipalities. It may interest the readers of the REVIEW to learn that in Chinese literature there are seven species of style,—namely (1) antique; (2) literary; (3) flowery; (4) common; (5) half-literary, half-vulgar; (6) familiar; (7) epistolary. The popular or democratic journals are all printed in the common style.

But it is useless to publish many journals if the people cannot understand them. ordinary Chinese knows nothing, for instance, of the signification of the "parliamentarism" which the government would institute; it has therefore to be explained to him. This is done by societies of lecturers established in the towns and villages expressly for the interpre-Our Mandaria claims that if there is one tation of the newspapers. Here our Mandaria

indulge in pugilism."

tions as the new railroad concessions, the on the opposite page.

pokes a little fun at us when he says that "the peculations of high dignitaries, the exactions lecturers explain why, for instance, in the of functionaries, the overworking of students Senate and in the House [in the West] members seeking degrees. Commandant Harfeld contributes to the Revue a number of quaint car-China has now even its satirical journals, toons, two of which, as being germane to They launch their shafts at such public ques- the early portion of this article, we reproduce

CHINA'S FOREIGN OFFICE, THE WAIWUPU

To the student of government, China's Kung, a brother of the reigning Emperor, yet all these had reference to internal affairs. As Review, as follows: to a Foreign Office, no such thing was even thinkable in the old days; for the Emperor was regarded as the person who ruled the entire world by the decree of Heaven. It was not until 1861 that China would admit the necessity of having some fixed channels through perial decree authorized the creation of the Tsung-li Yamen, or Yamen of Foreign Affairs. This was merely a commission, and although

methods are as a mazing as they are unique. for over thirty years after its organization the For three thousand years all her official busi- Yamen was not recognized by the official Red ness was divided into six categories which be- Book, or record of state departments. In 1901, came the prototypes of six liu-pu, or boards of owing to the pressure of negotiations with government, and these in turn were succeeded foreign powers, a new Board of Foreign Affairs by the corresponding divisions made in the ad- was created, of the constitution and head of ministrative offices down to our own day. But which an account is given in the Far Eastern

By the terms of the Peace Protocol of 1901, the old Tsung-li Yamen was abolished and a new Min-istry of Foreign Affairs, ranking above all other boards and called the Waiwupu, was established. The new Ministry was headed by the Prince of Ching, who had been the senior member of the old Yamen, and who is still the nominal head of the which relations with foreign nations could be board, although the actual work is carried on by negotiated. In January of that year an Im- two assistant Presidents and two Vice-Presidents. . . . Prince Ching is undoubtedly the most interesting figure in Chinese politics, and under any other government in the world he would be the strongest statesman of his country But, although its first president was the celebrated Prince he fills the most important posts, it can hardly be

stated that his abilities are on a par with his ele- capable officials, the only alternative is to shift vated positions.

In the Waiwupu there are four bureaus, three of which are the Bureau of Accounts and Disbursements, the Bureau of Miscellaneous Affairs (missionaries, questions of boundaries, travelers, etc.), and the bureau for the questions arising out of the employment of foreign professors and advisers. The remaining bureau is that which has to do with the appointment of envoys, audiences to foreign ministers, and treaties, and it rejoices in the delightfully suggestive title of the Bureau of Harmonious Intercourse.

By those competent to judge, the next ten years are regarded as the crucial period of China's political existence; and the Far Eastern Review is of the opinion that "ten years from now the question as to whether China is to preserve her political entity will be settled one way or another." Her chief disadvantage is that she "has only one set of officials to direct her affairs."

them around from post to post, now degrading some and elevating others. Once in official life, above the rank of Taotai, there is no rest for the official, except the period of mourning or retirement. As the officials pass through the various grades to the higher executive posts of Presidents of the Boards, or seats in the Grand Secretariat or Grand Council at Peking, their provincial experience is so invaluable that retirement is rarely permitted until death finally claims them at their post. Many are degraded or dismissed on various good or trivial charges, but as long as the official fills his post with honor, and contributes his regular quota to the maintenance of the system, he is solid for life. So it is that at present the directing forces behind the government at Peking are all men well past sixty, who should long ago have retired from active life and made room for younger blood.

This would seem to be the only reason for retaining in office the present head of the Waiwupu, Prince Ching, concerning whose neglect of his high duties the following paragraph recently appeared in a prominent newspaper:

For years he has not visited the Waiwupu. He dwells in a sphere apart from his fellow Ministers, and, in his private residence, reluctantly Instead of political parties to which the Throne accords rare audiences to the representatives of the can turn as a remedy for the misgovernment of in- Great Powers. They are rare audiences indeed.

A BUDDHIST "RETREAT" IN ITALY

been as yet no Buddhist monastery in Europe, years ago is given: wherein those who have embraced the doctrines of Gotama Sakyasinha might have the opportunity to lead a life of pure contemplation, "gradually freeing themselves from all wishes and longings, and drifting away into the indefinite beatitude of Nirvana." It appears, however, from an article in the Lettura, by Signor Arnaldo Fraccaroli, that such a monastery will shortly be established near Lugano. The writer states that a Buddhist Chikshu, or monk, has come from Rangoon to superintend the erection and organization of this institution.

In spite of his Hindu name Nyanatiloka, which signifies "one who has mastered the science of the three worlds," this Buddhist figure: monk is a German, born in Wiesbaden, who was until his twenty-fourth year a fervent Catholic, and who even designed to enter a Catholic monastery. However, the study of Oriental literature, and more especially of the Buddhist writings, convinced him that only in this faith could be find the peace and tranquillity he sought. He realized, nevertheless, that to secure all the benefits of Buddhism, it was necessary that those who accepted its tenets also by preaching.

BUDDHIST temples have been erected in should be brought together. In this connection several Occidental cities, but there has the following extract from a letter he wrote two

> It seems to me that in the Occident Buddhism exists only in theory, for so long as there is no Sangho (monastery) it is not possible for the European Buddhists to live the life of the Chikshu. With the foundation of such an institution, not only would this drawback be removed, but the sacred literature in Pâli would be made accessible to European Buddhists and with it a clearer understanding of Buddhist teaching.

> Signor Fraccaroli visited the monk in his modest habitation, situated near the site of the projected monastery. According to the following description he must be quite a picturesque

> Nyanatiloka in his nine years' practice of Buddhism has succeeded in adopting not only the spirit and thought, but also the outward form. He has shaved his head and face completely, and with his slender body swathed in the ample yellow robe of the Buddhists, he has a very strange and exotic appearance. The mise-en-scene is perfect. In the monastery the inmates will devote themselves to meditation and to the spread of Buddhism by means of the translation of texts and

SOME REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

THE POLITICAL PRESS IN GERMANY

press is contributed to the French review, Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales, by Angel Marvaud.

The most noteworthy features of the German journal, remarks this French writer, are, first, its local character and, second, its general unattractive appearance.

The Gothic characters which are used are irritating and bad for the sight, and the news is not presented in a clear form. It takes much longer to grasp the contents of a German newspaper than it does for either a French or an English paper. An important item of information is sometimes quite lost in a modest corner. The political articles are too often heavy and diffuse, and it requires much effort to read them. On the other hand, the literary and other chroniques are written by the best papers is the admirable arrangement of the adver-tisements.

On the political character of the German

RATHER keen, discriminating study of tain the best possible relations with the public. The most important neutral paper is the Berliner Label Assesses, which dates from 1881, and was Lokal Anzeiger, which dates from 1883, and was started as a weekly; in 1885 it became a daily, and since 1889 it has published two editions daily. It is said to have 300,000 subscribers at the present time. Its worthy rival is the Berliner Tageblatt, but as it has an advanced political programme it is one of the journals of the party press. The majority of the party papers advocate the advanced ideas of the groups of the Left-National-Liberal and Fresinnige or Democratic. Allied with the National-Liberals are the Kölnische Zeilung, the Madgeburgen Zeitung, the Münchener Neueste Nach-richten, etc. The organ of the Radical (breisinnige) party is the Freisinnige Zeitung, which, however, has lost much of its interest since the party has lost its principal leaders. The People's party lost its principal leaders. The People's party (Democrats of the South) is represented by the Bevbachter (Stuttgart), the Badischer Landsbote (Karlsruhe), and the Fränkischer Kurier (Nurnberg), and the Frankfurter Zeitung was at one time writers. Another point about the German news- its principal organ; to-day, though it defends the same ideas, it is independent and takes no part in local politics, but it remains one of the most live and active of German journals, and its reputation is universal. The Munchener Allgemeine Zeitung, is universal journals, M. Marvaud says:

the Kölner Tageblatt, the Hamburger Nachrichten, the Vossische Zeitung, the Leipziger Tageblatt, the Leipziger Tageblatt, the Leipziger Zeitung, and a number of other papers Those described as "unparteisch," or neutral, are generally considered National-Liberal in polirun merely to make money, and so desire to main- tics, and amongst the journals Democratic in poli-

tics may be named the Berliner Volkszeitung, the Dantziger Zeitung, etc. The Berliner Tageblatt occupies a place apart. Its political program seems to be influenced to some extent by that of the French Radicals, and its principal points are the fight against the Junker and the Conservative government, the institution in Germany of a real parliamentary régime, the introduction of universal suffrage in Prussia, etc.

party are the Kreuz-Zeitung, which is most read at the court, and the Reichsbote, which passes as the organ of the Empress, perhaps because it publishes the announcements of the the most important political, economic and social different philanthropic works of which she is news. director. It takes little part in politics. The Deutsche Tageszeitung is the organ of the agrarians, and the most reactionary of all German newspapers.

The Catholic press and the Socialist press are, like the two parties, the best organized.

The two great organs of the Catholic party are the Kölnische Volkszeitung and the Germania. The former is the most influential, while the latter, published at Berlin, is a fighting journal. Founded so recently as 1871, the Germania has been engaged in poignant episodes, and during the Kulturkampf five of its editors were in prison at the same time. Besides these two papers a number of others defend the policy of the Centre. They are published chiefly in the Rhine country. There are also many popular papers which are the natural allies of these political organs, and which circulate among the working classes. The German Catholics, too, have their special organs.

The organization of the Socialist press is no less remarkable than that of the Catholics. In September of last year it numbered seventyfour dailies.

The Vorwärts of Berlin has over 100,000 subscribers. The direction of it is now confided to a special committee, and its influence has never ceased to grow. The Volkszeitung of Leipzig follows in its steps; it has 42,000 subscribers. In one year it distributed no fewer than two and a half millions of pamphlets and leaflets. The Munchener Post is the organ of Vollmar, and the Ham-burger Echo that of August Bebel, though neither of these leaders writes for the papers. Besides Among the journals of the Conservative these, the party possesses a number of other journals, many being the organs of trade unions. Lastly, there is the Sozialdemokratisches Pressbureau. Its duty is to communicate to the journals of the party in the promptest manner possible

> In reference to the influence of the press on public political opinion, the writer says its importance does not in any way correspond to the enormous circulation of the papers. Many of the party papers are greatly taken up with the purely local affairs of the different states in which they are published.

> The majority of editors lack equally the political sense, and even the necessary culture, to appreciate great events; and they accept the readymade judgments of the famous Press Bureau in the Wilhelmstrasse, which itself is nothing more than a dependency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Government sees in the press rather an instrument than a guide or counsellor, and it makes admirable use of it. To realize it, it is only necessary to peruse the German press on the morrow of an international event of some importance. The reader will be stupefied to find in the political organs of the most different complexion the same ideas set forth in almost identical terms. Nevertheless, though the source of information is official, there are degrees in the "officiosity" of different journals.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE

Franco-Prussian war, with some significant Empire, he tells us, demonstrates the necessity references to the possible influence of the for Germany's military and naval expansion. United States in bringing into better relation- This, however, should not in any way incur the ship the two European nations of Teutonic enmity of England. Nor should competition blood, is contributed to McClure's Magazine in commerce be regarded as sufficient justificafor June, by Dr. Theodor Schiemann, Professor tion for the anti-German feeling in England. of History at the University of Berlin, con- The Germans are England's best customers on fidential friend of the German Kaiser, and the Continent, and England's merchant fleet beyond a doubt the most farseeing and well- far exceeds Germany's. The Professor proinformed representative of modern German ceeds: imperialism. Repeating the common German impression that England has "put down every strong naval power that has arisen," Professor amounts to 41,000,000, while Germany's is 62,000, Schie---- umerates what he characterizes ooo, the share that falls to each individual English-

A CALM, temperate, and illuminating review as the unjustified British animosity toward his of Anglo-German relations since the own country. The life history of the German

man is of greater value than the corresponding share to each German. Germany, which has 21,000,000 more persons to support, and must produce correspondingly more, bears, in addition, the burden of a policy of social insurance that no state in the world can match. England, on the other hand, lives on the interest of the vast wealth that she has inherited, and possesses the richest gold-fields on earth; in fact, she participates in every profit that the opening up of the world offers to civilized nations. It is difficult to understand how, under such conditions, she can descry an injury in the growing prosperity of other nations.

The only other reason worth considering for the enmity, says the Professor, is the fact that Germany has strengthened her navy. bavy, he reminds us, was originally designed to oppose the possible combination of the Russian and French fleets. Then he repeats the wellknown utterances of the anti-German English press—the Saturday Review, the Spectator, the National Review, the Times, the Army and Navy Gazette, and the famous utterance of Mr. Arthur Hamilton Lee of a few years ago. The Professor admits that it is only human that in "repulsing this menace" many a word should have been uttered and printed on the part of Germany that might better have been unsaid. But Germany has pursued her own course, and strengthened her navy without any great excitement. Even the recent constitutional crisis in England has not stirred her.

The Liberal victory in England, however, brought out a good deal of anti-German feeling.

It evoked on the part of the Unionists the emphasised repetition of all the arguments that have served for the last thirteen years to provoke the public opinion of England against us. But this time it was the English themselves who undertook Germany's defence. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr Lloyd-George, have presented, with the greatest emphasis, proof that the "German Peril" is nothing more than a phantom. Now that the Liberal coalition has carried off the victory with this proof, the great moment has, perhaps, arrived, not only for concluding an honorable peace, but for realizing the ideal thought that looks toward a close understanding between the three great Germanic nations, England, America, and Germany.

The terrible possibilities of an Anglo-German was the Professor sets forth in these sentences:

A German-English war would be a calamity for the whole world, England included; for it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that simultaneously with such an event every element in Asia and Africa that is hostile to the English would rise up as unbidden allies of Germany. The great connections of the world commerce would be rent asunder, incalculable values would be destroyed, and every nation in the world would share in these lower. And all this for the sake of a phantom! The claim that one nation must be the sovereign Mistress of the Seas can no longer be defended. The motto of the future runs: "The sea is free,

PROP. THEODOR SCHIEMANN (Confidential friend of the German Emperor)

free as the air, whose highways are equally not to be barred." Equally indefensible is the pretension of one nation to forbid another to decide for itself how strongly it must be armed in order to assure its peace. The control exercised by our Parliament offers a guaranty against foolish excesses.

And finally, in concluding his article, this German writer makes an interesting reference to the influence of the United States of America for world peace. He says:

We are far more vividly conscious of what binds us to England than of what separates us from her, and we are at all times ready to grasp the hand that is stretched out to us. It will be a happy day when this understanding takes place, but it is possible only on the ground of friendship with equal rights. I venture no suggestions as to the how. Perhaps the United States of North America, where German and English blood have been united in so happy a combination, will feel inclined to play a prominent and perhaps a decisive part in this matter. If America, Germany, and England were to stand in unenvious friendship toward one another, the most difficult problem of the future would be solved in the most advantageous manner.

The editor adds that Professor Schiemann's suggestion that the three great Teutonic nations of the Seas can no longer be defended.

The motto of the future runs: "The sea is free, accepted as the dream of imperial Germany.

THE ROYAL SUCCESSION IN ENGLAND AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

IN the British reviews and monthly maga- the first time since the Crimean War foreigners obscures all others. The death of King Ed- ested human and civilizing force, as a lamp in ward VII., the accession of King George V., the twilight of progress." Without striking a and the probable effect the change of sover- blow our international power has crystallized eigns will have upon the present so-called con- into a magnificent supremacy. stitutional crisis, are discussed at great length by many well-known writers.

The phase of the subject coming in for most consideration is the character of the late From a great number, we select a few repre-

sentative extracts.

KING EDWARD AS A DIPLOMAT

Dr. Dillon, in the chronique of foreign affairs in the Contemporary Review, explains from first-hand knowledge the part which the King has played in foreign affairs. He says that the King did play a leading, if not a prominent, ride in Britain's and the world's affairs. Dr. Dillon refers to two instances in which the King exercised decisive influence. The first was when a certain line of action—technically a matter of courtly courtesy, essentially a stroke of political diplomacy—was submitted for his consideration, as likely to be advantageous to Great Britain and conducing to European peace. The King considered the question, but declined to undertake it. The hour, he said, had not yet struck:

On another occasion, a serious danger, hitherto, I believe, unrecorded, which menaced this country from a side then formidable, but now the reverse of unfriendly, was deftly warded off and its source saled up altogether, by the benign influence of the King. True, it was only influence, not interven-tion, still less diplomatic negotiation. In fact, the special subject which evoked his solicitude was hardly touched upon in the exchange of views that passed between him and the personage on whom the final decision rested.

The article on the King in the English Review says that the personality of King Edward raised England to her present position in Europe; "so may his removal depose her." The formalism of the Victorian era had ended by eviscerating the stomach of the national we had grown stern without sturdiness, dull of vision, overproud, overbearing." All that the King broke down. "Instead of the Juggernaut of a brutal and cynical Imperialism, our colonial and Imperial policy

zines of a general character, this one topic are prepared to accept England as "a disinter-

EDWARD A TRULY PARISIAN KING

Laurence Jerrold contributes to the Contem-King Edward, and his unexampled popularity. porary Review an article concerning the King in Paris. He lays great stress upon the fact that the French did not want the Entente, that King Edward by sheer force of courage and divination forced it upon them:

> King Edward came like a man forcing his friendship upon a stand-offish family. The French did not want it; they would just as well have accepted (politically, and only politically, no doubt) the hand of Germany a few years before; they deliberately allowed England, through her King, to make all the advances, and they did not take one step forward towards meeting her. All this, which has never been said outright, can be said bluntly now. King Edward was not welcome when he came to Paris bringing the offer of the Entente Cordiale. We in Paris thought he very well might be hissed. Edward VII. had read Parisians with extraordinary perspicacity. The very thing to appeal to them was, as we acknowledged afterwards, what he had done, to come boldly, without asking by their leave, to them, then a politically hostile people.

> This suddenly struck the Parisian imagination. With a few decisive strokes they drew for themselves the portrait of a King who was a real man, "Le Roi Edouard." In France, whenever he came, he not only always did the right thing, but he always did the real thing. He never missed an opportunity, and never seemed to go out of his way to create one. He always did the Parisian things naturally:

> In fact, compared with him, not only Presidents of the Republic but Parisian aristocracy seemed provincial to the Parisian. That is why Parisians are not in the least gushing when they talk of "their national loss" and feel that they have lost the King of Paris.

"THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN THE WORLD"

This is the characterization of King Edward made by several writers, including Mr. A. C. Benson in the Cornhill Magazine. As to the late monarch's influence, Mr. Benson says:

It came from a frank and manifest love of life, is recognized as a clean and sound one." For not enjoyed in a selfish isolation, but with an openment, his delight in existence, with all its interests, pleasures, and duties. May I be pardoned for tion in facing it. relating a simple personal reminiscence?

All the qualities which underlie the British ideal of sport existed naturally in the King's temperament. He was ambitious without jealousy, modest under success, and good-humored under de-feat. He was tranquil in anxiety, courageous in danger, and simple in prosperity. And in English public life he set an example to all politicians and statesmen of genial courtesy and unruffled bon-homie, which did not stand for an absence of conviction, but for a resolute subordination of all predilections to harmony and concord.

INFLUENCE ON RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

Special stress is laid by Mr. Arthur Ramsom, writing in the Westminster Review, on what he calls the Victoria-Edward influence on theological controversy. He says:

Perhaps there is nothing in the domestic policy of Victoria and Edward which has been more praiseworthy than the attitude of the Crown towards the ever-varying and exceptionally vigorous theological and ecclesiastical controversies of the last seventy years. Not only has the Crown always refrained from unconstitutional interference, and even from any suggestion of official partisanship, but it has constantly exhibited a recognition of the healthiness of this free and strenuous movement. The Prince Consort brought with him an atmosphere of theological freedom: and this atmosphere has marked the history of the whole of the royal family. No sect, no party, was ever-so far as I have been aware-made to feel that the Crown held any sentiment other than sympathy towards those who were honestly endeavoring to realize their own convictions. The policy has been that of wisely and, in a certain sense, sympathetically leaving alone.

THE CHARACTER OF GEORGE V.

As to the character of King George, it is generally conceded "that he has very strong convictions and no small ambition." To quote further from Mr. Sydney Brooks, who writes in the Fortnightly Review:

I look round and I see no statesman untrammelled, powerful, persuasive enough to turn to national account the propitious influences and emotions of the hour, to stop this dire drift t wards a whirlpool of chaos and faction, to make a final stand for safety and sanity. I see none-unless, indeed, it be his Majesty, King George V. King George is in most respects as amply qualified to cope with the situation that lies ahead of him as was King Edward; in a few respects he is, perhaps, less qualified, and in a few others more so. Though he would regret the necessity of having to make a decision so early in his reign on so vital an issue, the responsibility would not frighten him. His training as a sailor taught him how to make decisions and meet responsibilities; he is probably

handed generosity, and a desire to share with main question as the average Member of Parliaothers and to communicate to them his own enjoy- ment; and if the obligation were forced upon him of taking a definite stand, he would have no hesita-

> In the editorial summary in the National Review, there is some strong praise of the new monarch as a serious student of international affairs. We quote:

> He is known to have disapproved Russophobia, which used to be the corner-stone of British foreign policy. He took an equally large-minded view of our relations with France, and in his famous speech on his return from his great imperial pilgrimage, he went out of his way to pay a graceful compliment to French genius in constructing the Suez Canal. Nowadays such an observation would pass unnoticed, because we are on the best terms with France, and public men on both sides of the Channel have acquired the habit of exchanging friendly allusions. But in 1901, when the Prince made his speech, Anglo-French relations were unfriendly, and his observation was noted and appreciated in Paris, where it is treasured as an early symptom of the subsequent entente inaugurated by his father. King George is, needless to say, a great admirer of King Edward's foreign policy, which he will scrupulously follow, and his friendship with the Russian Emperor will facilitate his task.

AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL SITUATION

The bearing of the change of sovereigns upon the political situation in the Empire comes in for a good deal of discussion. The influence of the crown, most of the writers believe, is bound to be decisive. In a vigorous article in the Fortnightly Review, Mr. Walter Sichel says:

The Crown is no "estate" of the realm; it symbolizes the realm itself. It is now beyond and above the rancors of class or clique or party; it is an umpire with definite duties and discretionary rights, as well as delegated authorities. A despotic bureaucracy—a Jack-in-office dictatorship—so far from ceasing to be a menace, seems daily looming more largely; and it is this that the influence of a King secure in the hearts and wills of his people can check-not only by counsel, by persuasion, by example, but also by counteraction, by an unpartisan appeal to the whole nation and the wide Empire. He alone can bring the needs of empire into tune with the aspirations of democracy, for he is at once democratic and imperial. He alone stands for universality. He can respond to the true voice of public opinion.

Mr. Garvin and Mr. Brooks, also writing in the Fortnightly, agree that compromise is the duty of all parties in the present situation. Says Mr. Garvin:

The unhappy constitutional controversy shortened King Edward's life; and it is plain to all thoughtful men that unless a quarrel whereof none can see the end is not composed in time and settled already as well posted on the pros and cons of the by consent upon sane and honorable terms, it

emergencies. If we were impotent to devise any great precedent set by Queen Victoria in 1885.

may be fatal to all we care for. It is the duty of better issue, it would be a confession of mental the country to insist that every resource of negotia-tion or mediation shall be tried before the constitu-national discredit. All these conditions are so tion is torn to pieces by force, patched up by party clear that the quarrel should be disposed of in admajorities for immediate party ends, only to be torn vance by a voluntary arrangement between parties, up again by other majorities to serve other passing before the Sovereign is constrained to follow the

SOME HINDRANCES TO PAN-AMERICAN HARMONY

A N illuminating view of the way cultured but the other republics are still suffering from its Latin-Americans interpret the attitude of the United States and the American people toward the countries of the southern continent may be obtained from two articles appearing in current numbers of European reviews, one by a Spaniard, long resident in Colombia, and the other by a Brazilian.

Senhor Oliveira Lima, a member of the Brazilian Academy, writing (at the request of the editor) in the Deutsche Revue (Stuttgart), maintains that, in spite of all the rapidly succeeding pan-American Conferences (which resemble each other in their "barrenness of practical results and their faint-hearted utterances"), the unity of the two Americas—the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin—is thus far "hardly more than a prefty theme for pan-American literature, and, particularly, for pan-American after-dinner speeches."

At bottom, continues Senhor Lima, an "apparently incurable mistrust prevails on the one side and a contempt which seems no less incurable on the other." Though but slightly separated by nature, the "moral separation between the continents has always existed."

The United States has always viewed the other American countries, with the exception of Canada, which is under the dominion of their own race, with an invincible disdain—a disdain which could not remain a secret to the Young Latins, since it can not be readily concealed; or, to speak more exactly, it has never regarded the nations of Spanish and Portuguese origin as really its equal. Government may upon occasion flatter this or that country-yesferday it was Mexico, to-day it is the turn of Brazil-for purposes of its own. Nevertheless, the feeling of general disdain continues.

It must be admitted, continues this Brazilian writer, that the Latin-American has gained a

"sad and not altogether undeserved reputation by reason of his stormy temper in civil affairs and a lack of rectitude in administrative concerns nurtured by a peculiar militarism—a militarism which, in a certain aspect, verges upon the ridiculous, but, in another, is stamped with tyranny and tragedy; and it has not yet run its course. Argentina and Chile seem to have overcome it definitely,

baleful influence.

Although in the United States, we are told further, intellectual development is being constantly widened, life, on the whole, "is not characterized by the natural refinement that makes itself felt in such urban centers as Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Lima and Caracas." Life in Buenos Aires "pretty closely resembles that in the United States, owing to private wealththe greatest in South America—and its peculiar civilization, which is rather material than intellectual, plutocratic than aristocratic."

After reproaching the United States Government for what he terms arrogance and ruthlessness in its attitude toward the Latin-American delegates at the latest Hague conference, Senhor Lima closes with a few gracious remarks about the clearing of the sky in the matter of international politics. He says:

The international situation in the New World has improved. There is more apparent, even if not real, cordiality; and an "American" international jurisprudence has even been contemplated—as though it must not needs be the same as the European; the same wherever a Christian spirit and civilization prevail. Secretary Root, under President Roosevelt, made a laudable effort to cast the threats of the "big stick" into oblivion; and if in the course of the past year the United States did not scruple to proceed against President Zelaya of Nicaragua, as, in the year before, to break with President Castro of Venezuela, it has, at least, vielded to Chile in the Alsop case, submitting to a court of arbitration.

The Spanish writer referred to, Señor Manuel Ugarte, writing in La Revue (Paris), has some very gloomy things to say about the Pan-American Conference which is to meet in Buenos Aires in the early days of the present month. The confidence and enthusiasm that call for "a continental manifestation of political solidarity" will, he thinks, be lacking. Some of the republics have failed to respond to the invitation to attend the conference, while others will, for courtesy's sake, assist at the inaugural sessions, but will abstain from taking ent time a spirit of unrest pervading the Latin- republic," while a third (proposing an exchange American countries generally; and it is claimed of professors) would diffuse Anglo-Saxon ideas that the press of the United States has contrib- and methods in countries of Latin culture." uted to this unsatisfactory condition of things. Here, says the Revue writer, lies the root of the

includes 15 items of which, says Señor Ugarte, between them there exists "no other bond than "only three interest equally all the countries human solidarity." Origin, language, reliinvited to take part in the discussions." Three gion, all are different. "How is it possible to others are "favorable only to the politics, pres- discuss in common the interests of two races tige, and expansion of the United States." and two civilizations? Pan-American con-Two other "favor only the great republic of the gresses are based on a fiction, and on a volunnorth," and "confer on the United States at- tary forgetfulness of realities."

part in the deliberations. There is at the prestributes which appertain exclusively to each The "agenda" of the Conference, moreover, trouble. There are really two Americas, and

ARGOT: PECULIAR CLASS PHRASEOLOGY

WHEN people have been thrown together usually are means of concealing certain meanin any special class or in the pursuit of ings from the uninitiated. To quote: any particular kind of work or amusement, there has usually developed among them—so the student of sociology or philology would tell association with his fellows is first manifested by consciousness of a need of some means of comus,—a peculiar form of conversation quite munication in a manner incomprehensible to his unintelligible to the outsider. Sometimes this opponents. Attracted to his fellows by similarity, has been purposely brought about for the sake standing with them in close, if unconscious, solof secrecy, but more often it has been the dealing of natural decade and the sake standing with them in close, if unconscious, solof secrecy, but more often it has been the dealing of natural decade and the sake standing with them in close, if unconscious, solof secrecy, but more often it has been the dealing of natural decade and the sake standing with them in close, if unconscious, solof secrecy, but more often it has been the natural creation of new words and phrases or creates a way of communicating with his class,the evolution of old ones. Since this is perhaps a way incomprehensible to all but his class. From more common in France than in any other the student of psychic philosophy to the criminal, place, it is but natural that the French term all men use some form of argot: a private means for these "languages" is the one most gener for these "languages" is the one most gener- And all forms of secret language are different ally in use.

"Argot," as they call it, is more than slang; it is a complete language of slang. Furthermore, it is common with student, lawyer, doc- the lawyer intentionally dazzles his client with tor, broker, sportsman, sailor, laborer, or law- the casual reference, in learned mien, to a breaker. The student, for instance, "bones" "writ of certiorari" or a "plea of non vult." or "crams" in preparation for the coming Likewise the physician or the oculist invariably examination. The lawyer often uses months scares his patient with high-sounding designaof time and reams of paper to prepare his tions for what may in truth be but slight afflic-"brief." The broker's reference to "lambs" tions, and hands him a formidable and aweis easy to understand, but the meaning of inspiring prescription. "bulls" and "bears" is not so apparent. The sailor's right and left are "starboard" refers to the custom of the tradesman to mark and "larboard" (or "port"), and his favorite prices on his wares with letters instead of figweapon is a belaying "pin." man's "jimmy" is a better door-opener than (or dollars). He alludes to the special argot a skeleton key, and his "soup" will blow open of the tramp, who draws a circle, cross, or fessional contact with the deceased habitually that his brother vagabond, reading the mesrefer to them as "stiffs."

of La Revue (Paris) a few observations and purposely converse with each other, in the conclusions on this interesting subject. He, back room of the saloon, in veiled language however, thinks that these are not merely tech- bearing not the slightest resemblance to the nical languages of trades or professions, but meanings conveyed.

Biologists incline to the belief that man's close a feeling of natural dread,-not to say hostility,forms of the great universal argot of humanity.

In this Frenchman's opinion, for instance,

In support of his contention the writer also The cracks- ures,—"BE," for instance, meaning 25 cents Those who are thrown into pro- other hieroglyphic, on a gate-post or fence so sage, may either enter confidently or hurry by. A French writer has set down in a recent issue It is true, also, that denizens of the under world the Parisian "Apache" hides nothing when he gression. refers to his mate as his "moll", "rag", or "skirt", and often exhibits a great deal of sentiment when so doing. What pleasure or profit, furthermore, would the layman get from attendance at a physicians' convention or a football-rules-committee meeting? Here the conversation certainly is natural and not purposely misleading.

Argot reaches the lowest stage of its development in strength and complexity when created for the use of criminal society. There, in the struggle against law and order, the worst forms of secret language are heard. While this argot of the lower group, the more complex the argot of the lower or a larceny and Birdie thought it was time to go under group. The argot of criminals changes, home. He was caught outside the harbor bar.

But, on the other hand, the Bowery tough or lowers, and degenerates with the human retro-

An article on this subject would not be complete without reference to the argot of the baseball "fan." The following example of this new language is taken from the New York Evening Sun's account of a ball game:

Olmsted gave Wolter transportation to the colonies. Chase did the Spartan thing by immolating himself and advancing his countryman to third. Then the chicken man, Laporte, smashed to center field for two bases, and Wolter romped across the hearthstone with a run. Roach did the Abraham act, and by his bunt sacrifice helped classes has no place in literature, it repays the student from a psychological, as well as from with his little pencil and wrote out a hit to right a sociological, point of view, because it gives a clue field and Birdie got a perch on third. Sweeney drove a flock of wild pigeons to center field. Laporte to third. Birdie Cree smashed a hot waffle into the midst of Olmsted. Austin then came up The greater the superiority of the upper or higher Block made a bluff to throw to second to frustrate

HOW THE FRENCH "ORGANIZE" FOR FOREIGN TRADE

late years is to a great extent due,—we are told of Commercial Organization, an institution established about ten years ago.

According to the facts set forth in this article the bureau takes the place of the consul, or encourage young men to venture into new point as his representative there. fields of activity. It seeks to inspire men of French commerce.

The office's first duty is to instruct the producer where to find a market for his goods and how to market them to advantage. He is told, either

THE remarkable expansion in the foreign to be run, probable competition, etc. It also commerce of the French republic during furnishes the addresses of buyers and detailed commerce of the French republic during information concerning the commercial reputavears is to a great extent due,—we are told tion of all with whom a man's business is to by a writer in a recent issue of the Journal bring him into contact, and makes estimates of (Paris),—to the activities of the National Office the costs of exportation from the moment the of Commercial Organization an institution consignment leaves until the final payment is made,—including shipping, insurance, customs duties, and storage.

After the foreign business has thus been foreign representative, and is able, of course, established the organization watches over the to carry on the work on a much broader plane interests of the exporter. If need arises for than a single representative would be able to a fixed, permanent representative abroad, the do. Furthermore, it strives to arouse com- national office is able to tell him where he might mercial ambition in the rising generation and best establish a branch office and whom to ap-

Several periodical publications are issued by large means to form powerful companies, and the bureau, among them the Official Monitor urges men of small means to unite on the of Commerce, the principle of which is said to common-fund subscription plan to finance and have been copied by both Germany and Norsend out into the world representatives of way. Registers and different forms of commercial indexes complete the system of records from which the producer makes up the circulars which promote his business. whole service which the bureau renders a verbally or in writing, what countries are liable to accept his wares. This single department is covered by a legion of active students of foreign tastes, peculiarities, prejudices, and needs. With all sorts of minute, intimate information, the office issues warnings concerning solvency possibilities, present or remote, and specifies the extent of the risk might assist him in establishing foreign trade. nominal annual membership fee is the only

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Our Real National Debt

although it is more than a billion dollars. ing, whereby one entire organization can man-There will always be enough tariff and other age fifty thousand miles as logically as fifty. taxes to pay all the "U.S." bonds in sight.

crops and merchandise per month, during the York itself is only \$230,000,000. something like half a billion dollars.

while importing only \$101,000,000.

Our "high prices" seem to be responsible. to sell in, not to buy.

charges annually—an \$8,000,000 item.

Nearer to a Central Bank

ship of railroads. That was when it seemed power of the United States. only the matter of a few years before most of lines." At that point the people of the United title of the Bank of California, some of the

States would doubtless have arisen and taken into their own hands the operation and control OBODY worries over the regular official of their railroads, through the very methods debt of the United States Government, that Mr. Harriman was so brilliantly develop-

Now a similar reduction to absurdity is go-Our real "national debt," however, meaning ing forward with banks. On the 11th of last the money that American citizens owe to citi- month, for instance, it was announced that four zens of other countries, is becoming a matter of the largest banks of Chicago would, before for decided anxiety. There can be no such August 1st, be doing business under one head, thing as "prosperity" as long as that debt thereby constituting the second largest banking increases. Figures published last month institution in the United States. Deposits showed a growth unprecedented. We have would be no less than \$184,000,000. The highbeen exporting only \$145,800,000 worth of water mark of the National City Bank of New

ten-month period that began last July; while This is highly interesting to spectators of the imports have averaged \$131,800,000. True, war raging around the proposition for an this gives a balance in our favor of \$168,000,000 American central bank. Nothing has been a year; but no less than three times that more disheartening to well informed people amount is rolled up against us by Europe with the interest of the country at heart than every year in the nature of things. American the attitude of a certain class of bankers, both tourists spend money abroad; immigrants here "city" and "interior," who rage blindly and from Europe send money back home; interest bitterly against the very thought of allowing and dividends must be paid on American stocks banking power to become centralized under and bonds that foreigners own. Items like Government control—while, in the meantime, that give us a deficit to start with every year of a number of strictly private individuals are putting into actual effect a centralization which Two years previous, for instance, we ex- becomes every day more and more powerful, ported at the rate of \$161,000,000 a month, and in which the citizens of the United States, as such, have no representation whatever.

For example, one reads that the new Chicago Speaking internationally, America is the place institution, which is to combine the "Commercial Trust," the Continental National Bank, the About \$175,000,000 of American bonds have Commercial National Bank and the American been sold in Europe during the last couple of Trust & Savings Bank, represents an alliance months. But postponement of a debt is not of some of the most important financial interpaying it. In fact, next year we shall have ests outside of New York City. Names appear interest on those securities added to our fixed that are eminent in the packing industry, the lumber trade, the steel business and the business of dealing in grain. Names also appear which definitely connect the institution with the National City Bank of New York. Now T was said of Mr. Harriman at one time that the total resources of these two single instituhe was rapidly becoming the greatest argu- tions alone are a little in excess of half a billion ment ever advanced for Government owner- dollars—about 2½ per cent. of the total banking

Simultaneously, the same sort of thing was the railroads in America would be "Harriman happening on the Pacific Coast. Under the leading institutions in San Francisco were Washington, with a capital of \$600,000, taking formally uniting their deposits, aggregating over twenty-one different banks at organiza-\$28,000,000—the largest single collection of tion. deposits west of Chicago.

noted that the financial institutions in New fashionable again within two or three years. York City alone which were operating in har- and want to surround themselves with as large mony with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & and liquid a body of it as possible—in prefer-Company represented the control of resources ence to putting their money into stocks that aggregating more than two billion dollars; represent industries. some so per cent. more than all the financial institutions of every kind in America could have one.

Not "High Finance" But Nature

BANKS are flowing into combination, not policy. only in the financial centers where money becomes congested along with traffic and morals, but also in the farming and other producing sections.

Early this year, the Banking Commissioner of Wisconsin begged the legislature for a law to stop the buying up of chains of small country He very wisely foretold a complete monopoly of the banking business if such enter-

prises were not checked.

due simultaneously.

"One of these companies," wrote Commissioner Bergh, "with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., owns a controlling interest in more say as to what those rates shall be. than fifty banks in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. In Wisconsin, eight or ten banks are now controlled by this one company; two other companies have recently been organized at Minneapolis, Minn., for the purpose of getting control of the banks either by buying up "let you in" on something good, you may suca majority of interest in banks now in existence ceed; but you can never hope for the comfort or by organizing new banks. The same objec- and freedom from worry of the rich folks who, tion that has repeatedly been advanced against by virtue of their modern magic, their reading branch banking or chain banking, applies with of financial omens, and influence with the high equal force to this new method of manipulating priests of the golden cult, manage to make the banking business."

ers is to elect their own representatives as presi- anyone whose correspondence with investors dent and cashier of the local bank. Some is extensive and national in its scope. directors, of course, are chosen from the neighborhood. But the holding company's own tion is one achievement of those newspapers stock usually carries the balance of voting that desire circulation greater than the sum power. Hence, many complaints from local total of intelligent people in the community; tradesmen and farmers and other would-be and thus deem it necessary to paint the doings borrowers, who find the deposits of themselves of the wealthy in circus tints of red and gilt. and friends being loaned out less in their own In such pages, we have the millionaire satiscommunity than to friends of the management fying a whim to invest by purchasing a railroad in other localities.

other was recently organized at Spokane, the next month.

Now there is more to this phenomenon than In these columns for January, 1910, it was the sign that rich men believe money will be

The lesson is a very big one, and a very real As long as the device of a holding com-"cashed," had the notes and bonds all come pany is legal, the combination of any bank with any other simply awaits the right time and the right man. In the final analysis, that means a Central Bank controlling enough resources to cast the balance in the company's financial

The American citizen who can divest himself of political leanings, one way or another, long enough to study the actual record of one of the central banks of Europe—the Bank of France, for instance—is a particularly good citizen at present. Every voter should learn the methods which Europe has worked out during the last half century, whereby the merchants and the manufacturers and the farmers who want to borrow money at reasonable rates are allowed to elect somebody to represent them on the board of an institution which has a controlling

Investment in Fiction and in Fact

INVESTMENT is a haphazard sort of business at the best; if you have a friend who will their money earn more money—at least that is The favorite method of these "chain" bank- what people think; witness can be borne by

The popularity of this kind of superstifrom another millionaire at dinner; or the Nor is chain banking confined to the grain great man, wishing to help a young friend, country. One company at Atlanta, Georgia, dropping a word, between cocktails at the club, controls more than one hundred banks. An- as to a stock that will rise \$50 a share within

But given the taste and opportunity to descend from "Sunday paper" realms to the fully to remark that the most "personally points where people are actually investing on selected" stocks and bonds on the list, those a large scale, one finds the man of millions of various "Gould" railroads in the success sticking to the same homely and humdrum of which Mr. Rockefeller is understood to precepts so often remarked in these columns. have been largely interested, are the ones

all one's money into one thing, or even one sort present time,—as compared with other items of thing. With this in mind, read the recently on the list more impersonal and scientific. published report of the stocks of ten different railroads and one industrial, the bonds of nine different industrials, and of thirty different railroads, into which has been put forty-three million dollars of the "General Educational Board" funds:

STOCKS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (preferred) Baltimore & Ohio Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (preferred) International Harvester (preferred) Manhattan Railway Missouri Pacific

NewYorkCentral&Hudson River Railroad Pennsylvania Railroad Company Southern Pacific (preferred) Union Pacific United States Steel (preferred)

BONDS AND NOTES OF "INDUSTRIALS"

American Cigar American Telegraph & Telephone Central Leather Colorado Industrial Company Fairmont Coal Company

Interborough Rapid Transit Union Steel United States Steel Virginia-Carolina Chemical

BONDS OF RAILROADS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Atlantic Coast Line Beech Creek Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Chesapeake & Ohio Chicago & Alton Chicago & East. Illinois Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Colorado Southern CumberlandCorporation Duluth, Missabe& North-Erie Fort Worth & Denver Western Maryland City

Alabama & Great South- Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Louisville & Nashville Missouri Pacific Morris & Essex & Hartford Norfolk & Western Northern Pacific & Great Northern Northwest Elevated Pennsylvania St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Seaboard Air Line Southern Pacific Southern Union Pacific Wisconsin Central

Yet if anybody in America could feel independent of investment rules and limitations, it remaining one-fifth he considers best in "forought to be Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the eign public funds"—things that also are scarce donor of that money, and his closest agents and in this country. The bonds of Cuba, Porto associates, such as Mr. Frederick T. Gates, who supervised the actual investing, aided, it is Mexico and Argentina, which include most of understood, by the advice of Mr. Rockefeller the foreign funds available to the Assessment in person.

Indeed, it aids the moral of this note power-Take the motto that advises against putting which average lowest in market value at the

The Sum of French Experience

T is striking to find the actual investment conduct of the gentleman popularly supposed to be the richest man in the world in harmony with the editorial precepts laid down by M. Alfred Neymarck.

During forty-one years this real financial authority has edited Le Rentier, the journal from which the widest inspiration and aid is drawn by the "little savers" of the greatest investment nation-France.

Not long ago M. Neymarck announced four "rules for the investor," which may be summed up something like this:

First, divide your risks up among a variety of securities. Even with as little as \$4,000, it is possible and decidedly advisable to buy no less than ten different stocks and bonds.

Second, do not invest without considering your social position. A retired business man should not accept the risks he did when he was The savings of long working years can not be handled as freely as the surplus of a property holder with other sources of revenue. To construct a principle: "Think of the risk you run—not of your possible gain."

Third, buy securities that you can sell read-New York, New Haven ily, or else that can be borrowed on, or that you can offer the bank as collateral for a loan.

Fourth, keep a certain order or proportion in your purchases.

M. Neymarck works out No. 4 by an illustration that has less meaning in America. For instance, he advises two-fifths for government bonds and railway stocks and bonds, doubtless because the latter on the Continent are usually government-owned. He advises two-fifths more for industrial and insurance securities that have a "prize drawing" or lottery feature, -something not possessed, of course, by investments available to the American. And the Rico, and the Philippines, and even those of investor, are excellent for many page

have not the particular recommendation that amount of municipal and other bonds thrown Belgian or Swedish or Japanese bonds have to upon the market, the advance of \$6 per capita the Frenchman, namely, detachment from local in American currency within seven years, the industrial and political influences.

The American finds plenty of "variety" railroad systems. within his own country, which is so undeveloped as compared with France, and seventeen have become a good deal cheaper. The times as large.

of well-informed Americans, small and great, is it when they thought it was needed. governed much less by inside "pull" or special mysteries than by the same common-sense ex- prominent bond firms made this official anhibited by M. Neymarck's ripe judgment.

Bankers Who Do Their Best

THE sight of a "Bankers and Brokers" sign calls forth cynicism from one type of investor -the wary variety. "Why should I go in there to ask about stocks and bonds?" he will object. "I know the securities they bond dealers make a greater profit on longhandle are honest—but those people won't tell me the right time to buy or sell, will they? undoubtedly the action will be good in the long If they know, they keep it to themselves." Herein is found one reason for the rapidly The confidence of investors is an asset not to growing correspondence between investors and be despised. national magazines which have established departments to forward reports on securities to inquirers, uninfluenced by this "interest" or

Still, there are exceptions. A knowledge of them is the greatest asset of the investor with a most conspicuous stock, "Amalgamated," was wide financial acquaintance. How to tell one in demand at a premium-\$120 a share. The of these exceptions when one meets it isn't so difficult, either.

Not long ago, at a period when the average many imaginative people. stock broker's office was imploring its customers by word of mouth and circular letter please to buy something, and calling attention to the about half as much per share. Anxious inundeniably cheaper prices of stocks as compared with a few months before, there was is know something about the copper lausine. sued by one very well-known brokerage firm As below explained, there is hope for the latter. a circular which led off thus:

"Although the trend of the market has been downward since last summer, and security prices have suffered a severe decline, we are still unable to modify our opinion as to the great possibility of a still lower level being ultimately reached.

the above "bad for business." This firm did ingenious, and expensive advertisements where not. It believed that stocks in general, is to say no knowledge of the evert, a facts "although low in price, compared with four or all. Not for nine years did the company Political and the company Political five years ago, are not necessarily cheap, if we lish the details of its business in the deta admit the validity of the considerations hereinbefore presented,"—said consideration relating on the New York Stock Exchange to the too rapid recove 1100

loss in gold, and other reasons special to great

Since this circular appeared, railroad stocks broker's former opinion would be modified Allowing for geography, the investing practice considerably. But they were not afraid to give

At about the same time, one of the most nouncement to their clients:

"In the present somewhat unsettled condition of the security market, many of the shrewdest investors are looking for short-time securities, because their near maturity practically eliminates possibility of loss."

Another argument "bad for business"; most term securities, in the nature of things. But run for the business of this particular firm.

"Amalgamated" As An Example

HREE and a half years ago, copper was much heard of as an investment. The stock had a checkered career, but in view of the increasing uses of copper, it was bought by Last year, the. stockholders numbered 17,500.

By last month, this stock had dropped to quiries flooded the offices of people supposed to But there are very good reasons for pronounce ing "Amalgamated" to have been much over valued in the past.

Originally, "Amalgamated" did not represent investment at all. It was a national crair. like "ping-pong." Thousands after thereare of people bought it, with no more knowledge Most brokers would consider a statement like facts than were contained in the very Love gamated" report at last around

managers of the mine are writing off every ber of titles treated,-7551,-and the insigyear against depreciation of the ore itself.

In the case of the Amalgamated Company, were paying dividends,—only twenty-nine! no such item appears at all. Only against the safety fund applied. assets not subject to replacement at all.

stock is obviously not worth par, to say nothing compared with railroads, manufacturing, and of a premium, when its dividends over a period the like. of years average only four per cent., with nothpaying interest out of capital?

mated" has been earning about 3.2 per cent. on its stock, which pays a 2 per cent. dividend.

invested in it is a leading argument for more respective assessments. publicity in corporation accounting.

"Coppers,"—A Guide and Warning

SPECIALLY in New England, fresh attention has been drawn to the general subject of investments in copper stocks. The appearance recently of the Stevens' unique makes it possible for every investor to form glance at the American production by States. business for himself.

Nobody, after reading one of the 7551 descriptions of mines and mining companies. can remain in doubt as to whether that property is valuable, or may be valuable, or is "idle," said to contain the largest number of titles of of either Michigan or Montana. any mining reference work. It certainly does deed, the book is an insurance policy for any and prices will increase. investor interested in coppers.

well to discover how much of the earnings the statistics and history between the large numnificant number of companies that last year

Of course some of these, like Amalgamated replacement of machinery and plants was the or Phelps, Dodge & Company, Inc., are hold-Yet ore reserves are ing companies, each operating a number of mines. Even so, the disproportion will seem Remembering therefore that every dividend gigantic to the investors, who do not realize the of a mine is paid out of principal, a mining different philosophy of any mining business as

With no reproach against financing methods ing written off for depreciation of ore reserve. or management, more than one company that Who would buy even a four per cent. railroad had paid big dividends for years,—Atlantic, bond at par, knowing that the railroad was with a total of a million dollars; Franklin, a million and a quarter; Tamarack, nine and a With copper metal at 13 cents, "Amalga- half millions,—have had to stop or postpone payments.

Another way one can get at it is to compare An increase of one cent a pound for the metal the lists of assessments with the lists of diviwould mean about 1.6 per cent. on the stock. dends. Of the seventy-one important Lake The future of this particular stock depends Superior stocks that were assessed, 1849–1909, intimately upon the price of copper metal. The only twenty-one ever did pay dividends, and experience to date of many thousands who have only fourteen paid amounts in excess of their

The stockholder's chance in these mines, in other words, was no more than one out of five. Of course this conveys no reproach to the industry. The seventy-one assessments were less than \$68,500,000, whereas the dividends paid by the twenty-one lucky mines were more than \$183,000,000.

Why the price of copper was cut in half in "Copper Handbook," in its ninth volume,* the two years preceding 1908 appears at a some up-to-date conclusions on the copper For many years most of the copper came from Michigan and Montana,—a couple of hundred million pounds from the first and, perhaps, three hundred millions from the second. Suddenly the Southwest moves forward. Within half a dozen years the Utah production is nearly "dead," or worthy of death. The manual is doubled and that of Arizona passes the record

Of the new Southwestern mines many did contain the frankest possible denunciations of not survive the troubles of 1907. Many of the fraudulent promotion wherever the author, survivors have been operating at little or no himself an expert engineer, has found it. In- profit in the owners' hope that consumption

Boston has made more money out of Michi-An astonishing comparison can be made gan coppers already than it could lose in a long by one browsing among the manual's profuse time. But the wise, in Boston or anywhere else, will never confine their interest to any one stock.



^{*}The Copper Handbook, Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Mich., \$5. Free on approval.

ROBERT HERRICK

(Whose new novel. "A Life for a Life," has just been published)

THE NEW BOOKS

REPRESENTATIVE PICTION

REALLY remarkable power to typify in groups of highly individualized characters the ruling motives of social and political life in modern America has been evident in all of Mr. Robert Herrick's novels. A year or so ago we noticed in these pages Mr. Herrick's startlingly dramatic treatment of the theme, the American marriage, in his book "Together." His latest novel, which is entitled "A Life for a Life," is also a story of to-day in these United States. It is not, however, at all a transcript from life but a very powerful dramatic focusing of the conflicting political, social, and economic forces at work either to destroy or to regenerate society. Every thoughtful American will be stimulated by the way Mr. Herrick has expressed his views of the powerful tendencies and no less powerful ideals that are to-day at work among our people. Mr. Herrick's authorcraft includes power, subtlety, emotional appeal, and artistic workmanship. The only thing an admirer looks for in vain in the work of this author is humor.

After a silence of three or four years, the eminent Polish novelist, Henryk Sienkiewicz, has brought out another of his subtle psychological novels of modern life. The work of Mr Sienkiewicz natur-

ally falls into two distinct classes: the purely historical novels which became so famous ten years ago ("Quo Vadis" and the Polish "Trilogy"); and the modern character analyses, among the most notable of which were "Without Dogma," "The Children of the Soil" and "The Family of Polanyetski." It was in commenting on "The Children of the Soil" that the late Charles Dudley Warner wrote: "This author I regard as the greatest of living novelists, both in range, in grasp of historical situations and in intuition and knowledge of human nature." Mr. Sienkiewicz's latest book, "Whirlpools," which has just been translated by Max A. Drezmal, deals exclusively with conditions of modern life in Poland. It is full of brilliant dialogue and keen dissection of human motives besides showing the author to be a very close observer of recent agrarian troubles and socialistic politics in Poland. The translation seems to be very well done, although a few of the purely Polish expressions are rendered, we think, into somewhat too literal English.

A brilliant satire upon those who call themselves insanity experts is the latest effort from the pen of that brilliant, if morbid, Russian author, Leonidas Andreiyev. This author has been aptly called the Edgar Allan Poe of Russian literature. In this story, which is entitled "A Dilemma: A Story of

A Life for a Life. By Robert Herrick. Macmillan. 429 pp. \$1.50.

^{*} Whirtpools. By Henryk Stenklewicz. Little, Brown & Co 490 pp \$1 50.

human mind before and after the commission of a murder, in such keen descriptive terms that even the reader is finally left in doubt as to whether he who committed the deed had really regained his reason, as he himself argues.

A new author, Miss Marian Cox, has brought out her first novel on "a mystical, symbolical theme such as is fitting a romance of the intel-It is a story of two artists and a mysterious veiled woman whose existence, lying, as it does, midway between the physical and spiritual worlds, is maintained a mystery until the last few pages of the book. The novel contains much philosophizing upon the subjects of art and love and is entitled somewhat obscurely "The Crowds and the Veiled Woman"

A year or so ago, in response to a prize offer in England, Patricia Wentworth submitted a manuscript entitled "Marriage Under the Terror." This, in the opinion of the three judges (Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss Mary Cholmondeley and Mrs. Henry de la Pasture), was the best submitted and entitled to the prize of \$1000. While agreeing with the judges that this story is "full of dramatic situations and interesting from start to finish," the studious reader will not fail to gasp at the audacity of a new author in selecting the French Revolution, at its fiercest and most savage stage, as a setting for a piece of fiction. Historically the novel is an excellent piece of work, although it must be confessed that there is a certain often-recurring amateurishness of style.

The cheerful optimism and bubbling, delicious humor that have characterized all of Mr. William J. Locke's novels are preeminent qualities of the latest of his stories to appear in book form: "Simon the Jester." Mr. Locke's characters are individualists almost to the point of being freaks, but they are all so good and kind that we are quite ready to forgive them for being, at the same time, occasion-coached eyes upon the ide ally foolish and weak. "Simon the Jester," as it are concerned to picture." appears between covers, has been profusely illustrated by Mr. James Montgomery Flagg.

A charming story of a French girl who tries to escape from the restraint of the rigid traditions that hem in life in the Latin countries, to become an independent human being of the present age, is "The Education of Jacqueline." The author, Claire De Pratz, who is herself of French and English parentage, gives us, in the types represented by the mother and daughter, a study of the difference between the French and Anglo-Saxon ideals of rearing children. The daughter, Jacqueline, is interesting and modern; the mother, who clings to the old ideals, presents a character which is fascinating in its nobility of self-effacement.

A series of humorous sketches, written in a new vein, of life among the Hebrews on the lower East Side of New York, and full of a quaint humor and a strange, not unpleasant dialect, have been col-

Mental Perplexity," he has given us a study of the lected into book form under a title which embodies the names of the two principal characters, "Potash and Perlmutter." The author, Mr. Montague Glass, has gained a wide reputation for himself as a writer of magazine stories of this region of the metropolis, which is midway between the Ghetto with its Yiddish language and foreign thought, and the home of the fully Americanized Hebrew of upper Fifth Avenue. The subtitle of this book: "Their Co-partnership Ventures and Adventures," indicates the general trend of the sketches.

> For the past decade, it may be said, very few writers of short stories have been more welcomed publishers and the public than the late O. Henry. Sydney Porter—for that was his real name—was one of the acknowledged masters of short story writing in this country. He had a gift for fine humor as well as a veritable genius for dramatic narration. Mr. Porter's career was a varied one. He had been ranchman, merchant, editor, playwright, extensive traveller, and, through it all, a brilliant newspaper man and writer of short "Cabbages and Kings," published in 1905; "The Four Million" (1906); "The Trimmed Lamp" and "The Heart of the West" (1907); "Roads of Destiny" (1908); and "Strictly Business Options" (1909). The last named collection is typical of his work, containing the best stories written during the past three or four years. It was said of Mr. Porter that he knew New York City better than any other man of his generation. One of his recently written stories, a series entitled "Manhattan Nights' Entertainment," depicts, among scenes all laid in New York, ridiculous but appealingly human characters, moving about the city seeking adventure, as the people in Arabian Nights did in Bagdad. One critic has said of O. Henry's stories that "they are wonderfully good tales of men and women, tales which flash upon you things which your stupidity or inattention has missed when you have looked with your own uncoached eyes upon the identical common life they

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Miss Katharine R. Crowell's history of America for young people is unlike other published works in this field. It is an attempt to give a survey of the nation's progress in the form of a bird's-eye view. The story is briefly told, but no essential element is neglected. While very little detail is given regarding the Revolution or other wars to which it has been customary to devote the greater part of our school histories, there is a consistent effort to picture the actual settlement and development of the country in its human aspect. In order to give to the children of to-day a vivid impression of the experiences through which the children of pioneer days were compelled to pass, extracts are given from the diary of one of the children who accompanied the pioneer Kentuckians on the Western trail. A series of ingeniously arranged map-charts gives a pictorial history of America's advance from 1513 to 1910.

The story of the Russian expansion eastward is almost as wonderful as that of American progress to the West—perhaps more dramatic, since it was almost as 32 pp. 111. \$1.50.

The story of the Russian expansion eastward is almost as wonderful as that of American progress to the west—perhaps more dramatic, since it was 1.50.

Potash and Perlmutter. By Montague Glass. Philagency, 332 pp. 111. \$1.50.

The story of the Russian expansion eastward is almost as wonderful as that of American progress to the west—perhaps more dramatic, since it was 2.50 pp. 111. \$1.50.

Potash and Perlmutter. By Montague Glass. Philagency and Perlmutter. By Ratharine R. Crowell. Start America. By Ratharine R. Crowell. New York: Duffield & Co. 347 pp. \$1.50.

accomplished long before the advent of steam and the telegraph. A vivid description of this expansion, beginning with the Cossack raid of Yermak in 1579, across the Urals into Asia and following the Russian advance to the completion of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad during the past half a decade, is told under the general title "The Russian Road to China" by Mr. Lindon Bates, Jr. Many photographs taken by the author himself really illustrate this volume, which is as absorbing as fiction.

A series of lectures delivered during the second decennial celebration of Clark University (Worcester, Mass.) have been collected together and published under the general title "China and the Far East" under the editorship of George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History at that institution. Among the names of the authors of the articles which appear as chapters in this book are Hon. Chester Holcombe, T. F. Millars, Prof. J. W. Jenks, Willard Straight, Prof. Harlan P. Beach, George T. Ladd, Dr. Jokichi Takamine.

The life of Gov. John Albert Johnson of Minnesota, by Frank A. Day and Theodore M. Knappen, is a record of many things that are alike creditable to the late Governor Johnson and to the people of Minnesota, who so enthusiastically followed his leadership. The story of Governor Johnson's early struggles and later political successes is well told, and much of the anecdotal material included in the volume will make the book peculiarly attractive to Minnesotans.

An excellent, conscientious biography of the founder of Socialism, Karl Marx, representing a labor of love extending over thirteen years, has just been completed by John Spargo." It was at the suggestion of Marx's daughter that Mr. Spargo undertook the preparation of this biography. Marx the man is put forward in this study as he has never been shown before. As a leader his great contributions to social progress are recounted, including the service he rendered to President Lincoln and the American Union cause by arousing the English working class when Mr. Gladstone and his friends wished to declare for the Confederacy. The importance of this work in understanding the Socialist movement can be appreciated when it is really Marxism and that Marxism means Karl Marx. Mr. Spargo shows the humanity of the great reformer and retells sympathetically the beautiful love story which glorified his life. A number of hitherto unpublished portraits illustrate this volume.

A good deal of early Kentucky history is summarized in the new biography of Daniel Boone by H. Addington Bruce, a writer who has devoted much attention within recent years to the era of American expansion. Mr. Bruce has reviewed the earlier lives of Boone, as well as the history of Kentucky, with a view to making an estimate of Boone's specific contributions to the progress of

(Writer of short stories, who died on June 5)

"O. BENRY" (SYDNEY PORTER)

the nation This work has involved some account of the process of expansion in its military, political, and economic aspects.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

An attempt to "reveal America to herself by interpreting Europe" is the rather ambitious task set himself by George Sylvester Viereck in his remarkable book, "The Confessions of a Barbarian." Mr. Viereck, who has already attained distinction as a poet in both English and German, and whose brilliant novel, "The House of the Vampire," was dramatized a year or so ago, is a German by birth who came to this country at the age of ten. After fourteen years in the United States he visited Germany, and this book is the result of his keen, fearless observations. Mr. Viereck has seen German and American conditions and people with a clearness almost disconcerting. His analysis of the "Old World lure" and its interpretation to the new, "crude" mind of the American is impressive and diverting. This volume may do much to interpret German ideals for Americans, and, conversely, something toward making the Germans understand the realities of things in the United States.

Dr. Charles F. Holder, who has a great reputation as a sportsman and as an authority on deepsea fishing, has written a most entertaining description of the islands just off the coast of Southern California, known as the Channel Islands. It is believed that nowhere else, within so short a distance from a city the size of Los Angeles, can be found islands with a semi-tropic yet bracing cli-

The Russian Road to China. By Lindon Bates, Jr. Houghton Millin Company. 391 pp., ill. 43.

* China and the Far East. Edited by George H. Blakestee. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 455 pp. 32.

* Life of John Albert Johnson. By Frank A. Day and Theodore M. Knappen. St. Paul, Minn.: Day & Knappen. 429 pp., ill. \$2.

* Karl Mara: Ris Life and Work. By John Spargo. New York: B. W. Buebsch. 359 pp., ill. \$2.50.

* Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road By H. Addington Bruce. Macmillan. 349 pp., ill. \$1.50.

^{*}Confessions of a Barbarian. By George Sylvester Viereck. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 207 pp. \$1 25. *The Channel Islands. By Charles F, Holder. A. C. McClurg & Co. 397 pp., ill. \$2.

mate, affording the diversity of sports that are to be found in the Channel Islands, several of which belong to the Government. Dr. Holder pictures some of the pastimes that are to be enjoyed in this great playground of the Pacific coast, and describes some of the game to be found there.

Miss Josephine H. Short has written a brief description of the village of Oberammergau together with an account of the Passion Play which is given there every ten years by the villagers, in the carrying out of a vow made by their ancestors centuries ago.1 At the performances of 1890 and 1900 the attendance at this play was very large, and it is expected that during the present summer many American tourists will take advantage of the opportunity to see this unique production. The information given in Miss Short's book will be of great assistance to visitors, especially those who do not follow readily the German of the performers. The illustrations are chiefly composed of photographs taken by the author, showing typical views in and about the village, and also sixteen full-page cuts of scenes from the Passion Play, and of leading characters in this year's production.

A translation of Pierre Loti's fascinating book, "La Mort de Philae," appears under the English title "Egypt." Wonderfully fascinating are Loti's impressions of the land of the Pharaohs. The glamour of his style can be seen even through the translation and the effect of the whole is heightened by the colored illustrations of A. Lamplough. The translation is by W. P. Baines.

BOOKS ABOUT GOVERNMENT

Professor Jenks' little book on "Governmental Action for Social Welfare" ought to be in the hands of every member of every State legislature in the country, and we may be assured that if the principles that it sets forth were thoroughly digested by legislators there would be fewer of the crude and impractical attempts to reform social abuses by legislation that now consume the time of our law-making bodies. Professor Jenks takes up the various departments of government, their powers, their weaknesses, and their practices, and shows what are the actual relations of government as now constituted in this country to human affairs. Many workers in the field of social reform have been hampered by a failure to understand just how the government of municipality, State, or nation can help them to attain the ends which they are seeking. This little book is a clear and concise answer to many of the questions that such workers would naturally ask.

at Yale University on the responsibilities of citizenship have been printed in a volume of 120 pages ship have been printed in a volume of 120 pages and tracking of the state of the page of the state of the page of the state of the page of jects from the point of view of the "practical poli-

Oberammergau. By Josephine Helena Short. T. Y.
 Crowell & Co. 84 pp., ill. \$1.
 Egypt. By Pierre Loti. Duffield & Co. 309 pp., ill.

tician," using the phrase in its natural and logical, if not its commonly accepted sense. With each of if not its commonly accepted sense. With each of the problems involved, Governor Hughes has, during the past four years, come into direct and vital contact, and what he has to say on these matters, as his official term in the governorship draws to a close, is of real interest to all who have followed his career.

What is known as the commission plan of city government, as begun in Galveston, Texas, and developed and extended at Des Moines, Iowa, and in many other cities, has been analyzed and described in a book by John J. Hamilton, entitled "The Dethronement of the City Boss." Mr. Hamilton holds that Des Moines, and not Galveston, will, in the long run, give its name to this scheme of municipal administration. Des Moines added to the Galveston commission scheme the provision for the recall of unsatisfactory officials, which was borrowed from Los Angeles, and then adopted the initiative and referendum, features suggested by the charter of Dallas, Texas. The elimination of partisanship from city elections, the full establishment of the merit system, and the provisions for publicity and the safeguarding of franchises, came about as the result of long-continued discussion, and other cities share with Des Moines the satisfaction of having achieved one or more of these reforms. Mr. Hamilton has been identified with the movement in Des Moines, and his work is published in response to a very general demand for information. In addition to his account of the plan itself, and its successful working, he gives in an appendix the text of the famous Des Moines charter.

AMERICAN PROBLEMS

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, in "The Southern South," 9 gives the impressions of a Northerner regarding those conditions and problems which are, in a measure, pecu-liar to the South as a section. Professor Hart has liar to the South as a section. Professor Hart has made various journeys to the Southern States, has been a diligent reader of Southern newspapers, and for many years has carried on an active correspondence, he tells us, with Southern people of every variety of sentiment. While he admits the difficulty of getting anything like a comprehensive view of the South's problem, Professor Hart exercises his privilege of comparing conditions in various States and making generalizations subject, as he himself says, "to the criticism of investigators who may have a more intimate personal acquaint-ance with the region." He disclaims any animus against the South as a section or people, and we believe that most Southerners, after a careful read-The Dodge Lectures given by Governor Hughes ing of his book, would absolve him of any such charge. In spite of the difficulties inherent in any undertaking of this nature, Professor Hart has suc-

> A comprehensive volume showing evidence of much care and patience in its compilation, is Emily Greene Balch's study of "Our Slavic Fellow

^{*} Egypt. By Plerre Lott. Duffield & Co. 309 pp., ill. \$2.50.

2 Governmental Action for Social Weifare. By Jeremiah W. Jenks. Macmillan. 226 pp. \$1.

4 Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government. By Charles E. Hughes. New York: Yale University Press. 123 pp. \$1.15.

^{*}The Dethronement of the City Boss. By John J. Hamilton. Funk & Wagnalis. 285 pp. \$1.20.

*The Southern South. By Albert Bushneli Hart. D. Appleton & Co. 445 pp. \$1.50.

Citizens." Miss Balch, who is Associate Professor feat the object of study. "Not more than one of Economics at Wellesley College, has been study- experiment in 100,000 is actually painful." ing this question for years, and her work, as published by the Charities Publication Committee (most of the chapters appeared as separate articles in the Survey) is regarded as a very important achievement of their organization. Scattered through the more than 500 pages of this book are many illustrations that help to elucidate the text. There is a bibliography covering more than 30 pages. While the immigrants, after their arrival in the United States, are considered more in detail, adequate treatment is given to the "Slavic Immigration at Its Source.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN IN BUSINESS

That suggestive little volume entitled "The Woman Who Spends," issued some years ago, has been revised, and a chapter added on household accounts, prepared particularly in view of the universal concern over the rapidity with which the cost of living has risen. This volume by Bertha June Richardson has an introduction by Ellen H. Richards.

"Every Day Business for Women," by Mary A. Wilbur, ought to prove a helpful manual for the conduct of such business as falls to the lot of thousands of American women. The author clearly explains the methods of banking, the management of a check book, getting money in emergencies, how to send money, bills and receipts, the relations of employer and employee, taxes and customs, the transfer of property, stocks and bonds, wills and estates, and a thousand other topics of everyday business life.

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF VIVISECTION

The calmest, most convincing study of the vivisection question that we have seen is Dr. War-basse's "Conquest of Disease Through Animal Experimentation." This writer believes that the general lack of information upon the biologic sciences has been responsible for much harm. He contends that if the exact method and extent of experimentation upon animals, as well as the results actually achieved, were popularly understood there would be no further outcry against what has been denounced as cruel torture, but what this writer insists is simply study with an almost negligible minimum of pain to the subject. The aim of these studies, says Dr. Warbasse (who is surgeon to the German Hospital, in Brooklyn, N. Y.), is the benefit of humanity at large and for all time. Thanks chiefly to this study of animal physiology and the functions of living animals, the average length of human life has increased in a century from a little over twenty to forty years. Contrary to the general belief, in the vast majority of cases there is, Dr. Warbasse assures us, no pain in the animal subjected to investigation, since the very fact of great pain in the subject would render impossible the result desired by the investigator. The cases are very rare in which anasthetics are not employed, and these cases are only those in which the unconsciousness of the animal would de-

RELIGION

Those readers of the American Magazine who have been following Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's series of articles on "The Spiritual Unrest" will be pleased to know that these articles have been rewritten and revised and published in book form. The volume, which bears the same title as the series of magazine articles, is not an attack or a defense. It represents an impartial, painstaking effort to see the actual facts regarding the churches and other religious institutions and "to set down and other religious institutions and "to set down these facts honestly and fully." Mr. Baker's investigations included six specific and typical modern religious institutions: Trinity Church (New York City), a noted slum mission, a large Jewish synagogues, and the Emmanuel Movement. His general verdict is that "religion is not decaying; it is only the church." The volume closes with "a vision of the new Christianity," being an account of the religious work of Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of the Rochester Theorical Seminary, based on his new famous book logical Seminary, based on his now famous book "Christianity and the Social Crisis."

The stimulation to minds religiously inclined offered by Dr. R. uschenbusch's book has been wide and effective. In "The Faith of a Layman," William Frederick Osborne writes, "in harmony with Professor Rauschenbusch's point of view,' the "relative impotence of the church in contemporary society." He sub-titles his book "Studies in the Recoil from a Professionalized Church.'

An English writer who should be better known in this country, Mr. Charles Morley, has given us an absorbing book on religious observances of to-day in the British capital, which he has entitled "London at Prayer." During one Sunday he visited typical religious institutions all over the great city, and what his sympathetic heart saw his equally sympathetic pen describes, till the reader can almost see the actual London at prayer,from Quaker meeting-house to Salvation Army barracks.

EDUCATION

Two teachers in Mount Holyoke College, Jeannette Marks and Julia Moody, have undertaken to present the facts of science for children from eight to fourteen years of age in a series of little books entitled "Story-Told Science." These books are made up of stories explaining simple types of animal and plant life. The volume recently issued, entitled "A Holiday With the Birds," employs this method for introducing child readers to sparrows, thrushes, blackbirds, warblers, crows, hawks, owls, and other familiar birds of our northern States. This is done in a way that cannot fail to be entertaining to most children, and at the same time the scientific accuracy of the knowledge conveyed may be relied upon.

The fame of Ellen Key as a philosophical writer

¹ Our Slavic Fellow Citizens. By Emily Greene Balch. New York: Charities Publication Committee. 536 pp., ill. \$2.50.
2 The Woman Who Spends. By Bertha J. Richardson. Besson: Whitchmb & Barrows. 161 pp. \$1.
2 Every-Day Business for Women. By Mary A. Wilbur. Houghton Millin Company. 276 pp. \$1.25.
4 Conquest of Disease Through Animal Experimentation. By Dr. James P. Warbasse. D. Appleton & Co. 175 pp. \$1.

The Spiritual Unrest. By Ray Stannard Baker. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 299 pp. \$1.35.
 The Faith of a Layman. By William F. Osborne. New York: Cassell & Co. \$1.25.
 London at Prayer. By Charles Morley. Dutton. 342 pp., ill. \$2.50.
 A Hollday with the Birds. By Jeannette Marks and Julia Moody. Harpers. 212 pp., ill. 75 cents.

of the Child" by this writer. A condensation from this work, with additions, is now printed under the title "The Education of the Child." It contains some excellent advice to all parents, written in a direct, convincing, and fine literary style.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

The seventh volume of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" brings the work down in the alphabetical arrangement to the discussion of "Moralities." This volume is notable for several important articles, among which should be mentioned those on "Lutheranism," conjointly written by Dr. Frobbess, Director of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Prussia, and Dr. Spaeth of the Lutheran Seminary at Philadelphia; "Methodists," by Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advo-cate; and "Mennonites," by Professor Cremer of the University of Griefswald, and Dr. John Horsch. The subjects of "Marriage," "The Lord's Supper," "The Mass," "Missions to the Heathen," and "Mohammedanism" are also treated with great elaboration in this volume. Among the biographies are those of Martin Luther, Melanchton, David Livingstone, John Locke, Robert McAll, founder of the McAll Missions, Robert McBurney of the Y. M. C. A., Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, President McCosh of Princeton, and Bishop McCabe.

Many of the users of the famous "Century Dictionary" are possibly unaware that the work of collecting words and phrases, and particularly scientific and technical terms, did not end with the publication of the Dictionary twenty years ago, but has been continued ever since. The result of this labor by the "Century" staff is now presented in two supplementary volumes. The editor, Dr. Benjamin E. Smith, declares that the past quarter of a century has been more productive of neologisms than any other period of the same length in the history of the language. We may readily understand the force of this assertion when we recall the enormous development in special sciences, as well as in the practical arts, that has characterized the period in question, for with all these advances have come new vocabularies or new uses of old terms. The material included in these two supplementary volumes is not duplicated in any other publication. These volumes may fairly be regarded as indispensable alike to the student and to the man of affairs.

Now that nearly one dollar out of every four of American wealth is represented by stocks and bonds, the public will welcome No. 118 of the "Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science," on the subject of "Stocks and the Stock Market." In it special authorities describe the machinery for handling stocks, and the pecul-

The Education of the Child. By Ellen Key. Putnams.

on social topics has long since spread beyond her iarities of stocks of railroads, street railways, native Sweden and become a world-wide fact. We manufacturing concerns, banks and other finan-have already noticed in these pages "The Century cial institutions, and mines, from the investor's cial institutions, and mines, from the investor's viewpoint. Such mysteries are cleared up as the means whereby the owner of a convertible bond has his choice of creditorship or partnership; why some common or "ordinary" stocks are more attractive than the preferred stocks, or even bonds, of the same company; and why a preferred stock may be better than a bond even for the conservative investor. The contributions by John Adams, Jr., John Moody, B. B. Burgunder, Carl Snyder, and Montgomery Rollins are notable for their excellent illustrations. The authors do not hesitate to name the given stocks that are desirable for special investors, nor to identify companies that are "fantastically over-capitalized." several articles on stock prices and the influences that make them are alone worth the careful study of any investor or business man, particularly when read in connection with the full bibliography of financial books, journals, and news services.

OTHER BOOKS OF THE MONTH

For a generation the alphabet reformers have been urging upon the Japanese Government the necessity for devising and making compulsory the use of a system of transliteration of the Japanese language into some characters easily intelligible, not only to the Japanese themselves but to foreigners as well. Among other ingenious attempts which have been published in periodical and book form during recent years is the scheme set forth by the so-called New School of Japan. We have received from the association in Tokio that has this propaganda in charge an ambitious volume setting forth the entire idea. The scheme contemplates the introduction of a new system of letters to replace the Chinese characters now used largely in the Japanese written tongue. The object seems to us very laudable and the system scientific and reasonable, although to Western minds rather complicated.

A collection of the best English essays on conversation "with a view to provide those who would excel in the art, with hints, suggestions, rules and precepts likely to be helpful in the making of good talk," has been edited by Horatio S. Krans, who has entitled the volume "The Lost Art of Conversation." Mr. Krans, who provides an introduction to the book, acknowledges that such a volume can not provide the "knowledge. brains and ready wit that belong to the good talker, but it can teach everyone the best use of such talents as he possesses.'

With the theory that people work with the greatest efficiency only when they are physically, mentally, and morally happy, Dr. Henry Smith Williams has cast into book form a series of stimulating, helpful essays on the "Science of Happiness." Dr. Williams' style is sympathetic and direct, and his advice comes to us with the authority of a ripened experience on the part of the author.

The Education of the Child. By Ellen Key. Pathans, Rough 75 cents.

*The New Schaff Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Runwiedze, Vol. VII. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson Fink & Wagnalls. 502 pp. \$5.

*The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, Vols. XI and XII. The Century Company.

*American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. 264 pp. \$1.

⁵ The New School of Japan. Tokio: Dokuritsu Bungak-

^{*} The New School of Sapan. Found. But Sapan. Rail. 58 pp.

* The Lost Art of Conversation. Edited by Horatio S. Krans. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 366 pp., Ill. \$1.50.

* The Science of Happiness. By Henry Smith Williams.

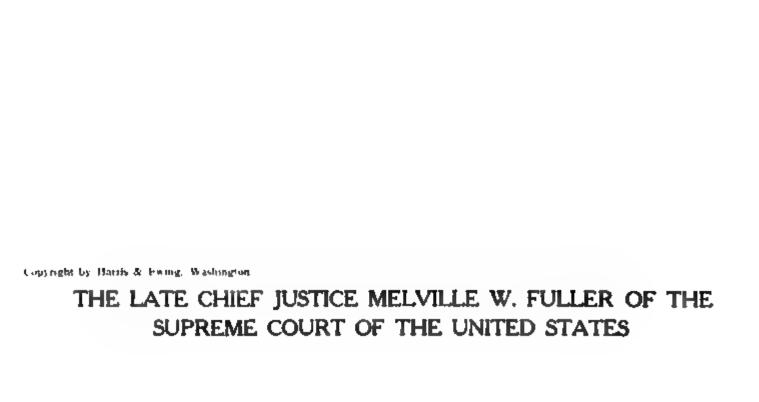
Harpers. 350 pp.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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YORK, AUGUST, 1910

No. 2

ESS OF THE WORLD

nunities, evil or to assert that the best government is the his own one that is least active or vigilant. Governhimself. ment is not an evil, but our chief agency of ly popu- civilization and human progress. As such, it ial and must be kept in good running order. We are individ- about to enter upon campaigns for the election another of officers in many States, and we are to elect, Laws this fall, the members of the next national xecuted, House of Representatives. Involved in this must be business of nominations and elections is that growth great game of politics that sturdy Americans e in the like to participate in, as in some stirring sport ied and ste or do responelfare of

om the have good schools and be reasonably protected s maga- against scarlet fever and other infectious disart of its eases. There will be visible progress in the elated to direction of good order and safety, of civic e of our beauty, and of intelligence and economy in the n all of raising and spending of money. The doings

ents are that requires strategy and combat. But,is popu-quite apart from the game of politics, and also s in this quite apart from the trade or profession of poliot to be tics, by which so many men get their livings, he other there is a political duty pressing upon every t to be a intelligent citizen. It is a thing of profound impor-How It tance what laws are enacted, what Difference men are selected to execute the laws, ; and it and what men are appointed or elected as air influ- judges to interpret and apply the laws in cases and in- arising under them. The concerns of our people as affected by governmental action are so delicate and so numerous that it makes a seri- impos- ous difference to many people in their health, iual and comfort, and prosperity just what men are exal life of ercising discretionary power even in the minor equally public offices. With good village officers your various streets will be well kept. Your children will

our readers. It is not necessary to hold that of a grafting, dishonest legislature will cast a government must try to do everything, but it is pall over the life of an entire State; while the nonsense to think of government as a necessary work of an honest, high-toned legislature can

concern to all honest citizens, and is a matter reason enough for favoring direct primaries. that nowadays requires our closest scrutiny.

If these things are true concerning On the National our local and State governments, difference to millions of people in their daily States is a man of wisdom, decision, and highmindedness. In so many ways do the decisions of the President and the members of the Cabi-

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER (As he appeared when he was appointed in 1888).

it is of the utmost consequence who these men are, just what they believe, and what they try and professional politicians in a given district life, but the opinions of the highest tribunal

be made so efficient as to diffuse benefits every- to determine who shall be candidates for Conwhere. A good Governor, through his own gress. The voters ought to care very greatly acts and through his power of appointment, who is to represent them at Washington. They may appreciably improve all the conditions of ought to know all about their candidate for life in a hundred ways. A bad Governor may Congress, and ought to take an active part in injure the entire State through relaxed stand- getting his name put on the ballot paper. If ards and want of sympathy in directions where direct-primary elections will help the voters to his opportunities for service are best. In like express their preference with better assurance manner, the selection of good judges is of vital of having it count for something, that would be

It is not a matter of interest to The Benck leading lawyers alone what men Poople are placed upon the federal bench. they are also true as regards the The decisions of the Supreme Court of the officers who are entrusted with the governing. United States affect the general welfare of the affairs of the nation. It makes a vast deal of people in ways that are often so direct and real that they could be explained to children. It is lives whether or not the President of the United the business of the President to select the federal judges, subject to the approval of the Senate. But it is not impertinent for the newspapers and the people to take a great interest net bear upon the well-being of the people that in the names proposed, and to urge their preferences quite openly if they feel so impelled. The more the people know about the personality and work of the judges, the better it will be. There has been a great deal of silly, maudlin talk about the sanctity of the bench and the impropriety of criticising its decisions. Lawyers are largely responsible for this insincere talk about the bench. In certain of our States, the lawyers of experience have so bad an opinion of many of the judges that they do everything in their power to have a case brought before one judge rather than before another. The administration of justice in this country is far from perfect. There have been times and places in the United States within recent years where justice was more uncertain and more tardy than in the Turkish Empire. It is of the highest consequence that judgeships should not be a part of the brokerage business of political bosses.

It is easy to convince people of the Appointing the Highest Judges need of appointing or electing bonest and capable judges to serve on the local bench, and help to make justice a real and living thing. It is not so easy to make it appear that the appointment of federal judges is a matter of common concern. Yet it is likely to make a great deal of difference to the people of the United States in their daily lives, for many years to come, just what men Mr. Taft selects and the Senate confirms for seats on the Supreme bench. Not only does the to do in the exercise of their official powers. It interpretation of existing laws affect the people is not a matter merely for the party managers in their business and in various relationships of

must inevitably affect the law-making branch of the government in its shaping of policies, and the executive branch in its recommendations and its activities.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice Who had served in his high position for twenty-two years, was able at various times to lead the Supreme Court into the making of decisions that were of lasting consequence. The turn of a handful of votes in the State of New York in 1884 would have made Mr. Blaine President instead of Mr. Cleveland. In that case it would have been Mr. Blaine's duty to appoint a Chief Justice, in 1888, to succeed Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, who died in March of that year and who had been Chief Justice since 1874. Mr. Blaine would not have appointed Melville W. Fuller, but would have selected some one of a wholly different historical and economic point of view, and of a different theory as regards American constitutional law. If Chief Justice Waite had lived a year longer his successor would have been appointed by President Benjamin Harrison, who would not have appointed a man of Mr. Fuller's type. President Harrison appointed the late Justices Shiras, of Pennsylvania, Brown, of Michigan, and Brewer, of Kansas. Mr. Fuller, who was in his Copyright by the American Press Association, N. V. began law practice in his native State of Maine, but soon afterwards went to Chicago. He had tory, and the welfare of our citizens.

Principles Mr. Taft, in placing Judge Lurton on the Su-rather than the spirit of disparagement.

seventy-eighth year when he died on July 4, THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE AS HE APPEARED A PEW **WEEKS AGO**

practiced law in Chicago for thirty-three years preme bench, chose a man well known by reawhen, in 1888, President Cleveland discovered son of long service as a United States Circuit him and made him Chief Justice. Mr. Fuller Judge. In appointing Governor Hughes of was a man of scholarly mind and refined per- New York, to fill the place made vacant by the sonality, whose position at the bar was excel- death of Justice Brewer, Mr. Taft selected ient though not commanding, and whose tem- a public man of national repute, of rare talent perament and training were not those that for analysis and statement, of approved legal would seem to have fitted him to be Chief Jus- scholarship, and of a temperament essentially tice of the United States. His dignity and his judicial. Mr. Roosevelt, as President, apworth, both as man and as judge, have been pointed to the Supreme bench the Chief Justice so marked and irreproachable that no one of Massachusetts, Oliver Wendell Holmes. could for a moment think of passing any ad- For the next vacancy he named Judge Day, verse comment upon his career. No one could of Ohio, who had been Mr. McKinley's friend, well criticise Chief Justice Fuller, though one adviser, and cabinet officer, and earlier a state might criticise President Cleveland for taking judge. Then he appointed Mr. Moody, of chances in appointing a comparatively unknown Massachusetts, who as Attorney-General had and untried man to perform duties that affect shown energy, talent, and prodigious industry. so deeply the course of our constitutional his- President Cleveland in his second term had made two very noteworthy appointments when he selected Justice White, of Louisiana, still an Other things being equal, a Presi- ornament to the great tribunal, and the late dent might feel himself justified in Justice Peckham, of New York, who was selecting for the highest court a great lawyer and judge. A study of the men already eminent as judges, or of high dis- personnel of our highest court from the tinction and great learning as lawyers. Thus earliest days awakens the sense of admiration

a bench of nine justices. And it would hardly be true to say that Mr. Fuller was Chief Justice in the very nature of his talents and powers, as well as by appointment. The nine members of the bench

lect, and greatness of legal and Constitutional conception, to be the dominating leader of

are, of course, of equal authority in the making of decisions. A good many important cases have in recent years been decided by a division of five to four. All the Justices have been and are men of wisdom, learning, and patriotism. Their differences have not been in the least discreditable to their sincerity or their ability. There are many Constitutional questions about which trained legal minds hold different views. Several issues of that kind are now awaiting a full bench to be argued and decided. The most important of these are questions that have to do with the exercise of the power of the national government over modern business enterprises. President Taft and the lawyers of the adminis-During the period from 1801 to tration naturally believe that the corporation tax, which they recommended and Congress adopted, is not in conflict with the Constitution. Many lawyers take the opposite view. The Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury has

been busy and successful in collecting a large

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL (Who served from 1801 to 1835)

1864, the Chief Justiceship was Justices occupied by only two men, namely, John Marshall and Roger B. Taney. Marshall was Chief Justice till his death in 1835, and Taney from 1836 till his death in 1864. Since that time the Chief Justices have been Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who died in 1873; Morrison R. Waite, who served fourteen years and died in 1888, and Melville W. Fuller, whose period of twenty-two years is now ended. Marshall guided us through the great period of constructive establishment of the Constitution. Taney, who happens unfortunately to be chiefly remembered by the fugitive slave decisions, was also a great judge whose fame will grow brighter. The war and the Constitutional amendments following it, justified the courts in accepting the more positive theory of the unity of our national life and the supremacy of our central institutions of government. Chief Justice Chase was a brilliant exponent of this national view. Chief Justice Waite was careful, upright, safe, and estimable. Chief Justice Fuller's conceptions of the Constitution were rather those of the earlier period, which looked upon it as a written compact to be literally interpreted in fairness to two contracting parties, rather than as a memorandum of the purposes and plans of a growing people in the shaping of their organic institutions of government. Chief Justice Fuller will be remembered as an admirable figure and as a judge in most respects well fitted for the Supreme bench. But it requires preeminent cogency of intel-

CHIEF JUSTICE ROGER B. TANKY (Who served from 1836 to 1864)

probably result in the passage by Congress of a general income tax.

It was in April, 1895, that the Supreme Court delivered itself upon the income tax that had been passed in connection with the disappointing attempt of a Democratic Congress to revise the tariff. Justice Jackson was ill and did not participate in the decision. On the general question, four judges took one side, and four took the other. The Court was in general agreement that the law was unconstitutional as applied to income derived from certain sources, such as State and municipal bonds. Chief Justice Fuller argued that it was also unconstitutional to tax the income derived from rents or holdings of real estate. To show how changed the personnel of the court has become, we present (see page 139) a group-picture of the justices of that time. Seven of the nine are dead, the survivors being Justice Harlan, who is now in bis seventy-eighth year, and Justice White, who is in his sixty-fifth year. But for the quick, impromptu suggestion by President Taft (in a special message) of the present corporation tax, and of an income-tax amendment to the Constitution, it is not improbable that the Cum-

sum of money from corporations under this mins-Bailey income-tax bill would have made new tax. A decision of the court to the effect its way through Congress in the special session that this is in reality a tax on incomes, levied in last year. It is obvious, then, that the treatan arbitrary and unconstitutional way, would ment of the new Corporation tax by the Su-

> Copyright by Pach Bros., N. Y. JUSTICE WILLIAM H. MOODY OF THE SUPREME COURT (Whose retirement is provided for)

> preme Court next winter will have a marked bearing upon the future of federal taxation in this country. For Congress would revive the Cummins-Bailey bill, if the Court should nullify the Corporation tax.

> Mr. Moody and Even more important, from the the Anti-Trust standpoint of immediate exigencies, is the final interpretation to be placed upon certain clauses of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The Tobacco Trust cases and the Standard Oil cases had been fully argued before the Court, but they will be argued again in order that they may be decided by a full tribunal. Not only must the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Fuller be filled, but it is probable that a successor will have to be appointed to Justice Moody before these cases can be argued. Mr. Moody has been seriously ill, and therefore absent from the bench, for perhaps a year and a half. Congress at the last session passed a special act to permit his retirement on full pay. The general law authorizes judges who have served ten years to retire on full pay for life after reaching the age of seventy. Mr. Moody is much the youngest man on the bench, but the circumstances wholly justified Congress in providing for his retirement by unanimous vote. The act of June gave Mr. Moody a period of five months

Copyright by Paul Thompson, N. Y. GOVERNOR HUGHES OF NEW YORK (As he appeared at Harvard, where he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration)

within which to retire in order to obtain the the Republican nominee for President. desire in any quarter to rid the bench of Mr. seeker for the Presidency. Moody's presence. It is only that there is grave need of a full bench to dispose of pending cases; and there is no apparent prospect that Justice Moody can at any early time resume his place in the vigor of full health.

Probable is the custom, now almost invariably followed, President in 1908. In that case, also, Mr.

to secure the Senatorial confirmation of a judge before he mounts the bench. It is not likely that a special session will be called. This means that the great business cases will not be decided until next spring. It is very commonly believed that Governor Hughes, who had made all his plans to retire from the Governorship and take his seat as Justice Brewer's successor, in November, will be designated as Chief Justice by President Taft. Two Associate Justices will then have to be appointed. Justice Harlan is expected to retire in the very near future. In that case, it would have fallen to the lot of President Taft to name five out of nine members of the court, all within a very short period. Justice Harlan has already served thirtythree years on the Supreme bench and has seen the coming and going of many colleagues.

It is one thing to have the wisdom What Might of a judge who decides cases, and Have Been it is quite another thing to have wisdom as an executive in appointing judges. It was once Mr. Taft's well-known ambition to end his career as a member of the Supreme bench. If Chief Justice Fuller had retired several years ago, as was expected, President Roosevelt would have appointed Mr. Taft as his successor. If Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hughes had been nominated at Chicago two years ago, Mr. Taft would, in all likelihood, now be appointed Chief Justice. There was a crucial moment in New York politics, several years ago, when Mr. Roosevelt's decision made Mr. Hughes the Republican nominee for Governor. It was Mr. Roosevelt's decision, also, that made Mr. Taft benefit for life of the Associate Justice's full Hughes at that time was not anxious to run salary, which is \$17,000 a year. There is no for the Governorship, nor was Mr. Taft a

Mr. Root, if he had been so minded. could have been Governor of New Root, Taft, Hughes York and Republican nominee for the Presidency. After his retirement as Secretary of War, when he had justly earned great It is expected, therefore, that Prespopularity by priceless service to the nation, ident Taft will be prepared to send both Roosevelt and Taft urged Root with all the names of two members of the their might to accept a nomination for the bench to the Senate when Congress meets on Governorship with a view to becoming the December 5. In view of the accumulation of Republican candidate for the Presidency in important business that awaits a reconstituted 1908. Mr. Root, who was seeking no further Supreme bench, there has been much discus- political preferment and was content to be sion of the plan of calling the Senate into extra leader of the bar of New York, deliberately session in October. It is, indeed, permissible refused what was easily within his grasp. He for the President to appoint judges and set would have been elected Governor in 1904, and them at work in the recess of Congress. But it again in 1906, and would have been elected Taft would probably have become Chief Justice. Under those circumstances, Mr. Roosevelt would very likely have taken Mr. Platt's seat in the Senate. The death of Mr. Hay was followed by the imperative call that Mr. Root should return to the cabinet as Secretary of State. He was offered the same position in Mr. Taft's cabinet, but decided to go to the Senate. The four most eminent personalities in the Republican party at the present moment are these four whose political destinies have been so curiously intertwined. Mr. Roosevelt refused a third term; and by the supreme exercise of his political authority he succeeded in putting himself out of power and putting another man in. Yet in spite of himself he remains the most dominant influence in our political life. Mr. Taft who would have made a Chief Justice of the preëminence accorded only to Marshall, finds himself playing the more conspicuous but less congenial part of President. He is a better judge of law and of evidence than of men;—better fitted by nature for the bench than for executive work. He deals easily and rapidly with principles and questions. He is not skillful in dealing with a thousand little details that relate to persons rather than principles. Mr. Root, who is a good deal older than the other three in years, is rather the youngest of the four in personal appearance, and quite as young as any of them in the freshness of his mind.

Certain qualities in Governor Hughes Hughes of resolute courage, and of combative championship of good ple of the country; and his name was on many lic service. lips as a possible candidate for the Presidency when Mr. Taft appointed him to the place made vacant by the death of Justice Brewer. Because he has shown as Governor of New York the qualities of a great executive, it does capital and employing armies of workmen, not follow that he will not also show on the must be allowed to proceed upon its course, but bench the qualities of a great judge. Having it must be kept amenable to the authority of accepted a life position on the bench, he will law and government. Its operations are upon never be a seeker for political office. But a the national and international scale, and ought likely that at any time in the future Mr. Hughes fifty different States. Commerce is a national would lay aside the robes of his judgeship at affair, and the spirit of the Constitution is all the demand of a political party naming him as against local restrictions upon transportation its candidate for the Presidency. Such a de- and the larger industry. The business of the mand, if it came to him, would be unsought and country is awaiting the broad, full decisions undesired, and it would be entirely proper for that ought to be handed down in the determinahim to accept it or decline it. But no such tion of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. question is likely to embarrass him in the near. The Sherman Anti-Trust law, with all the curifuture. As a member of the Supreme bench, ous meanings that the lower courts have read Mr. Hughes will find an almost overpowering. If the Supreme Court finds that under that law

HON, LLOYD W BOWERS, OF CHICAGO, SOLICITOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. Bowers is very prominent in the Government's cases before the Supreme Court, and is much spoken of as a probable appointee to one of the court vacancies)

government, were strongly impressing the peo- opportunity for far-reaching, responsible pub-

Modern business, organized in the Commerce large way, minimizing the waste of and the Law competition, using consolidated judge takes no yows of renunciation. It is not not to be hampered by the conflicting rules of whether Chief Justice or Associate Justice, into it, is not a law of the Medes and Persians.

almost every sort of business combination or fessed principles. Mr. Roosevelt, of course, Governor Hughes can bring to it.

Reform and as having said that he intended to pick a man in the Empire State as sheep without a shep-And this was taken up by the anti-reformers this year's election; and the machine organizaand their newspaper organs as evidence that Mr. Roosevelt was assuming the role of a "boss," and proposing to run the party in the State wholly on his own motion. A boss, in the modern use of the word in New York politics, is simply a man who has power because he has something to do with handling political funds. Mr. Roosevelt has neither federal nor State patronage to distribute or control, and he is not handling any of the money that the corporations have been in the habit of supplying to those who best know how to apply money to the securing of political and legislative results.

The private citizen at Sagamore at Sagamore Hill has exactly the same right as any other private citizen to express his views and to take an interest in the government of his State. There is a wide difference between being influential and being a boss. Nobody knows the difference better than those who have been trying to make it appear that Mr. Roosevelt's expressions of interest in State politics are somehow inconsistent with his pro-

agreement is criminal, then the business inter- never said that he was going to pick out the ests of the country will do what they can to se- candidate for the party. It is highly fortunate, cure the repeal or amendment of a mischievous however, that he is so robust and earnest a law that is not in keeping with necessary busi-citizen that he is not for a moment weighed ness progress. The inevitable trend is towards down by a sense of the duty of an ex-President some kind of federal incorporation law, with to obliterate himself. Governor Hughes met the nation's oversight and protection of large Mr. Roosevelt at the Harvard commencement industrial enterprises. As regards transporta- in June, and asked Mr. Roosevelt to be kind tion companies, the trend is shown in the new enough to say publicly that he believed the rate law, which increases the supervisory au- primary-election plan of nominating candithority of the national government and which dates would be a good thing for New York. will eventually be followed by a frank legalizing Mr. Roosevelt accordingly told Mr. Lloyd of all agreements and combinations that will Griscom, chairman of the New York County help to harmonize and perfect the working of Committee, that he was in favor of the Governthe country's railroad system as a whole. In or's bill. To say that this expression of opinion the process of working out the necessary read- was an attempt to dictate to the legislature was justments between the governmental world and the climax of absurdity; yet all the opponents the business world, the Supreme Court has a of the bill so declared. It would be somewhat very important part to play. This process will depressing if Mr. Roosevelt, who for thirty require a number of years and the court will years has taken a keen and aggressive interest need the best brain and effort that such men as in doing his duty as a citizen of the State of New York, should not continue along the same course. It would, indeed, be discouraging if Meanwhile, there is a kind of work he should suddenly cease to practice those prein the politics and government of cepts that he has always preached, and that the State of New York for which were so eloquently set forth by him in his recent Mr. Hughes has shown a special fitness, that address to the French people. Although Govother men must take up and carry on to com- ernor Hughes did not secure all that he had pletion. It is this that Mr. Roosevelt means sought as a political reformer in New York, it by the active interest he has been taking in the does not follow that his translation to the affairs of the State. He was quoted last month Supreme bench will leave the forces of reform for Governor and then do his best to elect him. herd. The independent vote will determine

> "HOW DO, GOV'NER?" (The meeting of Roosevelt and Hughes at Harvard) Prom the Jersey Journal (Jersey City)

Convenient by C. M. Rell, Washington

Justice Pield Chief Justice Fuller Justice Harlan Justice Brewer Justice Shires Justice Brown Justice White Justice Jackson

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1895, WHEN THE INCOME TAX CASE WAS DECIDED

shall present irreproachable candidates.

It is generally said that when Governor Hughes visited Sagamore Hill, about the middle of July, Mr. Roosevelt tried to persuade him to The bench that passed upon the income tax prided themselves on their regularity refused to

tion of neither party is strong in the public fifteen years ago survives only in the persons confidence. The logic of the situation re- of Justices Harlan and White. The business quires that both Republicans and Democrats men of the country will be glad to have the verdict of Mr. Taft's reconstituted bench upon a number of momentous questions.

In his message to the New York New York Legislature, which he convened in **Hominations** special session late in June, Govtake the nomination for the Governorship again ernor Hughes requested action on three measthis fall and to give up the position on the ures which he regarded as of cardinal impor-Supreme bench. However desirable for the tance,—a direct-nominations bill, a broaden-State of New York and the Republican party ing of the scope of the graft inquiry provided it might be to have Mr. Hughes as this year's for at the regular session, and the institution of candidate, no one would think of questioning a graded inheritance tax. In the matter of his right to decide his future course for himself. direct nominations, what became known as the If he should be made Chief Justice, many great Cobb compromise bill was favored by the Govconstitutional questions would be settled by the ernor and at one time seemed to have fair prosforce of his reasoning. It is interesting to re-pects of passage. It was so amended as to member that Governor Hughes recently se- exempt from its provisions the city of New cured the defeat in the New York Legislature York as regards all offices except those of of the income-tax amendment to the national Representative in Congress, State Senator, and Constitution that must be ratified by three- Assemblyman. It was in this form that the fourths of the States in order to become effec-bill received the endorsement of Mr. Roosetive. Mr. Hughes did not oppose the principle velt. The bill was defeated, however, by the of an income tax, but was against the taxing of combination of Republican "regulars",—the incomes derived from State and local bonds as "Old Guard",—with Tammany Democrats. subversive of the sovereign rights of the States. Twelve of the Republican Senators who had

defeat of direct nominations was awarded by the Republican leaders to Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly, who had been a consistent and vigorous opponent of the proposed reform from the first.

In a fuller statement of his posi-Mr. Roosevelt's tion, made after the adjournment of the legislature, Mr. Roosevelt admitted that the principle of direct nominations has in some cases, while abolishing certain evils, produced or accentuated others, sometimes putting a premium, for instance, upon the lavish expenditure of money. Nevertheless, on the fundamental issue, Mr. Roosevelt declared himself in complete accord with Governor Hughes, and as the measure finally came up for action in the legislature, he regarded it as "well-nigh free from all objections, save those of the men who object to it because they are fundamentally opposed to any change whatever in the desired direction." Mr. Roosevelt numbers himself among those who believe that some measure of primary reform will, in the end, be enacted in New York.

WILLIAM BARNES, JR., OF ALBANY
(The masterful chief of the New York State Republican organization)

go into a party caucus, and thus made "insurgent" tactics their own. The bill failed of final passage by only one vote, but one of the twenty-five votes recorded in its favor was cast by an opponent, when he saw that his vote would not make up the necessary number for passage, in order to help his canvass for renomination and reëlection in his district next fall. The opposition to the bill was mustered and organized by William Barnes, Jr., who has far outgrown his designated function as Republican leader of Albany County and assumed the dictatorship of the State organization. So far as the membership of the legislature itself was concerned, a good share of the credit for the

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HON. M. LINN BRUCE, OF NEW YORK (Who, as counsel, will conduct the New York graft investigation) Photograph from Paul Thorograph, N. Y.

From left right, Assemblyman Toombs, Charles R. Hotaling (sergeant-at-arms). George M. Shotwell (stenographer), Assemblyman Young, Assemblyman Coine, Assemblyman Poley, Senator Wagner, Walter Moses (secretary), Assemblyman Merritt (chairman), and Senator Allen

GRAFT-INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Governor's recommendation Heating that the powers of the legislative graft committee be enlarged met with no more consideration at the hands of the powers on the terms of the resolution under legislature than did the primary bill. A fairly which it was to be appointed. The resolution representative committee was made up from provides that "any person charged with offithe membership of the Senate and Assembly; cial misconduct shall be entitled to be repreand the Hon. M. Linn Bruce, a former Lieu- sented by counsel and to subpoena and examtenant-Governor of the State, who has been ine and cross-examine witnesses." "It thus active in politics for many years, was chosen as contemplates," says the Governor, "with counsel. But with the best of intentions to respect to such matters a virtual trial upon bunt out graft the committee is practically con-specific charges verified upon knowledge by fined by the action of the legislature to those those who present them," and the Governor's evidences of corruption already disclosed by conclusion is that "it would seem likely that the Senate investigation last winter and the the actual investigation by the committee of probing so thoroughly conducted by Insurance corrupt practices would be limited to what was Superintendent Hotchkiss. No other form of shown in the Senate inquiry or developed by the graft than those already analyzed, ticketed, and Superintendent of Insurance." The Governor dassified by legislative authority can be offi- contended, on the other hand, that it was the cially recognized by this committee, though the business of the committee to "proceed as an heavens fall. This farcical limitation of an investigating committee and not be resolved by inquiry which was forced on the legislature by a required course of procedure into a trial an indignant people deceives nobody. The court." Turning an investigating committee time for suppression of the truth has passed, into a trial court is a sure and infallible method legislature or no legislature. This is one of the for effecting the paralysis of anything like a issues that must be fought out in New York genuine inquiry. State between the reactionaries of the "Old Guard" on the one hand and the progressive Republicans of the Roosevelt-Hughes variety on the other. The people of the State are convinced that the depths of legislative venality. He had insisted, in his message at the opening have not yet been sounded.

Governor Hughes, it should be The Governor's stated, based his recommendation Views for a broadening of the committee's

In only one matter did the New State. York Legislature follow the course Finances advocated by Governor Hughes. of the special session, that a revision of the

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cordance with his recommendation, which will the State an efficient business administration, sage. The fact is, of course, that within recent vast business at the port of New York. years the expenses of the State government such expenditures, the numbers of insane to be cared for in hospitals are increasing at a rate for out of the State's annual income. State will not consent to a cheese-paring policy—the Presidency in 1912. Many of them believe

in respect to such activities. New York is at the forefront in the adoption of progressive governmental methods, and the costs of administration keep pace with the improved service.

Not many years ago it was the Demand fashion among American econofor Efficiency mists to give little attention to State finances, since most of the State debts were insignificant, while the national and municipal budgets of the country were relatively important and were frequently discussed. To a certain extent this is still true, but the State governments have so many functions capable of indefinite expansion that sooner or later every State must take on heavy financial responsibilities or else fall behind in the march of civilization; for under our governmental structure there are hundreds of activities,—in the fields of education, charities, conservation of resources, and general police power, - which neither the federal government nor the city governments can properly undertake, but which belong to the State alone. One effect of the growing recognition of this fact is to be seen in the new demand for efficiency in our State governments. No one has done more than Governor Hughes to inculcate such an ideal, and those associated with him in office have been more and more inspired with the purpose of administering the State's business as any important private business should be progressive inheritance-tax law was demanded administered. That this has impressed the by the condition of the State's finances. The community is shown by the cordial reception bill passed at the regular session for that pur- given in many quarters to the suggestion that pose was unsatisfactory in that it left the a man like Comptroller Clark Williams or graduation of the rate dependent on the size Insurance Commissioner Hotchkiss, each of of the entire estate, rather than on the amount whom was induced to take office at Albany at received by the individual heir. The Legis- no little personal sacrifice, should be nominated lature's views coincided with the Governor's in this fall for the Governorship. It is believed that particular, and a bill was passed in ac- that either of these gentlemen would give increase the State's annual revenue, it is esti- and the same thing is being said of Collector mated, by about \$4,000,000. That there was William Loeb, Jr., whose name has also been urgent need of some measure of this kind was mentioned in connection with the office, by clearly shown by Governor Hughes in his mes- reason of his handling of the government's

have rapidly increased. As a single item of the Governor- The most promising figure among the Democrats of the State of New York Politicians York is Mayor Gaynor. He has that requires the erection and equipment of settled down at his job of "Alcalde" with all a new hospital every three years, and all hos- the energy, fitness, and gusto of a man born for pital and other institutional buildings are paid it. Like Roosevelt, he seems to get fun out of The his work. He is the only man besides Governor building and maintenance of roads and other Harmon, of Ohio, whom the Democrats of the public works is also a heavy charge, but the South and West are thinking of seriously for

Capyanglii by Pacle Brok., N. Y. HON WILLIAM SULZER Copyright by Parh Bros., N. Y. HON. THOMAS M. OSBORNE

(Two Democratic candidates for Governorship of New York)

Few Tammany Democrats have ever made as machine system to the back seats. good a record as Mr. Sulzer has placed to his Washington. The favorite of the Democrats Public Utilities of New Jersey became effective, who do not train either with the Tammany highest type. Mr. Whitman, who succeeded lation of this kind.

that he ought to step into the breach and suc- Jerome as District Attorney, has a strong folceed Hughes as Governor; but if he means to lowing. Mr. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, now Superlet his name be placed before the Democratic intendent of Insurance, possesses every qualifi-State convention, the public is not aware of it. cation. There was never a time when the State It seems to be his intention to remain stead- of New York had a larger number of able and fastly at the difficult work for which he was honest men fit for high political office. It hechosen last fall. The leading candidate for longs to the citizenship of the State to force Governorship among the Democrats of the these clean-cut and reputable men to the front metropolis is Congressman William Sulzer, while relegating the beneficiaries of the old

the three members of the old State machine or with the Conners organization of Railroad Board becoming the new Public Buffalo, is Mr. Thomas M. Osborne of western Utilities Commissioners, with jurisdiction over New York, who has long been regarded as a every public service corporation in the State, purist and reformer in politics. Mr. Sulzer is including telegraph and telephone companies, very confident that he will be nominated. The pipe lines, and water companies. In general, new State Chairman, Mr. John A. Dix, is also the powers of the commission under the law are named as a possibility. The same thing is true similar to those exercised by the New York of Mr. Havens, of Rochester, who recently Public Service Commission, as outlined on defeated the Republican machine leader page 211 of this REVIEW in the article by Mr. Aldridge for Congress. Among Republican Stowe. In a following article (page 215), candidates, the name of Congressman William Professor Commons makes clear some of the S. Bennett, of New York City, is most fre- distinctive features of the Wisconsin law. quently mentioned. Mr. Stimson, who has Both articles are instructive as indicating what served the Government so valuably as United has thus far been accomplished in the two States Attorney, would make a Governor of the States which have the most advanced legisRailroads and It is impossible to keep the railroad issue out of New Jersey politics. Wew Jersey Trunk lines gridiron the State and

Dr. Wilson is not the only univer-**Academic** sity president whose name has apin Polities peared in the political news of the thousands of commuters ride to and from their month. President Schurman of Cornell has New York stores and offices every business day, been frequently mentioned as a possible sucwhile great industries, maintained by metropol- cessor to Hughes as Governor of New York. itan capital, are continually creating new President Hadley of Yale has been asked by transportation needs. The recent increase of President Taft to be chairman of the commismonthly commutation rates on all the New sion provided for by Congress in the new rate Jersey roads met with an indignant protest, bill, to make a report upon the best way to which first took the form of a demand that regulate the issue by railroads of stocks and Governor Fort call an extra session of the leg-bonds. For many years President Hadley has islature to empower the newly created Public been regarded as an authority upon the eco-Utilities Commission to act in the premises, nomics of transportation and the problems of As the Governor declined to take such action, railway finance. Mr. Taft is drawing heavily the anti-railroad sentiment of the State next upon the capable officers of his alma mater. found a vent in the agitation for a re-valuation Thus he has made Yale's treasurer, Mr. Lee of the roads. This agitation is persistent and is McClung, the Treasurer of the United States. likely to figure in the fall election for Governor. He has borrowed Professor Emery and put him The regulation of transportation interests must at the head of the Tariff Board which is rapidly always he a vital question in a State so situated. enlarging its work and probing into the sched-Many Democrats are desirous of having Presi- ules to find out how they bear upon foreign and dent Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, accept the domestic costs of production. He has taken nomination for Governor and Dr. Wilson will ac- Professor Graves, of Yale, and put him at the cept if such is the wish of a majority of the party. head of the Forestry Bureau to succeed Mr. Pinchot. These are a very few of the academic personages who are appearing in our politics or in administrative posts. The more of them to come forward, the better for our public life.

> Pennsylvania's Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylhave qualified for a professorship of political science or for the presidency of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a scholarly young man of a reforming mind and spirit. He came out of Harvard a year later than Roosevelt, studied law at Philadelphia under Wayne MacVeagh, and was quite as striking a figure in the legislature of Pennsylvania in the early '80's as was Roosevelt in the legislature of New York. His monographic study of the legal and political history of Philadelphia (1887) belongs to every library on municipal government. Mr. Penrose in these later years seems to care less for the academic standards in political life, and he has become more masterful as the manager of the Philadelphia and State Republican organizations than was his former political preceptor, Matthew Stanley Quay. This year's State Republican convention, held at Harrisburg on June 22, was Mr. Penrose's very own. It nominated a full State ticket and adopted a very elaborate platform. Yet the convention was in session only a little more than one hour. Mr. Penrose had arranged everything and his program halted at no point. Nothing more perfect, in a mechanical way, has ever been seen in our politics.

In the middle of June the grow-Why Knox is Not to ing demand that Secretary Knox should be the Republican candidate for Governor had taken the form of a great movement in western Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox was willing to run. Pennsylvania needs a man of power, wisdom, and lofty views to head its government and bring it up to the standards of New York in its laws and the conduct of its affairs. Mr. Knox is exactly the right man. He has courage, intellect, and training. He has been strikingly identified with the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft administrations, and has been a leader in the United States Senate. There is a much greater work for him to do just now as Governor of Pennsylvania than as Secretary of State. Mr. Knox is a fighting man who is trying to persuade the world to abide in perpetual peace. He would probably find it more congenial to go back to Pennsylvania and fight for all kinds of progressive and improved things in that rich but laggard commonwealth. It happens, though, that Mr. Penrose and the regular organization like things just as they are. It would be inconvenient, not to say dangerous, for them to have "Phil" Knox as Governor. Mr. Penrose, therefore, held a long session with President Taft, and President Taft in turn held a session with Secretary Knox. It was decided that Mr. Knox must remain in the cabinet. He de-

HON. JOHN E. TENER, OF PENNSYLVANIA (Mr. Tener, once a famous ball-pitcher, has been nominated for Governor)

clined, with evident reluctance, to run for the Governorship, on the ground that Mr. Taft desired him to remain as Secretary of State. The progressive population of western Pennsylvania was disappointed. The Republicans of eastern Pennsylvania remained apathetic, as always. Mr. Penrose selected for the Governorship Mr. John K. Tener, once widely known as a professional baseball pitcher, while lost to fame in these recent years through the adoption of a business career in western Pennsylvania. Tener is a big fellow, successful in business, skilful in the Pennsylvania method of combining business and politics, and a member of Congress in his first term. He is not the sort of candidate that New York is requiring both parties to bring forward for the Governorship; but Mr. Penrose has picked him out and Pennsylvania seldom cares much one way or another.

And Buch by Penrose for calling off Secretary Knox. No such panegyric on the President and his administration has appeared thus far in any other quarter as in this Pennsylvania platform. Though very busy, and not stopping every day to sum up its successes, this Taft administration has not been unduly modest. Yet with all its consciousness of its

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PRESIDENT TAFT WITH HIS SON CHARLES,

AT BEVERLY

own merits, it must have rubbed its eyes with astonishment when it read the Penrose platform. Certainly somebody skilled in the art of writing current history for a purpose must have kept his daily notebook with vigilance, so that nothing escaped him. It is fairly true, too; but somehow the country had forgotten parts of it. The Pennsylvania platform glories most of all in the framing of the "best of tariffs," yet it also glories in the Tariff Board that is inevitably finding the flaws in that great measure. For all things Republican this platform gives thanks; and orthodoxy remains unterrified on the Susquehanna.

But when one crosses the line from Pennsylvania to Ohio orthodoxy is not so dense to the square mile. All through the month there were disturbers of the peace who insisted that they wanted to nominate the Hon. James R. Garfield for Governor. A year ago Garfield's candidacy might have been O. K'd at Washington; and the subsequent proceedings would perchance have been less acrimonious.

Mr. Taft's activity in Ohio politics for the past two years has been so constant that an attitude of "hands off" in July could hardly seem consistent. With the convention called to meet at Columbus on July 26, no one even three or four days before that date could guess what would happen. The probable thing was that there would be a compromise upon a more or less dark horse not too well broken to harness. All things considered, it would have been best to face Governor Harmon in Ohio with a Taft candidate running on a Taft platform. Nothing else could give a fair test of public feeling such as conditions this year require. Since Ohio expects in 1912 to run Harmon against Taft, the lines might as well be clearly drawn this year.

The situation in Indiana is wholly Roosevelt to different. Mr. Beveridge has been Speak for Beveridge endorsed for another term in the Senate by Republicans of all shades. The State platform was of his own making, and it justified his course without antagonizing the administration. The lines between candidates and parties are drawn in such a way in Indiana that Mr. Roosevelt can make a speech in that State on behalf of Senator Beveridge without offending any member of his party. It is natural that Mr. Roosevelt should be interested in political situations from one coast to the other. But it is an entire mistake to say that he is trying either to interfere or to dictate. Public men have visited him because they so desired. He wishes good government in his own State and progressive politics everywhere. He will address the Conservation Congress at St. Paul from the standpoint of intrinsic interest in the questions involved, and not from that of any pending controversies.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IS TO TAKE THE STUMP FOR SENATORS BEVERIDGE AND LODGE AND OTHERS From the Chiefinis (Pueblo) Copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y. THE PRESIDENT, WITH MRS. TAFT AND HER SISTER, AT BEVERLY

thing but leisurely thus far. Even the few days militia. He conceives of the army as a trainingof cruising along the Maine coast were turned school for our young men, even if they are not into a speech making tour. With Attorney- fitting themselves for a military career. Gen-General Wickersham and Secretary Nagel on eral Wood returned, only last month, from a two-months' journey to Alaska, with Secre-Buenos Aires, where he represented the United tary Ballinger in the far Northwest, with Secre-States as special ambassador at the Argentine tary Dickinson in the Philippines after a visit centenary celebrations. He found the youth of to Japan, with Postmaster-General Hitchcock Argentina greatly benefited, physically, intelon a trip to Europe, with Secretary MacVeagh lectually, and from the standpoint of social in New Hampshire and the other members of discipline, by the universal compulsory military the cabinet absent from Washington on sum- service in that country. General Wood is mer vacations, it is impossible to prevent the understood to favor recommending to Congress focusing of a vast amount of current executive the organization of "time-expired" men into a business in the offices presided over by the strong reserve. The present energetic British speak in the West.

Mr. Taft's vacation at Beverly, Franklin Bell, has some definite, decided views Mass., has given him some exercise as-to-a-scientifically organized American army, and change, but it has been any- with an elastic coordination between regulars and President's secretary, Mr. Norton, at Beverly. Minister of War, Mr. Haldane, has already Later in the season Mr. Taft is to travel and worked out such a plan in England and the colonies and his Territorial Army is admitted to be an unqualified success. As Chief of Staff, The Army as The lessons learned a generation General Wood will have to consider the plan-Training ago by the countries of continental already recommended and approved by Gen-Europe, particularly Germany, as eral Bell—of assigning regular army officers to to the value of the training from a citizen army the National Guard as instructors. This, in times of peace are being brought home to the taken with more comprehensive schooling for American people in various ways Major-Gen. the National Guardsmen and the increase of Leonard Wood, who has just assumed his new the cadet corps at West Point, would greatly duties as Chief of Staff, in succession to Gen. increase the fighting worth of the militia in war

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MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

(Who last month assumed his new duties as Chief of Staff of the United States Army)

and transform it into a highly valuable trainingschool for the manly qualities in times of peace.

Withdrawing realize the magnitude of the interentry Mr. Roosevelt acted on the general theory of the right of the executive to do anything for the protection of the public domain that was not expressly prohibited by law. But the power of the executive to make such withdrawals has September 6-9 indicate that this will be a reprebeen questioned, in suits now pending in the sentative gathering and will afford a good opfederal courts; and the last Congress therefore portunity to gauge the national sentiment on passed a bill giving the President definite au- this important question. An attempt last thority to withdraw lands pending Congres- month to associate the Congress with Minsional action for their disposition. Last month nesota party and factional politics was depre-President Taft began affirming land with- cated by all true friends of the conservation drawals under this new law. Many of these cause. The program will represent various withdrawals had been originally made in the shades of opinion on controverted questions of

withdrawn for the first time. Of coal lands alone, it was officially stated on July 14 that the enormous total of 71,518,588 acres had been withdrawn in the United States, while in Alaska, owing to the lack of surveys, it is impossible to state with accuracy the amount of land affected by the President's order of July 2, but it is believed by Secretary Ballinger to aggregate about 770,000 acres. President Taft also signed orders on July 3 for the withdrawal of 8,495,731 acres of power-site, phosphate, and petroleum lands. Thus the grand total of mineral and power-site lands reserved by the Government reaches the princely area of 126,ooo square miles,—more than the combined land and water surface of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

In the task of completing the ex-Completing tensive reclamation projects begun under President Roosevelt the present administration is just entering on a new and untried policy. In the closing days of the last session Congress authorized the issuance of \$20,000,000 in bonds for the completion of projects already undertaken and provided that the money should be expended only after the work had been examined and reported on by a board of army engineer officers appointed by the President, and approved by the President as feasible and practicable. Most of the work on these projects had been done by hydraulic engineers in civil life. There is no reason to suppose, however, that army engineers would not make excellent judges of the technical features of such work; and if they succeed as well in completing irrigation canals and dams as they have succeeded on the Panama Canal, there will be slight cause for complaint. President has appointed a board headed by The public has hardly begun to Lieut.-Col. John Biddle, until recently the engineer commissioner of the District of Columests affected by the conservation bia, and Secretary Ballinger has named another policies of the Roosevelt and Taft administra- army engineer, Gen. William L. Marshall, as tions. In the withdrawal of public lands from consulting engineer of the Reclamation Service.

Meanwhile, the preparations al-Conservation ready made for the Conservation Congress Congress to be held at St. Paul on Roosevelt administration, but large areas were policy. President Taft has been invited to

Copyright by the American Previ Association, N. Y. SECRETARY BALLINGER, WHO IS MAKING CHANGES IN THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

cepted an invitation to speak, and others who \$49,000,000 than it expected to be. have been identified with the movement in this country, early and late, will have places on the program. The Ballinger-Pinchot investigatfoundation.

The National

address the Congress, Mr. Roosevelt has ac- are responsible for its being now better off by

A chief reason for the handsome The Payne showing of the Treasury is the sucing committee of Congress finished the taking duose Revenue cess of the Payne tariff as a revenue of testimony in June. Its report will probably producer. The total customs receipts for the be made on the reassembling of Congress in year 1910 were \$333,043,800, the largest sum December. Forecasts of its findings, in the collected in the history of the country and press last month, were mere guesses, without \$33,000,000 more than was collected in 1909. The next largest year was in the boom time of 1907, when customs receipts came within one Last year the Review or Re- million dollars of the figure for 1910. This views was chronicling in this de- record-breaking tariff revenue was due to the partment the dismal showing from huge volume of imports, which exceeded the month to month of our national treasury in the imports of 1909 by \$245,934,630. The supmatter of current deficits. The net deficit for porters of the Payne tariff point out that as the the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was new schedule actually operates, the average \$58,734,954. Furthermore, in the spring of ad valorem rate on dutiable imports is 41.19 1000, after careful calculation by our Govern- per cent, as against an average rate of 45.76 ment experts, the most hopeful program they per cent. under the Dingley tariff, 42.82 per could lay out for the fiscal year 1909-1910 cent. under the McKinley tariff, and 47.10 per showed an estimated shortage of \$34,000,000. cent. under the Wilson law. The percentage of So there is much gratification over the actual merchandise entering free of duty under the figures for the fiscal year just ended, which Payne tariff has been 49 14, as compared with give, instead of the estimated shortage of 53.04 per cent. under the McKinley law (which \$34,000,000, a net surplus of about \$15,000,000. admitted sugar free), 44.31 per cent. in the It is interesting to look at the shifts in the im- Dingley regime, and 48.82 per cent, under the portant items of the Government's business that Wilson law. Aside from this heavy increase in

reduction in expenses resulting from a more higher than one year ago. efficient management of the great postal business of the Government. The Post Office accounts for 1910 came nearer balancing by nearly \$11,000,000 than in 1900; that is, the mation of the claim that there is great oppormethods in the postal service.

Latest News moisture. The result shows strikingly in the ical knowledge. ful report of July 1, there have been general California and of the situation. Unofficial reports from rail- state laws should be obtained.

tariff revenue, the most important aid to the way presidents and others interested in the Treasury in turning the 1909 deficit into a 1910 success of the crops have it that these belated surplus came from the new corporation tax, rains have improved the situation of July 1 to which furnished something over \$25,000,000, an extent sufficient to bring the present condia figure fairly close to the original estimate of tion of spring wheat in the Northwest up to its sponsors. The last day for the payment of 75 per cent., as compared with the 61.6 per this tax was July 10, and it is reported from cent. of the government's July 1 report. The Washington that comparatively few corpora- unfavorable crop reports during June brought tions were delinquent on that date. With the about a slight advance in the prices of foodnew Corporation tax and the enlarged customs stuffs, but commodity prices in general on revenue swelling the national income, there was July 1 were still 3.3 per cent. below the level on further help toward a surplus in a remarkable January 1 of this year, though 5.5 per cent.

The State of New York, in the new New York's New Automo-Callan automobile law, has made a distinct step forward in the puzdeficit is cut down by so much. That this zling work of regulating the ownership and should be possible with no restriction of the driving of motor cars. Under the new law, the costly rural free delivery service and with no registration fees are based on the engine power increase of rates to periodicals or to any other of the car, running up to a maximum yearly tax patrons of the Post Office, is a striking confir- of \$25 for motors of sixty horsepower or more. The most vital change in the attitude of the tunity for saving money through good business State toward automobile driving comes in the elaborate provisions for eliminating irresponsible drivers. Under the new law applicants for June proved a bad month for the licenses to drive automobiles in the State of farms. Protracted hot drouths in New York must pass an examination as to the Northwest burned up the spring- their fitness, a trial which will include for new sown wheat, and over the country generally, applicants a demonstration of their skill on the hav and pasturage suffered from insufficient road, as well as a written test of their mechan-The considerable task of July Government crop report. In a single examining the 50,000 motor car drivers in the month the condition percentage of spring State has been under way for several weeks. wheat dropped from 92.8 to 61.6. The condi- The fact that in one of the examinations in tion on July 1, 1909, was 82.4. Hay, which is New York City fifteen drivers out of one hunthe second farm crop in order of importance, is dred failed to get a license shows that there is about ten per cent. below the average of 1008 a real effort being made, under the new law, to and 1909. The bright spots in the farming out-look are corn, winter wheat, and cotton, each of cars driven by ignorant, dissipated or irresponwhich promises a yield somewhat above the ten-sible chauffeurs. A third vital change in motor year average. In the middle of July the very regulation appears in the provisions concerning large acreage of corn and its fair condition speed. In the three cities of the first class the indicated a yield of 3,000,000,000 bushels, the speed limits are left to local ordinances. In largest yield in the history of the country. other towns and boroughs the legal rate cannot Taken as a whole, the forty most important be less than fifteen miles an hour. In the open crops showed on July 1 a condition 3.4 per country there is no limitation other than a gencent. lower than the ten years' average and 5.5 eral provision against reckless driving, except per cent. lower than their condition on July 1, that a rate exceeding thirty miles an hour is to 1909. The largely increased acreage of many be deemed presumptive evidence of reckless crops should bring it about, however, that the driving. These three chief elements in the new farmers will receive, this year, somewhat more automobile law of New York are modeled on money for their products than last year, or the successful statutes that have been in than any other previous year. Since the dole-operation in several other States, notably With Connecticut. rains in the Dakotas and Minnesota, which, astonishing growth in the use of automowhile too late to retrieve the drouth damage biles it is most desirable that in the near entirely, have qualified decidedly the ugliness future some standardization of the various

This Review has published several wast articles recognizing the important work of what has been known as the Technologic Branch of the United States Geological Survey, which for the past two or three years has had charge of the investigation of mine accidents, of fuels, and of structural materials. The law establishing a Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior, which became effective last month, provides for the transfer of the Technologic Branch to this new bureau, but the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of the last session of Congress amended the law in such a way as to entrust the investigation of structural materials to the Bureau of Standards in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The new Bureau of Mines has taken over the mine accidents and fuel investigations, for which an appropriation of \$410,000 was made by Congress. The total appropriations for the bureau amount to more than \$500,000. The investigations of mine accidents are regarded as urgent, and will be prosecuted with vigor by the new bureau. Rescue stations will be built and equipped, and additional equipment will be supplied to the existing stations. A mine experiment station was established at Pittsburg two years ago, and since that time investigations of explosives, coal gas, dust, electricity, and other possible causes of mine (The brilliant English aviator, who met his death at Bourneexplosions have been continually under way. Practically all of the coal mines in which exsome of those submitted for test by the manueconomic importance.

The Dark er, the feats accomplished in the air are becom- ising German flyer. He was apparently makof the more notable achievements of the past monoplane suddenly broke and Wachter fell. month will be found on page 164. But as the Reckoning in Robl, who fell at Stettin in June,

HON. CHARLES STEWART ROLLS mouth on July 12)

plosions have occurred during the last two years air has become more populated with men and have been carefully examined, the gases, coke, machines, accidents have also multiplied. and dust have been analyzed at the laboratory. July was an especially sad month for the air at Pittsburg, and every effort has been made to men, a number being killed and others badly determine the explosibility of various mixtures injured. The deaths included some of the of gas and air in the presence of shots of differ- bright particular stars of the aeronautical ent types of explosives. The explosives used firmament. Among these was the Hon, Charles in coal mining have been carefully studied, and Stewart Rolls, England's most popular and brilliant air navigator, who had lifted his counfacturers have been accepted and classified try's prestige in this field considerably by his among the permissive explosives. As a result notable flight across the Channel and back of the fuel investigations conducted under the without stopping on June 2., While making Geological Survey, which has now been trans- a descent at Bournemouth, England, on July ferred to the Bureau of Mines, nearly all the 12, the rudder of Rolls' machine became disfuel purchased by the federal Government is abled, the aeroplane dropped to the ground, bought on specifications and submitted to test and the occupant was killed almost instantly. by the Government's own experts. The work Another accomplished aviator, Daniel Kinet, of the new bureau promises to be of great of Belgium, who made the record flight with a passenger at Mourmelon a short time ago, was injured so seriously by a fall at Brussels on With aerial "meets" becoming July 10 that he died a few days later. The more frequent, and the flock of very first day of the Reims meet, July 3, wit-"man-birds" growing rapidly larg- nessed the death of Charles Wachter, a proming almost too numerous to chronicle. A list ing a splendid flight, when the wings of his aerial highways. With a great and fascinating object in view, physical danger has seldom kept men from pressing onward toward the coveted goal. The paths of progress in almost every field of human endeavor have been strewn with the bones of the pioneers. And this latest, and in some respects the most wonderful, work of man—the navigation of the air—has perhaps cost fewer lives in proportion to the results already attained than any other achievement of comparable importance. The accidents thus far recorded, regrettable chiefly on account of the loss of life, will serve the useful purpose of exposing the defects both in the machines and in their management. These defects will

Photograph from Paul Thompson, N. Y.

BARONESS DE LA ROCHE

(The only licensed woman air pilot. She was seriously injured by a fall at the Reims aviation meet)

Eugene Speyer, killed at San Francisco in the same month, Michelin, who met his fate at Lyons in May, and others noted in previous issues of this magazine, the death-roll among aviators has now risen to thirteen. This figure does not take into account the fatal balloon accidents. Last month the dirigible of Oscar Erbslöh, in Germany, burst in the air and Photograph from Paul Thompson, N. Y. fell, the five occupants being killed.

Besides these accidents resulting The Airmen fatally, many flyers have fallen and plane about the course at the Reims meet when people who "rock the boat." the approach of two other machines apparently confused her. She lost control of her aeroplane and fell to the earth. Such accidents, though often fatal, will not discourage the "pilots of the

WALTER BROOKINS

(The daring young Indianapolis fiver who made the world's height record of 6,175 feet at Atlantic City)

have been more or less injured, be corrected in the future by careful aviators, Among those most seriously hurt was the and avoidable accidents reduced to a minimum; Baroness de la Roche, who has the distinction although there will always, no doubt, be reckof being the only licensed woman pilot of an less flyers, inviting disaster and meeting it, like airship. The baroness was steering her aero- the "joy riders" of the motor car, or the

The brighter side of aerial activity Some during the past month were the Filghte notable feats accomplished at sevpurple twilight," nor need they serve as pegs on eral aviation meetings both here and abroad. which to hang pessimistic prophecies about At Atlantic City the principal performers were flying and those who brave the dangers of the Glenn Curtiss and Walter Brookins, who made

spectacular flights along the beach, and out over the sea, to the delight of an immense crowd of spectators. Curtiss flew 50 miles in 1 hour and 15 minutes, while Brookins rose to the record height of 6,175 feet. At Reims a continuous flight of 244 miles was achieved by J. Olieslagers in 5 hours, 3 minutes, and 5 seconds, and aviator Morane made a speed record with a monoplane of 65.93 miles per hour. Clifford B. Harmon, an amateur who has been doing wonderful things with his aeroplane at Garden City on Long Island, captured the American duration record by remaining up 2 hours and 3 minutes. Montreal held a successful meet last month, at which Brookins and Count de Lesseps did good work. The many meets scheduled for various cities both in this country and abroad, and the handsome prizes being offered for specific trips, will undoubtedly add more wonderful performances to the record. The big International Meet to be held at Garden City in October will bring together many notable foreigners as well as Americans, and the occasion promises to be the most interesting of its kind ever held on this side the Atlantic. For a flight between New York and St. Louis, the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch are jointly offering a prize of \$30,000, while the New York Times and the Chicago Evening Post will present \$25,000 to the first flyer to make the trip from Chicago to the metropolis.



THE FLYING AGE
Gathering laurels from the skies
Prom the American (Baltimore)

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
GLENN H. CURTISS

(Mr. Curtiss is holding an aeroplane blade. He made some thrilling flights last month)

Zeppelin's The accident to Zeppelin Deutschland was especially regret-Wellman table on account of its auspicious This luxurious monster, reprelaunching. senting the latest result of the veteran engineer's skill and experience, had just inaugurated the first regular aerial passenger service, and had in fact, completed two successful trips. It rose for the third time at Dusseldorf on June 28, for a brief jaunt with a party of journalists and others aboard. The balloon had been up scarcely more than half an hour, when it was caught in a severe storm. After making a brave struggle, during which one of its motors stopped and much gas was lost, the Deutschland began to sink rapidly until it landed in the tree tops of the Teutoburgian forest and was totally wrecked. It will be some months before the Zeppelin passenger service can be resumed. A highly interesting announcement was made last month by Walter Wellman, who has achieved much fame through his attempts to reach the North Pole by the balloon route. Mr. Wellman proposes to make the transatlantic trip in the rebuilt America, his polar balloon. Meanwhile Mr. Wellman is making careful and claborate preparations, and we wish him all success in his tremendous undertaking.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

(Porfirio Diag, who begins his eighth Presidential term)

(Ramon Corral, the new Vice President)

properly characterize a body of such dignity. lation of railroad rates across the boundary. Meanwhile the United States and Canada are making excellent progress in the direction of States and Great Britain. the Honorable Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the representative of the United States, to confer with the Honorable J. P. Mabee, Chief of the Railway Commission of Canada, to confer lutionists like the most barbarous of Oriental

The arbitral tribunal at The rates between the two countries. The State Settling All Hague has been discussing, for Department looks upon this movement as pre-With Canada several weeks, the question of the liminary to the creation of an International Newfoundland fisheries. It has been proceed- Railway Commission composed of Americans ing with the deliberation and thoroughness that and Canadians who will cooperate in the regu-

General Porfirio Diaz and Señor a complete settlement of all their other differences. As pointed out in this magazine for

Mexico
Proparing for Ramon Corral were unanimously
Her Centenary elected President and Vice Presi-June, the International Waterways Treaty was dent of Mexico for a term of six years, by the ratified in the latter part of May by the United electoral colleges of the states of the Mexican This agreement union assembled together on July 10. This confers wide powers upon the International will be General Diaz' eighth term as chief Joint Commission, "to investigate and report, executive of the republic. If the old statesman at the request of either country, on any of the completes the term upon which he is now questions arising between the United States entering, he will then have been at the head of and Canada on their common frontier." On the Mexican people for thirty-five years. Next June 28 the International Waterways Commis- month his countrymen will celebrate his eightsion met in Toronto and at once took up the ieth birthday. They will at the same time entire question of the water boundary. Several commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of weeks later the State Department appointed their establishment as an independent nation.

The Nicaraguan autocrat-presi-Unhappy dent Madriz has been conducting his warfare against the revoon the subject of the joint control of traffic despots. He has hombarded fortified towns,

made false statements to the representa- reciprocity in patents and copyrights will be tives of foreign nations, levied forced loans on discussed. Arbitration does not figure in the the Nicaraguan people until they are almost in program of the conference chiefly because all a condition of famine, filled the jails full of po- the Latin-American nations participated in litical prisoners, including several Europeans The Hague convention, and have already conand one American, and threatened foreign citi- cluded mutual general arbitration treaties. It zens and merchants with loss of life and prop- is expected that the conference will remain in erty. In one of his messages to Congress (in session for five or six weeks.

> said: "Chronic which results in e intervention by sperate and raped the point vigpreceding words. contemplated by ld seem that bewould be forced ament in the case

To the great disappointment of the ties of civilized No Compromise moderate element of both political camps in England, the conference in the Western arranged between the government and the the United States opposition on the question of the veto power of force the United the House of Lords has proved a failure. While flagrant cases of some sort of a compromise seemed inevitable, e, to the exercise from the turn affairs were taking as we went to 'er." The situa- press with the last issue of this magazine, and

of Nicaragua.

Amid impressive ceremonies, on The Fourth merican July 12, the fourth Pan-American Conference was organized for business in Buenos Aires. Señor Antonio Bermejo of Argentina was elected President. conference has so far been remarkable for its harmonious atmosphere and for the general disposition to be friendly to the American Government and people. There was a movement in the first sessions to assign to the American delegation a generous number of chairmanships of committees. Secretary Knox's instructions, however, were to the effect that the American representatives should not take many prominent official positions in the organization of the conference. Ex-Ambassador White, who leads the American delegation, therethe two continents. It is expected also that reform of the House of Lords on a non-hered-

CUTTING A SWITCH FOR A BAD BOY From the Sun (Baltimore)

fore, decided to decline all bonors except the from the eminence of the personalities who chairmanship of the committee on steamship participated, it is probable that the conference service between the American republics. To was foredoomed to failure from the beginning. this position Mr. Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder Its end was hastened, moreover, by the attitude of New York, was chosen. One of the first of the public toward the party leaders during its official acts of the conference was the adop- two or three brief sessions. As a matter of fact, tion of a resolution introduced by a Mexican the Liberals had, long ago, committed themdelegate, to invite all the American nations to selves to securing from the Peers as fair treatunite in aiding the sufferers from the earth- ment for their bills as is always accorded to quake in Costa Rica a few months ago. Among Unionist measures. The main points of the the important subjects to be considered are the Liberal program are: Definite abandonment by report upon the progress of the Pan-American the Peers of their claim to control finance; limi-Railway since the last conference, and the distation of the powers of veto and delay by the cussion of a better steamship service between Upper House to the life of one Parliament; and

that time the Premier hopes to have secured Parliamentary consent to a change in the accession oath. On June 28, he himself introduced a bill altering the form of the King's declaration so as to make it less offensive to Englishmen of the Roman Catholic faith. During the early days of July a Labor member from Lancashire brought in the so called conciliation bill for universal suffrage. This measure attempted to conciliate the diverse schools of suffragist opinion, pacifying the militant as well as encouraging the mild advocates. If enacted into law, it would grant Parliamentary franchise to all English women who have property qualifications and who already vote in municipal elections. It would add the names of a million women to the roll of the Parliamentary registers. After an acrimonious debate, the bill was referred by a large majority to the committee of the whole. This means the shelving of the measure, at least for the present session. On June 23, a simple ceremony occurred in London that interested all England. It was the sixteenth birthday of Prince Edward Albert, King George's eldest son. On that day he was formally created Prince of Wales.

FDWARD ALBERT, THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES

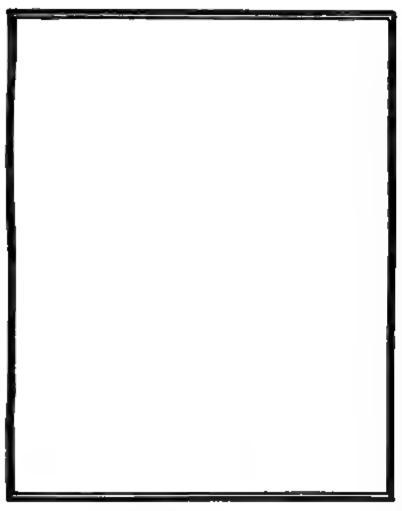
itary basis. It is not possible to compromise demands of this sort.

On June 29, Mr. Asquith stated, The Work **Parilament** the present month to reassemble in November. in German politics. He was acting foreign

At that time the relations between the two houses would receive final treatment. He expected also that there would soon afterward be another appeal to the country, probably in January. Early in the present session, Chancellor Lloyd-George introduced in the Commons the budget of 1910-1911. It contained no unusual features. In his speech, however, the Chancellor took an optimistic view of the future, predicting a small surplus this year. It is expected that the formal coronation of King George will take place some time in the middle of June next. By

A number of ministerial changes in Germany during recent weeks may have a far-reaching influence upon the foreign policy of the Empire. mild-mannered Baron von Schön, who has acted as Foreign Secretary for the past four in the House of Commons, that years, has retired from the cabinet, to represent since the conference was unable to his country at Paris. He has been succeeded by agree, the government had determined that Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter. The new Min-Parliament would adjourn before the first day of ister is one of the most shrewd and forceful men

THE TILT OF SUPPRAGETTE AND ANTI-SUPPRAGETTE
Premier Asquith, fleeing. "This is no place for me."
From Punck (London)



HERR VON KIDERLEN-WACHTER, THE NEW GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER

secretary during the Balkan crisis a year or so ago, and is understood to have been personally responsible for the coercive policy on the part until the negotiations between Madrid and the of Germany, which resulted in Russia's recog- Vatican are concluded. Commercial bodies nizing Austria's right to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter is one of the best informed diplomats in Europe on affairs of the Near East. Recent weeks also saw the resignations of Herr von Rheinbaben, Prussian Minister of Finance, and Herr von Arnim-Kriewen and Dr. Frederick von Moltke, Imperial Ministers of Agriculture and the Interior, and Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, President of the Reichstag. All of these changes are believed to be due directly to the imperial and popular dissatisfaction with the policy of the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. The German press insists that the Emperor is intending to rebuke the Chancellor, while that statesman's personal organs claim that he himself is trying to get energetic colleagues to strengthen his administration.

The relations between the Church of Rome and the political and economic forces dominant in more than one European country have been changing and shifting for many months. Though there have been no direct negotiations with the Pope, reports from Paris indicate that Premier Briand and a large and influential section of the French episcopate are making earnest efforts

to bring about a better understanding between the Church and the Republic. In Belgium the recent elections show a majority for the clerical party in the Chamber of Deputies. The Clericals have been in control of the Belgian Government for the past twenty-six years, and at this election a concerted but unsuccessful movement was made by the Liberals and the Socialists to crush them. The situation is set forth more in detail on another page. Italian Catholics have publicly appealed to Premier Luzzatti for "protection against the anti-clerical propaganda," referring to the work of the Baptists and Methodists in the Eternal City. In Spain the Government has been discussing with the Vatican the question of a renewal of the Concordat for a year or more. In the beginning of last month the Premier, Senor Canalejas, announced an impending decree abolishing that article of the constitution which forbids non-Catholics frem worshipping publicly in Spain. This decided step in the direction of religious toleration has caused a sensation and has brought forth a protest from Rome. The Vatican maintains that the decree would anticipate something to which Rome has not yet agreed, and to which it may never agree. The Cortes has already passed the bill forbidding any new religious orders to enter Spain,

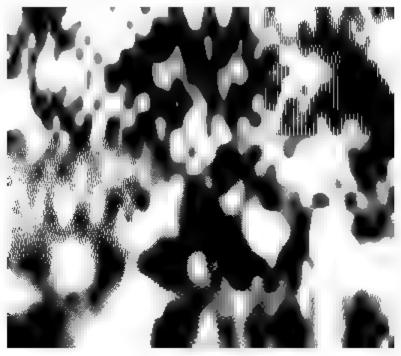
KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN AND HIS PREMIER

Briand and a large and influential section of the French episcopate are making earnest efforts (Señor Canalejas is urging the young monarch to stand firm in Spain's progressive attitude on the Clerical question. From a photograph taken for Ilustración Española y Americana, of Madrid)

have joined in a petition to the Government in favor of limiting the growth of all monastic orders. They assert that the orders are monopolizing many branches of industry and commerce, and are not bearing their share of the public burdens.

Great Britain's relations to her Britain In Mohammedan subjects in Africa Egypt and and Asia are certain to be vitally affected by the recent return to England of Sir Eldon Gorst, the British agent in Egypt; the execution of Wardani, the fanatic who last winter assassinated Boutros Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister; and the appointment last month of Sir Charles Hardinge, permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Viceroy to India to succeed the Earl of Minto. It is not certain that Sir Eldon has been recalled. If so, his successor at Cairo has not yet been announced. The execution of Wardani, however, and the dispatch of additional troops to Egypt indicates that a firmer policy will hereafter be adopted by Great Britain in her dealings with Egypt. Sir Charles Hardinge is a diplomat of wide experience and tried ability. His grandfather was a distinguished soldier who nearly two centuries ago, two nations in the Far East. understood that he is in complete accord with Lord Morley's progressive and broad-minded administration of Indian affairs.

Russia and Japan ve. China convention signed, on July 4, by



THE CAME OF PATIENCE

(Venerable China learning how to meet the rest of the world on its own ground) Prom the National Review (Shanghai)

SIR CHARLES HARDINGE, NEW VICEROY OF INDIA

The convention helped win India for the British crown. It is itself is a brief one, and on its face no more than a mutual promise to maintain the existing state of affairs in Manchuria. Officially the foreign offices of Europe and our own State Department have accepted the text of the treaty as little China is vitally concerned in the more than a perfunctory addendum to the agreement of 1907-between Russia and Japan. the Russian Minister of Foreign This former agreement was an express recogni-Affairs and the Japanese Ambassador at St. tion of the open door in the Far East and a Petersburg, to cover all the interests of the promise not to interfere therewith. Many of the newspapers and some of the commercial organizations of the Far East and Europe, as well as some in this country, apparently do not share the official view. They have read into this agreement a good deal of dire meaning for China and the United States. Since this "bargain" of Japan and Russia seems likely to determine the lines of development of the Far East for many years to come, we give the wording here. After the usual formalities of introduction, in which occurs the statement that the two governments are "sincerely attached to the principles established by the convention concluded between them on the thirtieth of July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the extreme East," the document goes on to state:

> Article I. With the object of facilitating communication and developing the commerce of na-

tions the two high contracting parties mutually engage to lend each other their friendly co-operation with a view to the amelioration of their respective railway lines in Manchuria, and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

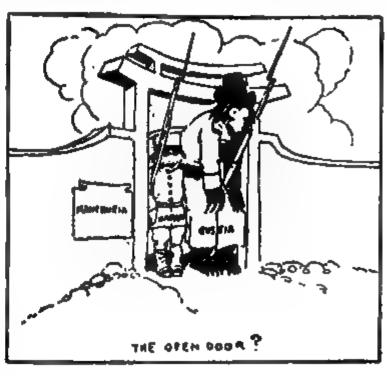
Article II. Each of the high contracting parties

ct the status quo in reaties, conventions uded up to this day r between either of Copies of the aforeexchanged between

ty event arises of a uo above mentioned es shall in each case each other, in order as to the measures take for the mainte-

So far as the rest of the world is concerned, this present agreement between Russia and Japan is, in substance, a traffic agreement between the Chinese Eastern Railway, a Russian company, and the South Manchuria Railroad, a Japanese enterprise, designed to regulate the direction HOW THE WESTERN WORLD SEES THE OPPORTUNITY and division of traffic between Vladivostok and Dalny. It will be remembered that Dalny was the Russian seaport near Port Arthur. Knox's intervention in Manchuria, it may be a plished in the very near future. fact that the proposals made by our Secretary of State hastened the conclusion of the agreement. The effect will undoubtedly be to bring Japan and Russia into closer accord on all comister its own affairs. future Chinese-American alliance.

Despite the war of five years ago. Japan in the political status of Manchuria Manokuria has not been changed. While it nominally belongs to China, Japan dominates it, and expects to reap the fruits of her victory over Russia, by developing the mines, forests,



IN THE MANCHURIAN MARKETS

From the Herald (Boston)

latter city, which was closed to international plains and waters of the Manchu's ancestral trade when the Japanese took it at the beginning home. At the same time the Mikado's Empire of the war, was opened to the world as a port proceeds quietly with the absorption of Korea. of free entry on June 30. Negotiations for the Late in May, the Viscount Sone, Residentnew treaty have been in progress at St. Peters- General at Seoul, who was virtually Japanese burg for many months, and exchanges had been dictator in Korea, resigned, and was succeeded made even before Secretary Knox submitted to by General Viscount Terauchi, the latter rethe powers his scheme for the neutralization of taining his portfolio as imperial Minister of Manchurian railways. The negotiations were War. Within another few weeks the Korean suddenly interrupted by the assassination, in Emperor has issued an edict "delegating to the October last, of Prince Ito, the Japanese Elder Japanese government the police administration Statesman. Mr. Knox's proposals were re- of the country." These changes are regarded jected by both Japan and Russia. While it is by well informed students of Far Eastern polinot true, as suggested in some quarters, that the tics as unmistakable indications that the formal treaty has resulted directly from Secretary annexation of Korea to Japan will be accom-

The labor ministry in Australia, Affaire in Australia and under the leadership of Premier New Zealand Fisher, began to unfold its program mercial and political questions arising in Man- as soon as the Parliament of the Commonwealth churia. The press of these countries comment began its sessions early in July. Finance mat-with satisfaction on the conclusion of the treaty, ters engaged its first attention. The budget for while the journals of China regard it as a further 1910-11 was considered and a small deficit prointerference with that empire's right to admin- vided for by the ready response of the states The German press affects with their contribution towards the cost of the to look upon the agreement as operating against old age pension scheme. The program of the the United States in a commercial way, while Fisher ministry includes legislation for encoursome English journals see in it a possible aging suitable emigrants and for the development of defense. It also will ask constitutional

ment into law by Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Premier.

Preparations for the first general Affairs election are engaging the attention South Africa of the statesmen of South Africa. The balloting will be held some time, as yet undecided, in the early fall. The principal point of difference between the parties, the language question, has been practically settled. The special commission appointed to institute schools and formulate a curriculum made a report to the ministry early last month. The statement of educational policy issued by the Government declares that English and Dutch are to be taught on equal terms. In the lower classes the children will be instructed through the medium of their mother tongue; in the higher subjects the parents will decide. General Louis Botha, the Premier, expresses himself as more than gratified by the harmonious relations between the Dutch and British elements throughout the Commonwealth. It is interesting to note, in passing, that General Botha will soon occupy, as his official residence, "Groote Schuur," the mansion which was the well-known home of the late Mr. Cecil amendments, if approved by the present tice of the South African Supreme Court.

GEN, LOUIS BOTHA, FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF UNITED SOUTH AFRICA

amendments enlarging the Federal powers Rhodes at Cape Town. A statue to Rhodes, in regard to navigation, corporations, trusts erected by public subscription, was unveiled and other industrial combinations. These on June 28 by Lord de Villiers, Chief Jus-

Parliamentary session, will be submitted to popular referendum early next year. Premier Fisher has announced that he will, at the earliest possible date, introduce a bill providing for the construction of the Western Australian Transcontinental Railway; for the correction of tariff inequalities between the states; for a subsidy for the press cable service and for control of wireless telegraphy. Parliament has also been sitting in Australia's sister colony, the Dominion of New Zealand. A number of industrial and economic reforms of a similar character to those enumerated in the Fisher program will be pushed seward for early enact-

HOW LONDON "PUNCH" REGARDS PREMIER BOTHA AND THE TASK HE IS ACCOMPLISHING (Prom Punch, London)

In the full ripeness of age and Foor Rips scholarship two eminent Shakespeare authorities passed away last month. Frederick James Furnivall, the Englishman, was in his eighty-sixth year. William James Rolfe, the American, had passed his eighty-third birthday. Dr. Furnivall was a typical Englishman, clean-cut, straightforward, and sincere. He had the red-blooded temperament in physical, intellectual, and moral life. A barrister by profession, he early left the law for literature. His vigorous, patient scholarship was the inspiration that resulted in the foundation of the Early English Text Society, the Chaucer Society, the Ballad

THE LATE DR. FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL

forty years ago, has been reprinted many times. He wrote and compiled a dozen volumes on Shakespeare, as man and dramatist. Then he turned his attention to a later period of literature and brought out fine scholarly editions of Milton, Goldsmith, Scott, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Tennyson and the Brownings. Dr. Rolfe was a notable linguist being the master of six or seven languages. Within a week of the death of Furnivall and Rolfe, scientific scholarship was made poorer by the deaths of two aged astronomers. Johann Gottfried Galle, the German, was in his ninety-eighth year. It was he who, basing his conclusions on the mathematical calculations Association, and the new Shakespeare and of the Englishman Adams and the Frenchman widely as a popularizer of Shakespeare and the however, tended to enhance his fame, since English classics in general. A son of Massa- they have demonstrated that life on Mars is chusetts, and an alumnus of Amherst, he was not impossible. He was seventy-five years old. for years one of the intellectual lights of Cam- The progress in astronomical knowledge of the bridge. His edition of Craik's "The English of past decade is comprehensively shown in two

THE LATE DR. WILLIAM J. ROLFE

Wyclif societies. As an editor of Shakespeare Leverrier, was the first to actually observe the texts Dr. Furnivall probably had no peer. He planet Neptune in 1846. Giovanni Virginio wrote introductions to almost all the editions Schiaparelli, the Italian, formerly director of now ranked the highest by scholars. But he the observatory at Milan, won world wide fame was also a famous athlete. An enthusiastic by his discovery of the canal-like markings on oursman, he built the first narrow sculling the planet Mars in 1877. Prof. Schiaparelli boats in England. He celebrated his eighty- made other important contributions to our fourth birthday by rowing over the course at knowledge of astronomy. He studied Mer-Henley. He found time, in addition to all this, cury, the asteroids and several of the greater to be a prominent worker in the Christian comets. But his fame rests chiefly on his spec-Socialist and Cooperative Movement, being ulations as to the possibility of life on Mars. a co-worker with Frederick Maurice and The more recent observations of the red planet Thomas Hughes. Dr. Rolfe was known have not confirmed all his views. They have, Shakespeare," first brought out more than of our articles this month.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From June 21 to July 20, 1910)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Juhe 21.—The House passes the Administration's land-withdrawal bill.

June 22.—The Senate passes the postal savingsbank measure and the bill requiring publicity of campaign contributions.

June 23.—The House, under pressure from President Taft, drops from the sundry civil bill (in conference) the amendment providing that no part of the appropriation for the enforcement of the Interstate Commerce and Sherman Anti-Trust laws should be used in the prosecution of labor organizations violating that law.

June 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Gore (Dem., Okla.) approunces that an attempt was made to bribe him not to oppose Indian land contracts in Oklahoma.

June 25.—Both branches approve the conference reports on the pension, sundry civil, and general deficiency appropriation bills and order an investigation of Senator Gore's charges of attempted bribery... The first regular session of the Sixty-first Congress comes to an end.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

June 21.—Acting Governor A. O. Eberhart is nominated for Governor of Minnesota by the Republican State convention.

June 22.—Governor Harmon of Ohio is renominated by acclamation in the Democratic State convention....John K. Tener is nominated for Governor by the Pennsylvania Republicans.... The new Court of Customs Appeals hands down its first decision at Washington.

June 23.—The Senate committee investigating the cost of living submits its report....The Interstate Commerce Commission requests the New Jersey railroads to postpone the proposed advances in commutation rates.

June 26.—The Socialist party in New York State nominates Charles Edward Russell for Governor.

June 28.—President Taft leaves Washington for his summer home at Beverly, Mass.

June 29.—Gov. Bert M. Fernald, of Maine, is renominated at the State Republican convention. . . The Interstate Commerce Commission, in six decisions, orders sweeping reductions in freight rates on Western railroads.

June 30.—The lower house of the New York Legislature, in special session, votes against Governor Hughes' direct-primary measure.

July 1.—The New York State Senate rejects the direct-primary bill and the special session of the legislature comes to an end; the membership of the committee which is to investigate legislative corruption is made public.

July 3.—President Taft orders the withdrawal of 8,495,731 acres of water-power sites and phosphate and petroleum lands in Alaska.

July 5.—The Louisiana Legislature elects Gov. Jared Y. Sanders to succeed the late Samuel D. McEnery as United States Senator.

July 7.—The President withdraws 35,073,164 acres of coal lands in the West, under the new conservation law.

July 12.—The proposed income-tax amendment to the federal Constitution is ratified by the Georgia Assembly, following favorable action by the Senate on the previous day.

July 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the new law, temporarily suspends the proposed increases in freight rates on Eastern and Western railroads, but refuses to suspend advances in commutation rates on New Jersey railroads.

July 14.—Vermont Democrats nominate Charles D. Watson for Governor. . . . Lawrence Gresser, President of the Borough of Queens, New York City, is indicted by a grand jury for an alleged auditing of a fraudulent claim against the city.

July 18.—President Taft appoints Henderson W. Somerville, of New York, to be president of the Board of United States General Appraisers.

July 20.—Governor Carroll of Iowa is indicted for criminal libel as an outgrowth of a grand-jury investigation of the affairs of the State Industrial School for Girls.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

June 23.—Col. José R. Pizarro is appointed Minister of War in Peru.

June 25.—The address of Emperor Francis Joseph before the newly elected parliament in Austria-Hungary foreshadows electoral reform and increased military expenditures.

June 26.—Antonio Teixeira de Sousa forms a new ministry in Portugal....Porfirio Diaz is reëlected for his eighth term as President of Mexico, Ramon Corral being again chosen Vice-President.

June 28.—The British Parliament passes the first reading of the bill altering the sovereign's oath of succession so that affirmation of Protestantism can be made without affront to Catholic subjects.... Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter is appointed Foreign Secretary in Germany.

July 3.—Government candidates in the Panama elections to the National Assembly win without opposition.

July 4.—A new ministry is formed in Denmark, with Klaus Bernstein as Premier.

July 7.—King Alfonso approves the bill introduced in the Cortes prohibiting further religious orders to enter Spain until negotiations with the Vatican are concluded.

July 11.—The Vatican strongly protests against the Spanish Government's action in the matter of religious orders in Spain....The French Chamber of Deputies votes to inquire into ex-Premier Clemenceau's connection with the arrest of the banker Henri Rochette, two years ago, and the consequent stock-juggling.

July 12.—The House of Commons, by vote of 299 to 190, passes the second reading of the bill granting parliamentary franchise to women pos-

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BON. JARED Y. SANDERS, OF LOUISIANA

HON. N. B. BROWARD, OF PLORIDA

TWO NEW SOUTHERN SENATORS

July 16.—Carlos E. Restrepo is elected President of Colombia.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

June 22.-Rumania demands apologies and compensation from Greece for an attack on a mail steamer at Piræus.

July 1.—Foreign Minister Matos, of Venezuela, rebukes the delegates from his country to the Pan-American Conference for advocating a Latin-American alliance against the United States.

July 4 -An agreement is signed at St. Petersburg, between Russia and Japan, relating to railway matters in the Far East.... The eighth International Railway Congress opens at Berne, Switzerland, 1500 delegates being present.

July 10.—It is made known at Washington that President Diaz had offered to assist in settling our difficulties with Nicaragua and that his offer had not been accepted.

July 12.—The German Foreign Office strongly denies any interference with the policy of the United States in Nicaragua... The text of the new Russo-Japanese treaty is made public at Washington; the State Department regards it as a further pledge of peace and stability in the Far East ... The fourth Pan-American Conference begins its sessions at Buenos Aiges.

July 14.—Portuguese troops and a gunboat, after two days' fighting, defeat a large band of pirates and Chinese sympathizers on the island of Colowan, near the Portuguese settlement at

search of property and already voting in municipal that plans are under way to create an international elections, but postpones final consideration until railway commission with authority over the rail-next year. roads of the United States and Canada....The Pan-American Congress, at Buenos Aires, votes sympathy with Costa Rica on account of recent earthquake disasters.

July 17.—Japan notifies the European powers that commercial treaties will terminate at the end of a year.

AERONAUTICS

June 22.—The first regular aerial passenger service is inaugurated by Count Zeppelin with his dirigible balloon Deutschland; thirteen passengers and crew make the trip from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf, Germany.

June 28.—Count Zeppelin's dirigible, the *Deutschland*, with thirty-two persons on board, is wrecked by a gale near Osnabruck, Germany.

June 30.—Glenn H. Curtiss demonstrates at Lake Keuka (New York) the possibility of dropping explosives from airships.

July 2.—Clifford B. Harmon, at Garden City, Long Island, breaks the American duration record by a flight of 2 hours, 3 minutes, and 30 seconds.

July 3.—The aeronaut Wachter is killed by the collapse of his monoplane at Reims.

July 4.—The Atlantic City aviation meet is opened with a spectacular flight by Glenn H. Curtiss against a heavy wind.

July 8.—The Baroness de la Roche loses control of her machine during a flight at Reims and is seriously injured.

July 9.—Walter Brookins, driving a Wright biplane, reaches an altitude estimated at 6175 feet Macao, China....It is announced at Washington (a new world's record) at Atlantic City.

July 10.—Daniel Kinet, the Belgian aeronaut, is fatally injured at Ghent following an accident to the rudder of his machine....Leon Morane, at Reims, develops a speed of more than sixty-eight miles an hour; M. Olieslagers remains in the air for more than five hours, covering nearly 250 miles.

July 12.—Charles Stewart Rolls, the English aviator and motorist, is killed at Bournemouth by falling with his machine from a height of 40 feet.

July 13.—The dirigible balloon Erbslöh explodes while 500 feet above the earth near Cologne, Germany; Oscar Erbsloh, the inventor, and his four companions are instantly killed.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

June 22.—It is announced that the greater portion of Goldwin Smith's estate (estimated at \$1,000,000) has been left to Cornell University.... More than sixty persons are killed in an accident on the Manzanillo line of the Mexican National Railways....The capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is doubled, half of the increase, or \$20,000,000, going to the stockholders at par.

June 25.—Increases in freight rates on Eastern railroads are announced, to take effect August 1.

June 27.—The wages of clerks in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad are increased from 8 to 15 per cent....Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke resigns as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York City.

June 28.—Prof. Harry Burns Hutchins is chosen president of the University of Michigan, succeeding Dr. James B. Angell.... After six months of investigation, the grand jury headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., reports that no organized "white slave" traffic exists in New York City.... The Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster is consecrated with imposing ceremonies.

July 2.—The threatened strike of conductors and trainmen on the southeastern railroads is averted by the mediation of Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Commissioner of Labor Neill... The forty-eighth annual convention of the National Education Association opens at Boston... Brig -Gen William L.

Marshall is appointed consulting engineer in the Reclamation Service.

July 4.—The "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth of July in New York City and elsewhere results in a greatly diminished number of deaths and serious accidents....The negro pugilist, John Arthur ("Jack") Johnson, defeats James J. Jeffries for the heavyweight championship of the world, at Reno, Nev., in the fifteenth round.

July 6.—The first gold-importing movement since the panic of 1907 starts in New York City with engagements amounting to more than \$1,000,000.

July 7.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools in Chicago, is elected president of the National Education Association.... Cloakmakers in New York City to the number of 50,000 go on strike for higher wages and shorter hours.

July 8.—The Government crop report forecasts a very low wheat harvest but a record corn crop.

July 9.—The Carnegie Hero Foundation at Paris awards pensions to families of policemen, firemen, and other persons who lost their lives in the recent floods.

July 12 — Fire destroys the towns of Campbellton and Richardsville, in New Brunswick, leaving 5000 homeless.

July 15.—The will of Henry Dexter distributes \$1,209,200 to religious and charitable institutions of New York.

July 16.—An accident on the mono-railroad in New York City, on its first public trip, results in the injury of a score of passengers... A \$500,000 fire on the waterfront in New York City destroys a pier, a freight steamer, and eight barges... 15,000 coal miners go on strike at Bilboa, Spain.

July 17.—Twenty-four Protestant-Episcopal clergymen and laymen incorporate in New York State the Christian Unity Foundation, for the purpose of uniting all Christian denominations into one religious body... Railway employees in France decide to go on strike. The three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Dieppe, France, is celebrated.

July 18.—Representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its trainmen and

conductors agree on a basis for the settlement of the wage controversy......Conductors and trainmen on the Grand Trunk Railway go on strike following the company's refusal to meet wage demands.

July 19.—About 10,000 employees of the Northeastern Railway, in England, strike in protest against tyrannical methods of officials.

OBITUARY

June 21.—Morris J. Cochran, a Federal jurist widely known in the mining regions of the West and Alaska, 56....Princess Feodora, youngest sister of the German Empress, 35.

June 22.—Charles Staninland Wake, an authority on anthro-

Court ght had The American bress Association (N.A.)

SHORE VIEW NEAR PRESIDENT TAFT'S SUMMER HOME AT BEVERLY, MASS. pology, 7*.

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THE LATE SENATOR S. D. M'ENERY, OF LOUISIANA

Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington

THE LATE SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL, OF VIRGINIA

June 23.—Ex-Governor John H. McGraw, of Washington, 60.

June 25.—William Henry Brown, formerly chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 74.... Rev Dr. Samuel P. Leeds, a prominent Congregational clergyman, 85....Vice-Adm. Juan Williams, known as "the father of the Chilean navy."

June 26.—Prof. Cyrus Thomas, an eminent authority on North American Indians, 85.

June 27.—Charles Mason Beach, a prominent Connecticut financier, 84.

June 28.—United States Senator Samuel Douglas McEnery, of Mississippi, 73....Dr. John Henry Haynes, a well-known archaeological explorer in Babylonia, 61. William Neilson McVickar, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, 67....Dr. Henry Harris Beach, a prominent Massachusetts surgeon, 66....Lucius W. Hoyt, dean of the law department of the University of Denver, 50....Samuel A. Crozer, of Pennsylvania, a millionaire manufacturer and land-owner, 85.

June 29.—United States Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, 67.... The Duke of Alencon, 2 grandson of King Louis Philippe, 66.

July 1.—Edward H. Terrell, formerly minister to Belgium, 62...Ex-United States Senator Thomas B. Turley, of Tennessee, 65...Ex-Congressman Frank C. Wachter, of Maryland, 49.... Ove Gude, Norwegian minister to the United States, 56...Capt. Robert Marshall, the English dramatist, 47...Joseph Thomas, the inventor of the hoop skirt, 83.

July 2.—Frederick James Furnivall, the English Shakespearean scholar, 85.... Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robe, U.S.A., retired, 69.

July 3.—George Pierce Garrison, professor of history at the University of Texas, 56....Commander Benjamin F. Wood, U.S.N., retired, formerly chief engineer of the navy, 79....Charles McArthur, Unionist member of Parliament from Liverpool, 66.

July 4.—Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 77.... Prof. Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli, discoverer of the canal-like markings on the planet Mars, 75.... Bourgault Ducoudray, the French composer and authority on musical history, 70.... Adolphe Defarge, a member of the French Senate and an advocate of free education, 74.

July 7.—William J. Rolfe, the noted Shakespearean scholar, author, and editor, of Massachusetts, 83....Mrs. Anna Josephine Savage, a wellknown writer and lecturer on woman's suffrage, 67.

July 10.—Johann Gottsried Galle, the German astronomer who first observed the planet Neptune, 98.... Major Richard M. Venable, a noted Consederate officer, lawyer, and public-spirited citizen of Maryland, 71.

July 11.—Henry Dexter, founder of the American News Company, 97.

July 13.—Leslie D. Ward, vice-president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, 65.

July 16.—Henry O'Reilly Tucker, publisher of the Troy Daily Press, 70.

July 18.—Congressman Samuel L. Gilmore, of Louisiana, 51.... Prof. Henning Matzen, of the University of Copenhagen, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

July 20.—Louis H. Bristol, attorney for Yale University, 79.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

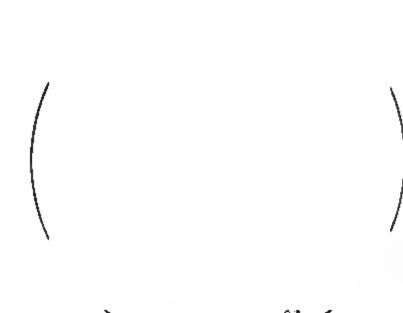
THE CENTLE SHEPHERD

From the Journal (Minneapolis)

The administration's measures have come safely into the fold of accomplishment. The President and the Republican party are to be congratulated on the enactment into law of so large a portion of the party program. This substantial record will stand the party in good stead in the approaching Congressional campaign. To what extent the new tariff law will

act as a "hobble skirt" (see cartoon on this page) and impede the party's progress toward

victory, remains to be seen.



THE POLITICAL HOBBLE SKIRT From the Evening Post (Chicago)



THE PRESIDENT (APROPOS OF THE TARIFF BILL):

"And, just to think, I might have had some say-so about that one, too, if I had thought of taking a positive stand sooner."

From the Sam (Baltimore)

A BACK BREAKER
(Referring to the large appropriations by the recent Congress)
From the Herald (New York)

MR. TAFT CAMPAIGNING ALONG THE MAINE COAST (Apropos of the President's trip on the Mayflower in July)

From the Daily Tribune (Chicago)

The cartoonists, in midsummer politics, have had their eyes on Beverly and Oyster Bay. They have also been summing up the work of the recent session of Congress. The varied topics on these pages are typical. Mr. Taft's vacation is depicted as a tariff crusade and a puzzling over appointments. Sagamore Hill is in active eruption, and the echoes of Congressional "insurgents" and "regulars" in recent combat are resounding everywhere.

A HARD PUZZLE
Filling the Supreme Court vacancies
From the Evening News (Newark)

"BETSY AND I KILLED THE B'AR!"

(The party measures in the recent Congress were successfully put through by the combined efforts of both "progressives" and "standpatters")

From the Journal (Minneapolis)



COVERNOR HARMON'S STEPPING STONE-A HOP, SKIP AND-A SPLASH! From the Leader (Cleveland)

STANDPAT CONGRESSMAN: "See what I did this session."

INSURGENT CONGRESSMAN. this session."

See What I MIAIRS him GO

PRESIDENT LAFT' "See what I made THEM do this From the Tribune (Chicago)

The cartoons on this page deal with a variety of topics, including Governor Harmon's political future, the factional differences in the two great parties, and the humorous Republican situation portrayed in Mr. McCutcheon's cartoon from the Chicago Tribune.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY (Both great parties seem to be having their factional . troubles) Prom the Inter-Ocean (Chicago)

BUT THERE'S NO AMBASSADORSHIP VENISON THE SOUTH (apropos of consular appointments):

"You won't have to holler but once, Ph'lan. We've been waitin' a long time for a little taste o' cold squirrel." From the Sun (Baltimore)

AT WORK

(The new tariff board has been prepared for business by a congressional appropriation)

From the Journal (Minneapolis)



KICKIN' AT THE VITTLES From the Sun (Baltimore)

PROTECTING THE FLOCK

(Referring to Speaker Cannon's speeches in the West last mooth defending the "stand patters" and attacking the "insurgents")

From the World (New York)



ANOTHER DARING AVIATOR

(Senator Lodge's campaign for re-election will turn largely on the Payne-Aldrich tariff issue)

From the Traveler (Boston)

county option" issue)
From the Journal (Minneapolis)

PAINTING THE LILY!

(Referring to Senator Lodge's speeches in defense of the Payne-Aldrich tanti)

From the World (New York)



(Ever since Colonel Roosevelt returned to his home at Oyster Bay, there has been a stream of callers. Many of the visitors have been political candidates, either of the "insurgent" or "regular stripe, and all would

"WELL, WHAT ARE YOU BOYS HANGING AROUND FOR?"

From the World (New York)

Colonel Roosevelt continues to remain the cartoonists' favorite subject. During the past month an immense number of cartoons on the Colonel's activities appeared in the newspapers and periodicals. The question whether or not he would endorse the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, the pilgrimages to Oyster Bay, his all factions of the Republican party) relations to the Republican party and-not the least in importance,-what Uncle Sam intends to do with his boy who has been graduated from the Presidency-are some of the topics on which the cartoonists love to dilate.

THE PEACEMAKER

"GITCHE MANITO, THE MIGHTY, CALLS THE TRIBES OF MEN TOGETHER, CALLS THE WARRIORS TO HIS COUNCIL BY THE SIGNAL OF THE PEACE-PIPE."

From the Eagle (Brooklyn)





WEAT TO DO WITH THE BOY From the Leader (Cleveland)

HURRY, DOCTOR! From the Eagle (Brooklyn)

COLONEL ROOSEVELT WITH HIS DOGS IN THE BARNYARD AT SACAMORE HILL

ROOSEVELT THE HUSBANDMAN

BY HENRY JAMES FORMAN

fun if they referred to Sagamore Hill as in any quillity. way a notable spot in the United States. Yet greatest figure of the present generation and personal friends who have visited us." perhaps one of the greatest in history. It is no And, truly, the life which Theodore Roosevelt Bay this summer and constantly demand news. leads upon his hill is in itself so absolutely But despite all this Mr. Roosevelt contrives wholesome and so typically American that we to have considerable peace and quietude upon

"IME was when the newspapers believed Roosevelt's, pursues him even here and now in they were indulging in good-humored his retirement, and breaks in upon his tran-

"Of all the public men who have come to there is no question but to-day it is at least see me since my return," Colonel Roosevelt as well known as Monticello, Hawarden, or said to the writer, "only Governor Hughes was Karlsruhe. Within the last nine years the especially invited. The others all asked to owner of Sagamore Hill has become the come here. This, of course, does not include

The Colonel, as people now love to call him, wonder, therefore, that the public manifests an also made mention of the colony of correspondinterest in the little estate at Oyster Bay, in its ents representing a dozen newspapers and owner, and in the daily life he leads there, press associations who have settled in Oyster

cannot but envy it. It is a sane and a healthy his hundred-acre estate at Sagamore Hill. outdoor life, the kind most of us who are city- Oyster Bay is, after all, not a noisy metropolis. pent constantly yearn for. Quiet that life It has always been a smallish, drowsy village could easily be upon the sun-drenched hill, near Long Island Sound, without either accombut politics, that exacting occupation of Mr. modation or invitation for the stranger. Lately

MOST OF THE FIREWOOD USED AT SAGAMORE HILL IS CHOPPED BY MR. ROOSEVELT HIMSELF

the town has acquired a new botel and an operaland.

birch, locust, and hickory. The massive foliage Cincinnatus," or "our own Cincinnatus," but a genuine piece of woodland that really reason that Mr. Roosevelt cared nothing for the

baps sixty yards before the house the road becomes an avenue of maples planted by Mr. Roosevelt himself twenty-five years ago. On the slopes about the house, where the trees are but few, there are merely green lawns and a tenniscourt without any attempts at elaborate exotic gardenmaking. Beyond the house on the right as you approach lie the vegetable gardens, the farmland, the stables, lofts and granary, and more woodland. The house itself, externally at least, is merely a pleasant looking, what Stevenson called, "flanging," wooden country house peculiarly American, with its long porches painted gray and with striped awn-The house stands ings. upon the highest point in Oyster Bay, yet so thick is the wood about it that no other houses can be seen from its porches and lawns. Altogether it is very simple and charming.

"My children are the fourth generation living here at Oyster Bay," says Mr. Roosevelt proudly," and the ninth in America. We are all devoted to this place."

And it is no wonder. For the place affords house, but even these adjuncts have altered it all the real pleasures, that is the simple ones, of but little, and to this day it lies grilling in the country life. All of us, no matter how many sun, very still and very silent. A number of generations of our forbears were city-dwellers, New York families have summer residences have something of the farmer in us, or as we here, but these are chiefly along the road that were won't to translate in our Latin primers, leads out from the village proper toward what of the husbandman. Now, Mr. Roosevelt has is called the Cove. And from this road at right undoubtedly a good deal of the husbandman in angles branches off a road that runs along the his make-up. A keen-minded acquaintance of bay and leads on to Sagamore Hill and to some the writer's declares that fifty years hence, of its neighbors. To the house Mr. Roosevelt when Sagamore Hill will be a national prehas had hewn a road of his own, steep and serve, the curator will point out the carefullywinding through a really noble bit of forest guarded "last hayrick that Theodore Roosevelt helped to make." The man was in earnest. Seventy of those one hundred acres are cov- For the time when men, and especially newsered with splendid old oak and chestnut trees, paper men, spoke ironically of "the modern and the abundance of underbrush make of this when they heard of Mr. Roosevelt's pitching no mere tended grove with gravel footpaths, hay, is gone by. It is gone by for the simple brings nature to the owner's very door. Per- irony. He enjoyed pitching hay and he has gone

MR. ROOSEVELT IS VERY FOND OF BOATING

anybody saw him and smiled or not.

'We were unable to get an extra hired man this year," Mr. Roosevelt said the other day,

just brought in the last load."

we reflect how a European potentate or great are celebrations in which both the children and

man, as the phrase goes, would return to his estate after such a triumphal tour through Europe, after such a reception in his own country as Mr. Roosevelt had, we inevitably picture all manner of luxury, a train of flunkies, and the like. The picture of Mr. Roosevelt's working side by side with his farm hands is surely a more bracing one and a far more admirable. At least it is so in America, where the majority happily still believes in that type of summer holiday, rather more than in that spent about the Newport Casino.

But it is rather the daily life in the country home of our only living ex-President that we wish here to sketch. For even he cannot make hay every day. Mr. Roosevelt is not an early riser in the sense of rising at five o'clock. The family breakfasts between seven and eight, after which he takes up his correspondence or some article upon which he is writing. Twice a week a stenographer comes from the city and takes dictation. Twice a week Mr. Roosevelt motors into the city and keeps office hours and transacts a mass of business, journalistic, political, personal. It has already been said that callers do penetrate to Oyster Bay and that they occupy there some of Mr. Roosevelt's time.

Still, there are mornings when he feels he can make holiday, and on such days his chief delight is to take Mrs. Roosevelt out in a rowboat on the Sound, paddle in a leisurely way round Lloyd's Neck, toward Huntington Harbor, and have the luncheon they brought with them in some quiet sylvan spot by the placid waters. At times they portage the boat over Lloyd's Neck, which takes off a considerable part of the distance. Some days they take a long ride together upon the quiet roads of this region, right on pitching hay, regardless of whether though automobiles are making these roads less and less quiet. Upon days like those both look as among the happiest of their life. Mr. Roosevelt does not like his family to figure in "so I had to help bring in the hay. We have the public prints, but it surely can do no harm to say that the first thing that strikes you about To work two afternoons in the hayfield under this family is its constant and sustained cheera baking sun, side by side with his own farm fulness, and the ex-President has more than once laborers, scarcely sounds like an attempt at a said to friends that "Mrs. Roosevelt is the Cincinnatus pose. Facts like this have had sanest woman he has ever known." The occamuch to do in endearing Mr. Roosevelt to the sional little junkets or picnics the Roosevelt great masses of the American people. When family has during the summer at Lloyd's Neck ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಎಂದು ಎಂದು PARTIES DE SE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DEL COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA COMPANIA DE LA C र १६ केश्वय देश है. स्टब्स् Latinate transfer of HAMMAN KERREL ties, the Romero tatter of the - VIII BUT OF COMPACT SPECIAL material pictics, or all, THE TO 1997 LADREDUL GRANTS SAFEL S ್ವಿಮುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕ್ರಾಪ್ಟ್ ಕ 1550 000 Villa 17 and the program THE STATE OF Talking ---PERMITTED AND AND A

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WN TOWARD THE ROAD

he is at work on one of the at are constantly demanded then he takes a turn on the house which is so closely tick, silent wood. To the still waters of the Sound of night showing in the

Times the second of the Killian of the Killian of the Killian of the Killian of the Market of the Ma

Copyright by the American Press Association, N. A. SAGAMORE HILL, THE RESIDENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

and this gives Mr. Roosevelt work for many School. an afternoon throughout the year. Whenever dant energy and vitality require some severe a round of evening parties, and then to bed. form of exercise, and wood-chopping seems to answer the purpose exactly. Many a tree has he was asked. fallen under his axe and many another is awaiting the same fate. Most of the firewood er's hands.

Besides the farm work, the piece of wood- for that. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were land also affords Mr. Roosevelt opportunity wont to attend the exercises and prize-distribufor exercise. He is a famous axe-man. Trees tions, and to this day Mrs. Roosevelt annually keep dying and firewood is constantly necessary, contributes the Christmas tree to the Cove

All this calls to mind an English humorous people in the road below hear the sound of an writer who sketched out his daily program axe from Sagamore Hill, they know that it is as follows: rise at noon; breakfast at one; far more likely to be produced by the ex-Presi- a stroll to the club; attention to mail; some dent than by his hired man. His superabun- afternoon calls; a ride in the park; dinner;

"But when do you do your literary work?"

"Why, the next day, of course," was the reply. Mr. Roosevelt is an eminently domestic man used at Sagamore Hill is chopped by the own- and very fond of his children. His daily life as we have sketched it thus far leaves but little "The same qualities," Mr. Roosevelt has room for the children. But Mr. Roosevelt often said in speeches during his administra- does not leave them until the next day. The tion, "are required to make a good president dinner hour and the evening Mr. Roosevelt as those required to make a good neighbor." always endeavors to devote to his family. All And no one at Oyster Bay can say that Mr. dress for dinner, even the small boys. Since it Roosevelt is not a good neighbor. It was his is the aim of this article to give a picture of the custom when his children were younger to send daily life at Sagamore Hill, these details are them each to the little rural schoolhouse known mentioned. But of course the evenings in Mr. as the Cove School. It is such a village school Roosevelt's household differ but little from the as many of us remember—a small frame build- evenings of any other cultivated American ing on a brick foundation, a few wooden steps, family. The large north room, built on when a creeper or two growing about the windows, Mr. Roosevelt was President, is the favorite and low-ceiled rooms within, painted white, living room of the family during the evenings. No one can help feeling pleased that the It is hung with many trophies of the chase, President of the nation (for he was President heads of deer, elk, antelope and bear, and the then) should be democratic enough to send his floor is covered with skins. Under the ceiling children to the village school. It would be on the walls is a frieze of eagles carved in wood. easy for a campaign orator to grow maudlin. The room is brilliantly lighted and there the over such a fact, but it is none the less pleasant children chat and read, for books are abundant

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A VIEW OF SAGAMORE HILL FROM THE SLOPE OF THE LAWN TOWARD THE ROAD

he sits poring over Maspero, or some other moonlight.

in this household. The north room contains historian, or else he is at work on one of the many shelves full of them, and so of course many speeches that are constantly demanded does Mr. Roosevelt's study in the right, as you of him. Now and then he takes a turn on the enter. All the family is much given to reading. long porches of his house which is so closely Mr. Roosevelt himself is a voracious reader in curtained by the thick, silent wood. To the three languages, and long after the family has north he can see the still waters of the Sound gone to bed, his study light is still burning and with the faint haze of night showing in the

OBERAMMERGAU: A THIRD

BY W. T. STEAD

IN 1890, in 1900, and in 1910 I made the You are in the faerie land of old romance, a presentation of the Passion Play by the peasants which the knights of King Arthur rode on of the Bavarian Alps.

my health does not fail me, I shall see the play his mountains with palaces, and then sought

once again. But whether that good fortune is in store for me or not, I do not suppose that my verdict in 1920 would differ from my verdict to-day. For my verdict to-day is the same as was that which I pronounced in 1890, when I saw it for the first time, and in 1900, when I saw it again after the lapse of ten years. The play is good, as wholly good as any mortal institution can be. It is good for the players, good for the audience, good in itself. And anyone who has the means and the opportunity of seeing it, and yet does not see it, neglects a means of grace ready to his hand, and loses both an intellectual stimulus and a spiritual inspiration. After

fied benediction upon Oberammergau and its Passion Play, I will proceed to describe more in detail my impressions during my latest, God. if not my last, visit to the valley of the Ammer,

I.—THE FAERIE LAND OF OLD ROMANCE

"How far are we from the Middle Ages?" "Just thirty-six hours by direct route from

Oberammergau, and there you are."

pilgrimage to Oberammergau to witness the region adjacent to the enchanted region in their perilous quests. And the tragic story If I attain threescore years and twelve, and of the mad genius of a monarch, who crested

> death in the depths of the lake at their foot, links on the Oberammergau of today with the mythical Prince Ethiko, who, as the Roman Empire crumbled into ruin, sought to save his soul in those remote

valleys.

Prince Ethiko was the King Arthur, or the Parsifal, of the Bavarian highlands. He is reported to have disdained to pay homage to the Carlovingian kings, to whom he was related, and to have died at Oberammergau in the year oro. Says the local chronicler:

Ethiko began to hate that world in which the arrogance of the court and its minious held the ruling sway, and a great love for the lonely wilderness took hold of him; the wil-

which emphatic, comprehensive and unquali- derness in which crossbow, arrow and spear were emperor, where the bravery of man was daily challenged by the mighty bear and the hungry wolf, where the high mountains took him nearer to his God. With twelve devoted knights he founded a castle in the mountain solitude, and there he lived with them in cloistral seclusion, another Parsifal upon Montsalvat.

Where'er we turn 'tis haunted, holy ground. A few miles up the valley stands the far-famed monastery of Ettal, where a company of Bene-Charing Cross. You change at Munich for dictines guarded the relics of saints brought from the Catacombs. As the site of Durham But at Oberammergau you find yourself in Cathedral is said to have been chosen by a cow, a still more remote epoch than the Middle Ages. that of Ettal was selected by a horse. The Em-

THE CHRISTUS (ANTON LANG) IN THE PASSION PLAY

THE PROCESSION ON PALM SUNDAY

(Children of Oberammergau who act in the play)

peror Louis the Bavarian, on his pilgrimage to ammergau" had an imperial charter to store all image of the Virgin to be placed in the cloister chants needed for their caravans is not stated. which he was told must be built at Ampfrang, banditti which lurked in the forest.

route which led from Venice to Augsburg, longed. From the year 1332 "the modest folk of Oher- When the Revolution flooded Europe with

Rome, vowed to build a cloister to the Virgin merchandise passing through their valley. The Mary, if she would but see him through his road was much frequented in those days. The troubles. A venerable monk, by way of arles- swiftest messenger could get through to Venice penny to seal the vow, gave the Emperor an from Nurnberg in about tendays. How long mer-

The prosperity of Oberammergau lasted in Bavaria. On his return to Germany the until the Reformation let loose the scourge of Emperor was led by an Oberammergau hunts- religious war. Protestantism never gained a man to the Ettal valley. There, says the legend, hearing in these secluded valleys. But even he found the Ampfrang. When he reached it there they caught the flying surge from the his eyes beheld naught but a great wilderness storm waves which beat upon the northern and a mighty forest into which his guide led lands. The Swedish troops under Oxenstjern him; and so they came to a great fir-tree before plundered Ettal monastery, and only spared which the Emperor's horse fell thrice upon its Oberammergau on the payment of ransom. knees, and would move on no further; this was. After the Sewedes came the plague, and after a visible sign that here the cloister was to be the plague the Spanish War of Succession. The built. And so the building of the monastery soldiers of Austria and France and of the Embegan. It was a notable monastery in its way, pire fought in the valley of the Ammer, and on for it accommodated not merely twenty-two one occasion the unlucky villagers had to fly to Benedictine monks, but thirteen knights with the hills and to bury such possessions as they their ladies and their retinue. I suppose the could save in the caves of the mountains. In knights formed the garrison, for Ettal, like Dur- 1741, when the War of Succession had broken ham Cathedrai, was "half church of God, half out anew, no fewer than 13,000 soldiers castle 'gainst," not the Scot, but the lawless passed through Oberammergau in two days. During the whole of the war the villagers Oberammergau was of great importance in were compelled to provide free quarters to those days, standing as it did on the great trade the combatants to whichever side they be-

Since that day Oberammergau has been spared the horror of war, although her people went with other German contingents to the French battlefields of 1870. Her subsequent history is one of the continuous peaceful development of her two specialties—wood-carving and the Passion Play.

Oberammergau is much the same to-day as I found it in 1890. The electric railway is now working, and the interdict upon motor-cars has been removed. A huge garage, accommodating two hundred cars, has been put up on the road to Ettal. Motor omnibuses belonging to the Post-office ply in every direction. Many new houses have been built, and Herod's old house of 1890 has been transmogrified out of all recognition. The Ammer has been embanked with the proceeds of the Passion Play, which, however, did not prevent the village, like all other villages in the region, being badly flooded last month. I was there on June 12. It rained enough to make the roads dirty, but no more. The wind was warm. When I left the next day the snow on the mountain tops melted, and the whole of the Central European highlands from Innsbruck to Berne was flooded. No lives were lost at Oberammergau. Fifty houses were flooded, but the performance of the Passion Play was not interrupted.

MARY THE MOTHER OF CHRIST

the armies of France Oberammergau did not escape. There was a battle between French and Austrians at Unterammergau. The Austrians, as was their wont, broke and fied. The French devotees of Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality improved their victory by looting Oberammergau; they skinned the village to the bone. For months the French remained in military occupation of the valley, which they only evacuated when peace was made in 1801. Four year later, when war broke out again, the unlucky Ammergauers saw their village the cockpit of contending armies. This time it was the men of Tyrol who revolted against being placed by the French under the Bavarian yoke. But whatever was the cause of the quarrel, or whoever were the disputants, the luckless villagers always went to the wall. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were centuries of intermittent warfare and disaster; nor did their ill-luck turn till 1818, when fire, famine, and war had done their worst. In the parish church I saw a quaint picture in memory of the men of Oberammergau who had fallen in defense of the liberties of their country against French domination. It was interesting to see that names both of Zwinks and Langs figured conspicuously in this beaderoll of patriots.

CHRIST WITH MARTHA AND MARY AT BETHANY

II.-THE PASSION PLAY, 1910

was. I cannot give it higher praise. Anton secret and votes by ballot. Its first step is to Lang, who in some of his portraits resembles apply to the Bavarian Government for per-Tennyson, is an admirable Christus; quite as mission to give the performance. On June 3, good, to my thinking, as Joseph Mayr, who is 1908, that permission arrived saddled with the said to have died of a broken heart in 1903 over usual conditions as to sanitation and the allocathe loss of the rôle in 1900. Most of the players tion of one-third of the profits to charitable obhave changed rôles. Johannes of 1890 and jects and public improvements. 1900 is now Joseph of Arimathea. But Judas is still the same Judas of 1890 and 1900—the meetings every Wednesday evening. It elected realistic Zwink, who, although the best co- its secretary first, then it chose Mr. Ludwig median in the village, never allows a trace of Lang to be director of the play, and after that humor to soften the sternness of his tragic appointed the schoolmaster to be director of the an artist and a dealer in artistic work.

players. The first step is taken in October, follows: 1907, when six persons are elected by vote of the villagers. These six persons when chosen are 1 General Director. added, together with the parish priest, to the fourteen members of the town council, and thus t Leader of the Band.

is constituted the Passion Play Committee, which regulates everything, and which chooses The Passion Play is as well played as ever it all the players. The committee meets in

The committee then began to hold its weekly rendering of the traitor's part. His daughter orchestra and a young wood-carver leader of Ottilie is the Madonna, and Maria Mayr is the the band. It was not until March, 1909, that Magdalen. The Choragus is still the same as the female singers of the village were subjected in 1800. Thomas Rendl, who was Pilate in to the preliminary rehearsal, after which the 1890, has been succeeded by Sebastian Bauer, chorus was chosen. After committees on the who this year is Burgomaster. Caiaphas of press, music, photographs, buildings, lodgings, 1900 is now Annas. Hans Mayr, the Herod, is tickets, etc., had been elected, the supreme question—the choice of the players—came on Mrs. Louise Parks-Richards, in her enter- for decision on September 27, 1909. There are taining "Pilgrimage to a Modern Jerusalem 122 persons with speaking parts to be selected, and a New Gethsemane," describes with much and 260 others who act but who do not speak. spirit and fidelity the method of selecting the The staff of the Passion Play is made up as

> 1 Leader of the Orchestra.

1 hairdresser. for 3 watchmen the dressing rooms. t chief cashier.

58 musicians. 41 singers. 122 players who speak. 260 players who only 2 prompters. 25 scene-shifters. 14 dressers.

50 cashiers. 1 auditor. 60 door-keepers and ushers. 2 cannoneers. 24 fire-watchmen. 12 watchmen for the village.

minor parts. But the excitement over the elec- They then attended High Mass in the parish tion of the players for the leading rôles is in-church, and returned to the council chamber to tense. Players grow into their parts and decide who was to be who in the play. part from them with anguish. But age, ad- . The nominations were taken seriatim. About vancing with decennial strides, renders it neces- some there was little or no discussion, others sary to change the cast in the majority of cases. gave rise to prolonged debate; but at the end But no one surrenders a leading rôle without the matter went to the vote, each member tears. The chief parts among the women are dropping a white or black ball into the urn as Annas, Nathaniel, Pilate, and Herod.

Ludwig Lang, the director, explains to the nothing. committee the necessary qualifications for each of the rôles to be allocated. Needless to say proceeds to design the costume, which his this is more or less a formal business. Every sister Josepha, an old lady of seventy-seven, member of the committee from his youth up has cuts out and makes up with the assistance of been familiar with the indispensable requisites the girls of the village. Mr. Lang designed for each personation. Boys are prospective all the six hundred costumes worn this year. Apostles and girls prospective Madonnas and Most of the materials were ordered from Paris, Magdalens before they reach their teens. But Berlin, and Munich; but some of the stuff had at Oberammergau everything must be done to be procured in Jerusalem and in Damascus. decently and in order. As soon as the director. Considering the effect produced and the num-

hand in written nominations. Each of these is taken in turn, discussed, and voted upon by secret ballot. It needed five meetings of the committee before the sixty-five leading speaking performers were provisionally selected and all was ready for the final vote.

On October 12, 1909, the committee assem-There is not much difficulty in allocating the bled at eight in the morning at the Rathbaus.

the Madonna and the Magdalen. Among the each candidate came up for decision. The men, Christ, Peter, John, Judas, Caiaphas, balls were counted, and from that ballot there was no appeal. Three months later under-The manner of their selection is in this wise. studies are selected, but of these one hears

The parts being allocated, Director Lang has finished, the members of the committee ber of the performers, the sum of \$5000 paid for material seems very small. The parts are formally allotted to the performers on December 8 and 12, when each one has to sign a cast-iron contract pledging himself to unconditional obedience on pain of instant dismissal.

At the beginning of the year undress rehearsals begin, and are continued nearly every night either at the Rathhaus or at the rehearsal theater over the way. No festivities, no carnivals, no public weddings are allowed in Oberammergau from January to September in the Passion Play year. The first music rehearsal in the Passion Play Theater took place on March 13, when the snow had to be shoveled off the stage to make room for the chorus. The first complete dress rehearsal was given next, to which all Oberammergauers were free to attend. The rehearsal for the press took place on May 11, and the first public performance on the 16th. There are seven performances in July, nine in August, and five in September. As the demand for seats is so great it is probable that the number of these performances will be doubled.

The committee had spent up to January last no less than \$375,000 preparing to accommodate the multitude which is even now concentrating

JOHN (ALFRED BIERLING)

from the four quarters of the world upon this Bavarian village. In 1900, 220,000 persons visited Oberammergau, which in that year had only 3200 beds and couches, supplemented by 1500 straw mattresses for use in barns. Now Oberammergau rejoices in the possession of 4224 spare beds, and all wholesale lodgings are forbidden. Not more than three beds may be placed even in the largest room.

Oberammergau is trimmed up a bit, but it is still, as it was of old, a precious relic of the Middle Ages, in which a whole community regard it as a religious duty to look as like the Apostles and their contemporaries as the knowledge of the historian and the skill of the artist can enable them to do. It is not merely the men and women of our Lord's passion who meet you in the street. Cain and Abel, Adam and Eve, Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob and Joseph, to say nothing of Ahasuerus and Vashti and Esther, Naboth and Job, Micaiah and Ahab—in fact, there are not many notables in the Old Testament history who do not figure

PONTIUS PILATE AND THE PRIESTS

prototypes. But the glamor of the Passion tolical succession.

in the tableaux in the Passion Theater. The Play is over them all. There is a certain prolong hair of the men-when the play is over the consular dignity about the Burgomaster Pilate, hair in the village barber's shop covers the a regal note about King Herod, and there is a floor to a height of two feet—is only the out- much greater resemblance between the Twelve ward and visible sign of the fact that they are Apostles of Oberammergau and the disciples of all living into their parts all day long. I do not the Master than there is between the fishermen say that Judas, Cain, and various other sons of Galilee and the Popes, the prelates, and the of Belial live up to the high level of their sinful priests who pride themselves upon their apos-

DR. JOHN R. MOTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE "CONTINUATION COMMITTEE" OF THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

(Mr. Mott. who was the presiding officer at the business sessions of the Edinburgh Conference, has been closely identified with religious work among students ever since his graduation from Cornell in 1888. He has been the moving spirit in the extension of the Young Men's Christian Association among universities, colleges, and professional schools, throughout the world—a movement which now enrolls in its various branches 135,000 students and teachers. His repeated tours of the world in the interest of this organization have brought him into close touch with missionary enterprises in many lands. Edinburgh University has conferred on Mr. Mott the degree of LL. D.)

THE EDINBURGH CONFERENCE: A FORWARD LOOK

BY CHARLES H. FAHS

Christendom to come into a larger cooperation its personnel, and took practically the whole

FROM the beginning to the end of the ten with one another. This conviction was exdays of remarkable meetings in connec- pressed in the reports of practically all the tion with the World Missionary Conference eight commissions, these reports having been which was held at Edinburgh on June 14-23, in preparation for nearly two years. Each through all discussions and debates, the con-commission numbered about twenty experts on viction grew ever deeper that the time had the particular phase of the missionary problem come for the missionary societies of Protestant with which it had to deal, was international in

world as its field of investigation. One comsions in Relation to Governments." A sixth certain lines of development. was on "The Home Base." A seventh was on "The Preparation of Missionaries." Pract wo days immediately following the confertically all of these commissions gave it as their ence, and elected Dr. John R. Mott as chairconviction as a result of their investigations man, and Dr. Eugene Stock and Dr. Julius that the time had come for more of federated Richter as vice-chairmen. Mr. Newton W. effort and a greater development of unity. In Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed treasview of such a consensus of opinion it might urer. It was decided that these four officers, have been expected that Commission Eight, together with Sir Andrew Fraser, the Rev. R. that on "Coöperation and the Promotion of Wardlaw Thompson, D.D., the Rev. Arthur J. Unity," should have brought in the strongest Brown, D.D., the Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D., possible finding on the subject. This was none and Count Moltke should form the executive other than that the World Missionary Confercommittee. The Continuation Committee apence should perpetuate itself through a Conpointed Mr. J. H. Oldham as its secretary, and tinuation Committee. The functions that the invited him to devote his whole time to this work. Commission on Coöperation and the Promotion of Unity proposed for this Continuation conferring with the missionary societies in Committee were the following:

(1) To maintain in prominence the idea of the World Missionary Conference as a means of coordinating missionary work, of laying sound lines for future development, and of generating and claiming by corporate action fresh stores of spiritual force for the evangelization of the world.

(2) To finish any further investigations, or any formulation of the results of investigations, which may remain after the World Missionary Confer-

ence is over, and may be referred to it. (3) To consider when a further World Missionary Conference is desirable, and to make the initial

preparations.

(4) To devise plans for maintaining the inter-course which the World Missionary Conference has stimulated between different bodies of workers, e.g., by literature, or by a system of correspondence and mutual report, or the like.

(5) To place its services at the disposal of the home boards in any steps which they may be led to take (in accordance with the recommendation of more than one commission) towards closer mutual

counsel and practical cooperation.

(6) To confer with the societies and boards as to the best method of working towards the formation of such a permanent international missionary committee as is suggested by the commissions of the conference and by various missionary bodies apart from the conference.

(7) To take such steps as may seem desirable to carry out, by the formation of special committees or otherwise, any practical suggestions made in the

reports of the commissions.

The motion for the adoption of the resolution mission was on "Carrying the Gospel to all providing for the appointment of this committhe Non-Christian World"; its correspondents tee was passed by the conference of 1200 delenumbered upwards of 500. Another commis-gates-500 from the missionary societies havsion was on "The Church in the Mission ing headquarters in the United States and Field," and one typewritten set of copies of the Canada, 500 from the societies with headquarreplies to its questionaires received from misters in Great Britain, and 200 from the sociesionaries throughout the world made a pile ties with headquarters on the Continent of several feet in thickness. Another commission Europe, in South Africa, and in Australasia, was on "Education in Relation to the Chris- representing in all about 160 organizationstianization of National Life." A fourth was on without a dissenting vote. The mission "The Message of Christianity to the Non- boards of Protestant Christendom have found Christian Religions." A fifth was on "Mis- a way, therefore, to work as a unit in respect to

The Continuation Committee met during the

Immediate steps are to be taken towards Europe and America concerning the possibility of bringing into existence a body which can serve as a medium of communication between missionary societies and governments in matters affecting the common interests of different missions working in a particular area. The committee purposes to carry still further certain investigations begun by the commissions of the conference and to undertake still other investigations which the proceedings of the conference indicate to be necessary. To this end nine special committees, having for chairmen members of the Continuation Committee, have been appointed to investigate and report on various subjects, including:

Unoccupied fields.

2. The creation of a board of study with reference to the training of missionaries.

3. The development of training schools for missionaries.

4. Christian education in the mission field.

5. Christian literature.6. The securing of uniformity in statistical

7. The appointment of an international committee of jurists to draw up a brief statement of recognized principles underlying the relations of missions to governments.

8. The best means of securing a larger place for missionary information in the secular press.

9. The advisability of publishing in whole or in

part the evidence received by the commission on the young American whom public opinion desthe missionary message.

owed much to the remarkable personality of and to do it together."

ignated to the chair. Mr. John R. Mott is henceforth to be recognized as a born master of Mr. John R. Mott, chairman of this Continu- assemblies. Himself the product of Cornell ation Committee, was chairman of the world University, he has learned to know men and to conference during all debates, and also chair- be known in almost every academic center in man of Commission One, that on "Carrying the world." Mr. Mott, by his election to the the Gospel to all the non-Christian World" chairmanship of the Continuation Committee, which made perhaps the most elaborate re- now comes into a premier position with respect port of all to the World Conference. The to all the Protestant world, so far as the promocommission included—as an integral part of tion of federative movements and enterprises that report, a Statistical Atlas of Christian is concerned. Mr. Mott's appraisal of the Missions, indicating by statistical tables and by World Conference, given before a group of elaborate maps the present staff, work, and dis-leading laymen of the Scottish Churches just tribution of the missionary forces of Christen- after the delegates had begun their homeward dom, including the Protestant, Roman Catho- journeys, was: "The conference has created an lic, and Russian Orthodox Churches. The atmosphere, an attitude, a tendency, a spirit, a London Times said editorially at the close of Christlike disposition, a Christlike willingness the World Conference that it "seemed to have and determination to discover the will of God

THE CITY ROOF GARDEN

BY FRANCIS ARNOLD COLLINS

THE long-neglected roof space of a variety equal to several degrees of latitude. The roof tional, is being turned to good account. For roofs. all the congestion of the cities the most attractive floor, for more than half the year, is the dens have been thrown open to the public atop least used. By climbing a few additional feet the New York public libraries. A considerable a change of air and outlook may be gained space has been tented over and the sides

of buildings, both private and institu- garden is a welcome oasis in the desert of city

During the present summer seven roof gar-

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ONE OF THE ROOF CARDENS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

AN APARTMENT-HOUSE ROOF CARDEN

(Grant's Tomb is seen on the left)

elevators. The success of the library roof has ment houses also set aside this roof space for the been instantaneous, and plans looking to util- convenience of tenants. izing the roofs of half a hundred similar buildings are under way.

round. The evenings are devoted to classes Babylon. in gymnastic work, to folk dances by the children, and other educational features.

this space of snow and escape from the crowded country. ried high enough to afford some shade, and per- dred feet will often transport one to a different

screened with shrubbery and vines. Books manent furniture, such as pergolas and stone are carried up from the lower floors by electric benches, are added. Several of the new apart-

The hotels have doubtless carried this idea further than any other class of buildings. One The settlement workers of the slums count. New York hotel has lifted a bewildering group. their roof-gardens as one of their most valuable of gardens skyward, where 5000 people may assets. The space is completely enclosed with be accommodated. There are great open-air wire netting, and baseball diamonds or basket dining rooms, orchestras, promenades, avairies, ball courts, even tennis courts, are laid out. balconies, and cascades, suggesting the inevit-The space is in constant demand the year able comparison with the Hanging Gardens of

The office building has been quick to adopt these gardens to the extent of installing open-All of the newer public school buildings in air restaurants. For the tenants below with New York are built with roof gardens, often rapid elevator connections it is the next thing to very extensive ones. The space is wired in and eating under the same roof. Within a minute floored with smooth tiles. Even in the dead of of their office desks they may find better air and winter there are willing volunteers to sweep probably an extended view of water and open

streets below. The same idea has been bor- The theatre roof garden is no longer a novelty rowed by several of the model tenement houses in New York, and the idea has been widely in the crowded sections. The parapet is car- imitated. A perpendicular journey of a hunatmosphere and a sense of remoteness from city

may escape into the open air, have been sur- imitated. prisingly slow in appearing. They are simple open-air sleeping.

Nowhere is the roof garden so welcome. streets equal to a journey of as many miles. however, as in the city hospitals. Several such Suggestions are already heard that churches wards are in common use in New York might avoid the necessity of closing in the sum- throughout the year. In winter, no less than in mer months by borrowing this idea, and it seems summer, the open-air treatment is often invaluvery probable that in a few years we may attend able. These roofs have been visited by represervices not inappropriately under the open sky. sentatives of many hospitals throughout the The private roof gardens, where the family country and their plans are being closely

The tuberculosis roof camp is a later developto construct, easy of access, and afford perfect ment. Sufferers from the malady, especially privacy. The idea is rapidly gaining favor. in its earlier forms, are invited to spend the day The sides of the roofs are usually enclosed with in these camps, where they receive medical vines or potted plants, a shelter is raised against attention and are fed free of cost. Several of the sun, and hammocks are swung. A special these roof gardens are crowded throughout the bedstead is supplied with curtained sides, like year, and hundreds of lives have been saved by those of our forefathers, to lend privacy to this this reclaiming of a small fraction of our waste roof space

A BASEBALL FIELD ALOFT

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. HALE

(The distinguished American astronomer and astrophysicist, director of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution. His notable discoveries include an explanation of the sun-spots, which solves the problem that has baffed astronomers since the days of Galileo. The unique equipment of this observatory is described below)

THE SOLAR OBSERVATORY ON MOUNT WILSON

BY HERBERT T. WADE

WHEN the members of the International This solar observatory is one of the departsearch assemble on August 29 at Mount Wilson, ton, and is supported from the endowments of California, as the guests of the Solar Observathat great agency for the furtherance of science. The outlay for land, buildings, and equipment phenomena. Indeed, for most of these visiting have justified most amply this large expendiscientists their interest in this observatory will ture of money. be heightened by an intimate acquaintance. The success of such a scientific undertaking with its work; for the discoveries of its direc- depends very largely on the master mind contor, Prof. George E. Hale, and his colleagues trolling it; therefore, any description of the

Union for Coöperation in Solar Re- ments of the Carnegie Institution of Washingomers and physicists from the leading observa- up to August 31, 1909, aggregated \$403,611.31, tories and universities of the world will have while the grant for the fiscal year 1909 an opportunity to examine a scientific station amounted to \$104,000. But when judged unique in its nature and equipment and to-day merely as a scientific investment the returns the chief source of our knowledge of solar have proved more than commensurate and

are familiar wherever astronomical literature Mount Wilson Observatory must begin with reference to Prof. George E. Hale, its founder

observation at the Harvard Observatory under possible by its increased facilities followed. Prof. E. C. Pickering, and it was here that he simple or home-made instruments.

notice of astronomers. After learning that work of the 40-inch refractor. there were in existence disks of glass suitable for the lenses of a telescope greater than any previ- eventually securing material for the study of

Graduating from the Massa- case with either the great Yerkes telescope or the chusetts Institute of Technology in 1890, he observatory at Williams Bay, and immediately spent some time in astronomical research and astronomical progress and discovery made

The progress of the various investigations first tried the spectroheliograph, an instrument confirmed Professor Hale's belief in the imof his own design that later was to furnish such portance of solar studies as his work with specwonderful information about the sun's surface. trograph and spectroheliograph went forward. The apparatus had been devised by him at He saw that great advances might be anticithe Kenwood Observatory, Chicago, a small pated if instruments of new type and great astronomical observatory provided by his power, so designed as to permit sun and stars father to facilitate the young astronomer's early to be studied by laboratory methods, could be observations, which long had been made with provided at some unusually favorable site. Already at the Yerkes Observatory his plans The success of the spectroheliograph and had become extended and widened, especially other investigations supplemented by studies with the success of the new instruments, notin Europe early brought Hale the favorable ably the spectroheliograph, and the excellent

Gradually the problem shaped itself into ously constructed, he became specially inter- stellar evolution, bearing in mind, as Professor ested in the foundation of an adequate observa- Hale has expressed it, that the sun is a star, tory for the University of Chicago. The result comparable in almost every respect with many of his activity and interest was that the late Mr. other stars in the heavens but placed so near Yerkes agreed in 1892 to provide such a tele- the earth that all of the phenomena of its surscope and observatory, and Professor Hale was face and atmosphere can be studied with facilentrusted with the design of the observatory ity. Or, expressing the converse of this propoand the direction of its work, holding in the sition, the more distant stars are really suns meantime the chair of astrophysics in the Uni- which may be either older or younger in their versity of Chicago. Often, even to scientific development than the great central body of the men, a large plant and unusual instruments solar system, and gaining some knowledge of prove an embarrassment, but such was not the them in connection with the sun we may be

slopes should be covered with foliage, and this a trail now developed into a substantial mounof course precluded an altitude above timber tain road leads to the summit, a distance of Gradually, by a process of elimination, 91 miles further. the choice narrowed to southern California, fair weather following a rainy season.

cut off from urban advantages.

The visitor to the Mount Wilson Observawhere fewer clouds, a steady barometer, and tory unacquainted with modern astronomy and winds of very low velocity characterized a cli- astrophysics must be prepared for new experimate that was marked by an extended period of ences when he looks about this unique institution with its extraordinary equipment. The choice fell upon Mount Wilson, and in ing in mind the great refracting telescopes of 1904 a long lease of the summit with the rights the Lick and Yerkes observatories, familiar to of approach was secured. Mount Wilson is the layman from photographs, he will look in one of the heights of the Sierra Madre Moun- vain for instruments or buildings of the orditains, 5886 feet above sea-level, and is situated nary type. In fact, he will be surprised to learn in north latitude 34° 13' 26" and in west longi- that the first permanent, and even now one of tude 118° 3' 40". The construction and equip- the most important telescopes of the Mount ment of the various buildings were begun at Wilson Observatory, is stationary and is once, and the climatic and other conditions housed in a long iron and canvas covering, and were found to be all that was claimed or de- is mounted on massive masonry, independent sired. In the near vicinity were the cities piers rising out of the mountain. In other of Pasadena and Los Angeles, with their words, the telescope is fixed and horizontal, and, available supplies and foundries where castings instead of pointing it at the sun or any other could be obtained for the observatory instru- heavenly body, we must employ a mirror and ment shop. From here communication could reflect the light from the object under observabe had with the entire world, and the astrono- tion into the telescope. This idea was first mers, while sufficiently isolated, were in no way suggested by Léon Foucault, the French physicist, and has figured extensively in eclipse and From the very beginning the buildings at the solar photography. It consists essentially of summit were designed and constructed exclu- using a siderostat, or movable plane mirror sively for scientific work, that is, to house the driven by clockwork and revolving once in apparatus and afford temporary accommoda- every twenty-four hours on an axis parallel to tion for the observers and their necessary asso- the axis of the earth, or a line connecting the ciates and attendants. The base of the moun- north and south poles, so that it will always tain is but 64 miles from Pasadena, and thence face the sun and so move as to reflect its light to

> a telescope lens or concave mirror mounted in some con-

venient position.

This arrangement originally presented several difficulties, which, however, have been largely obviated by the use of a coclostat where a movable plane mirror revolves once in forty-eight hours and reflects its beam to a second but fixed plane mirror, whence it is reflected into the telescope proper. Now the size of an image furnished by a telescope depends upon its focal length, which in turn is conditioned by the curvature of the lens or mirror, while the brightness of the image depends upon the angle of aperture or the diameter, that is, its capacity for gathering rays of light. With a telescope of the usual type, of long focal

THE CŒLOSTAT AND SECOND MIRROR OF THE SNOW HORIZONTAL TELESCOPE

(The light of the sun is reflected from these mirrors into the long covered structure and along the axis of the telescope)

THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL TELESCOPES

(Two unique instruments of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory. In the vertical telescope the coelestat at the top of the tower reflects the beam of light vertically to the spectroscopic apparatus below)

the problem is even more complicated. With direct heat of the sun is kept off. are in great part avoided.

first borrowed and finally purchased by the and studies.

length, and especially a refractor, or one where of 143 feet focal length and gives a solar image a lens forms the image, the mounting and 16 inches in diameter on which minute details the mechanism to impart motion to a lens of may be studied with facility. The illustration sufficient size becomes a serious problem, with shows the general appearance of the instrument engineering difficulties almost as great as the with its protective coverings, and attention must optical considerations. Furthermore, when it be directed to the complete ventilation whereby is desired to use in connection with the telescope the entire instrument is maintained at nearly various photographic or spectroscopic devices the temperature of the outside air, though the the fixed horizontal telescope these difficulties of the sun thus furnished is available for further study, such as the investigation of the spectrum The successful use of the horizontal tele- of one of the sun-spots or faculae, or the comscope in total eclipse photography early led parison of spectra seen in different parts of the Professor Hale to plan a large telescope of this sun's disk. Employing a spectrograph, which, kind for the Yerkes Observatory, and funds for like the other parts of the apparatus, is mounted that purpose were duly provided by Miss Snow on a pier, the spectrum produced by the disperof Chicago. The instrument was built at the sion of the light by a train of prisms or a diffrac-Yerkes Observatory by Prof. G. W. Ritchey, tion grating is recorded on a photographic plate and was first tested there, but with the develop- with all the characteristic lines clear and sharp ment of the Mount Wilson Observatory it was and available for the most minute comparisons

trustees of the Carnegie Institution. An inde- With the Snow telescope was also used most pendent pier carries the coelostat, which has a effectively the spectroheliograph already menmovable plane mirror 30 inches in diameter and tioned, which in the hands of Professor Hale a second or fixed mirror 24 inches in diameter has so wonderfully increased our knowledge of reflecting the beam of light through a covered the sun. In this instrument with the spectrum canvas structure to one of two concave mirrors produced by the light from any given part of the of the telescope. The first of these is of 60 feet sun a second slit is arranged so as to cut off the focal length, and can form an image of the sun entire spectrum except the light from a single 6.7 inches in diameter, while the more distant is specified line. The image of the sun is then

second plate is caused juncts. to move in unison was first able to photo- used. graph the wonderful

DIAGRAM SHOWING SEC-TION OF THE 175-POOT VERTICAL TELESCOPE

(With constant temperature chamber in rock for mirrors and gratings)

If the horizontal telescope is at variance with the layman's idea of an instrument to study the heavens, what will he think of still another class of telescopes mounted on lofty spider-legged towers, of which the only existing examples stand on Mount Wilson? These are the vertical telescopes which experience with the horizontal instrument showed might prove advantageous. For the first of these a tower of steel 65 feet in height was constructed, with a platform on top where the coelostat was mounted so that the beam of light was reflected vertically downward through a lens at or near the plat-

caused to move form. The framework of the tower is founded across the first slit, firmly in the solid rock and a vertical chamber and the photographic 30 feet deep is excavated in the ground so as to plate at the proper provide a constant temperature for the mirrors, distance behind the gratings, prisms, and other spectroscopic ad-

So successful was this novel telescope that with it, or in actual arrangements for the construction of a still practice, as has been larger instrument, comprising a tower 170 found most conve- feet above the ground, were made, and it is now nient, the image and nearing completion. This instrument contains plate remains sta- all of the essential features of the smaller tower tionary and the slit telescope, but is designed to secure the fullest system moves. The protection from the wind, which is the only result is that a pho-source of vibration. Accordingly, the tower was tograph can be made erected with a second or enclosing tower, which of the surface of the was mounted on independent foundations and sun in light of a does not touch the inner tower at any point. single color or wave. The outer tower carries a dome covering the length and appropri- instruments, which are mounted on the inate to some element, terior structure, and also a small electric eleas, for example, one vator giving access to the platform. The well of the lines of cal- beneath the tower is 78 feet in depth and 10 cium or hydrogen, feet in inside diameter, with concrete walls. With this device at With this new telescope a combined spectrothe Kenwood Obser- graph and spectroheliograph, much more powvatory Professor Hale erful than any previously constructed, is to be

These instruments are especially for solar solar prominences or research, but in the study of stellar evolution, stupendous clouds of as we have seen, other suns than the one so incandescent vapors near and familiar must be taken into considwhich previously had eration, and accordingly we need a telescope of been photographed great light-gathering power to bring near to us only at the time of the distant stars and nebulæ and enable us to solar eclipses when study their spectra. Fortunately it is quite the moon entirely covered the disk of the sun. possible to construct reflecting telescopes which

DOME OF THE 60-INCH REFLECTING TELESCOPE ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT WILSON

even the most powerful refractors.

Improvements in the construction of refract-

achieved wonderful success in this work, obtaining some striking photographs of the nebulæ which indicated their general character and formation. By this work and that of Professor Ritchev with a 2-foot reflector at Yerkes Observatory, the availability of a well constructed reflecting telescope for modern astronomical photography was demonstrated. In 1896, before this work had been done, Prolessor Hale decided to have a reflecting telescope of 5 feet aperture. It was begun at the Yerkes Observatory by Professor Ritchey, who had already shown his skill as an optician. A plate of

glass 60 inches in diameter, 8 inches in thickness, and weighing one ton, was secured from the French Plate Glass Works at St. Gobain, and the task of grinding and polishing was finally completed at the large instrument and optical shop of the Solar Observatory in 1908. Such a disk of glass is of course only a foundation for the actual reflecting surface, which is a film of polished silver deposited on it. The construction of the heavier parts of the mounting for this great mirror was undertaken by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the builders of battleships for the United States Government, after designs prepared by Professor Ritchey, but all of the smaller and more delicate parts were built in the observatory instrument shop. This 60-inch reflector is housed in a dome of special design with a massive

are much better adapted for this purpose than foundation for the telescope and an underground chamber for spectroscopic work.

When it had been finally installed in the ing telescopes led to a diminished use of reflec- observatory, as shown in the accompanying tors, yet during recent years some notable ex- illustration, and was ready for work, in Decemamples have been constructed, and when the ber, 1908, mirror and mounting were tested and late Prof. James E. Keeler assumed the directithe new instrument straightway was put in comtion of the Lick Observatory, he devoted him- mission. Since it was the largest photographic self to the photography of the nebulæ, using the telescope in the world, interest naturally at-3-foot Crossley reflector of that institution. He tached to its performance. Both optically

SOLAR PROMINENCES 85,000 MILES HIGH

(Photographed with the Snow Telescope and five-foot spectrohehograph, Aug. 21, 1909)

and mechanically it was pronounced most satis- point where the conditions under which factory, and no difficulties were experienced these elements occur must be investigated. from flexure, imperfect driving, or from other Accordingly, photographs made of solar or causes which are so often encountered in large stellar spectra with telescope and spectrotelescopes. The figure of the mirror, which graph must be compared with photographs had been worked to a true parabolic shape with of spectra produced in the laboratory, where the infinite pains by Professor Ritchey, was found conditions of production are known and may be essentially perfect, while the supporting system controlled. And for that reason a physical worked most satisfactorily and was so firm and laboratory in close connection with the observamassive that the huge 5-foot disc was not dis- tory is not merely a convenience but a necessity torted whatever the position of the telescope. for modern astrophysical investigation, such as Successful in every respect, the instrument was that carried on at the summit of this California at once put into use and a series of beautiful mountain. Thus, if a study is being made of photographs of the nebuke were secured, as the iron lines in the solar spectrum it is possible well as spectrograms of distant stars, for which to compare it simultaneously with the spectra the telescope was used in connection with a of iron in the electric furnace or from the arc spectroscope and a photographic camera. The between iron electrodes. Indeed, many imimages of stars, planets, and nebulæ on a clear portant investigations can be carried on in this night are excellent, those of the stars being laboratory, the prime purpose of which, very sharp and small, while the nebulæ show however, is to permit solar and stellar phea wealth of detail. The great Nebula in nomena to be experimentally imitated and Orion and other nebulæ appear with extra- then interpreted. ordinary variety of detail, while globular star clusters are brought out by the great light- maintained a station of the Astrophysical Obgathering power of the instrument, so that servatory of the Smithsonian Institution. Here an enormous number of individual stars are the solar energy received at the earth is measmade visible.

reflector, it is of particular significance in view tion with the solar data material is being colof the attempt to achieve a corresponding in- lected for the investigation of a number of intercrease with a telescope 100 inches in diameter, esting problems, especially those bearing on for which Mr. John D. Hooker, of Los Angeles, climatic conditions on the earth. Likewise, presented to the Carnegie Institution \$45,000 there is maintained as a part of the solar obfor the purchase of a disk of glass and its work- servatory a small magnetic observatory where ing into a concave mirror. The French glass- variations in terrestrial magnetism are recorded makers have been put on their mettle, and after by automatic instruments. Now, all of these several unsuccessful attempts have made spe- problems, solar, terrestrial, and magnetic, are cial preparations for the making of a suitable closely related, and for their study a continuous

disk, and a 100-inch grinding machine has been built at Pasadena, so that the new telescope seems assured.

In the whole scheme of the Solar Observatory the importance of physical methods has always figured prominently, and in fact in what has been termed the "New Astronomy" the labors of the physicist are conspicuous. Thus, astrophysics is a combination of the two branches of science, and no better example of its twentieth-century application can be found than at Mount Wilson. The presence of elements in sun and stars revealed in their spectra now has reached a

On the top of the mountain there is also ured and recorded by bolometer and pyrhelio-Complete as is the success of the 60-inch meter, just as at Washington, and in connecspot is seen and photographed; the amount of metals. dinate buildings are also placed at the sum-single observatory. inspection of visitors.

scopic and other related studies are under- is observed ordinarily only at times of solar

taken. The equipment of the instrument shop and the physical laboratory is quite as complete as that of the observatories and other buildings at the summit. It was here that the study of the Zeeman effect producing a doubling or separation of the lines in a spectrum under the influence of a powerful magnetic field was studied by Dr. King under many conditions, and the identity of the phenomena with those discovered by Professor Hale in the sun-spots was clearly demonstrated. Here the electric furnace with temperatures running up to 3000° C. (5400° F.) may be

record is maintained. Thus a large sun-brought into play in the study of the spectra

of solar radiation recorded at this time. With this elaborate observatory and adjuncts, may vary materially from the normal, as in hardly more than six years an organization may also magnetic conditions, possibly to of astronomers and astrophysicists has been the extent of the occurrence of a so-called effected for the prosecution of solar research, magnetic storm. All the phenomena, accor- an instrumental equipment unexcelled for its dingly, are recorded simultaneously and purpose has been assembled, and more may be studied in connection with other has been learned of the nature of the sun data. Various shops, dwellings, and subor- than has ever been forthcoming from any

mit of Mount Wilson, as well as an astro- As a result of observations with the spectrophysical museum where the more striking and heliograph and after a systematic investigation interesting photographs are available for the of the spectra of the sun-spots, it was found that they were electric vortices and that mag-The plant below in the valley at Pasadena is netic fields were produced by the rapid revohardly of secondary interest to the observatory lution of electrically charged particles. The itself. Here are the headquarters of the motion of the sun, especially its rotation at difdirector, the administrative offices and the ferent levels of its atmosphere, the motion of computing division, in addition to the large the sun-spots, the formation and motion of physical laboratory and the instrument shops, clouds of vapor or "flocculi" above the sun's The study and measuring of the photographic surface, the nature of the "faculae" or bright plates can be done quite as well away from the spots, all have been fully investigated. When observing station on the mountain, and the the areas of the calcium "flocculi" are measmembers of the Computing Division reside ured on the spectroheliograph plates there permanently in Pasadena. The members of is obtained an index to solar activity which, the observatory staff also have their bomes in when compared by Dr. Bauer with the records Pasadena, from which they go up to the summit of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of for their tours of duty or for special observa- the Carnegie Institution, was found to bear a tions. There is maintained a computing staff relation to the variation of the earth's magnetic of expert workers to measure plates and reduce intensity. Another interesting achievement observations under the direction of Professor was the discovery by Professor Hale and Mr. Seares, a number of opticians and mechani- Adams that with the 30-foot spectroheliograph cians, and several research investigators under of the tower telescope the "flash" spectrum the direction of Dr. King, superintendent of could be photographed without a solar eclipse. the main physical laboratory where spectro- The flash spectrum, like the solar prominences,

INTERIOR OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY AT PASADENA

(Showing slit end of vertical spectrograph and magnet used in study of Zeeman effect. Electric arcs, electric furnaces, pressure pumps, and electro-magnets are available for spectroscopic studies)

eclipses when the moon cuts off the main disk firmatory of his theory, which promises to

permit of study of physical conditions. The many activities. first definite result was the determination of the pressure in the atmosphere of Arctururs, 1904, at the suggestion of Professor Hale, an a yellow sun or first magnitude star with International Union for Solar Research was a light power equal to about 230 such formed by the visiting astronomers, in order to suns as ours, and distant 43 light years, or secure cooperation and decide on the most effec-256,000,000,000,000 miles. The 60-inch re- tive plans of work. Successful meetings were flector used photographically, has also revealed held at Oxford in 1905 and at Meudon in 1907, in the nebulæ and star clusters an enormous and this year the astronomers are to make their amount of detail hitherto unrecorded, while to pilgrimage to Mount Wilson. In this gatherthe eye of an observer the globular star clusters ing will be included a number of the world's appear at least three times as large in diam- greatest astronomers and physicists, from whom eter as in the largest refractors, while many times appreciation and friendly criticism of the work as many stars may be counted. The 60-inch of the Solar Observatory will doubtless give instrument has also been found particularly fresh impetus to its efforts. On the other hand. useful in an investigation by Prof. J. C. Kap- the lessons and the experiences of the visiting teyn, of the University of Groningen, who has scientists will act to advance solar research in been studying the reduction of the intensity of their own observatories and universities. It is the light of distant stars by an absorbing me- indeed a feeling of intense gratification for dium. Professor Kapteyn, who is one of the Americans to realize that in one branch at foremost authorities on the distribution of the least of original scientific investigation and stars and the structure of the stellar universe, research the United States stands quite at the is one of the research associates of the Solar Ob- head, and that few astronomical discoveries of servatory, spending each year several weeks recent years can rank with the notable work of at Mount Wilson. The preliminary results Professor Hale and the Mount Wilson Solar of his investigations, while not final, are con- Observatory.

have a most important bearing on modern When an 18-foot spectrograph was used with astronomy. Other American and foreign the 60-inch reflector some interesting photo- astronomers, in one capacity or another, have graphs were made by Mr. Adams and Mr. worked at Mount Wilson, and have aided Babcock of stellar spectra sufficiently large to Professor Hale and his associates in their

At the time of the St. Louis Exposition, in

FEWER AND BETTER DOCTORS

A PLAN FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL EDUCATION'

BY ABRAHAM FLEXNER

[Complaints of the low standards of medical education in this country have been common enough in the past, but not until the Carnegie Foundation completed its nation-wide survey of conditions did we have a body of data sufficiently exact to form the basis of any scientific attempt at reconstruc-tion. That investigation, conducted by Dr. Abraham Flexner, has clearly shown, in the opinion of President Henry S. Pritchett, that there has been for many years an enormous over-production of ill-trained doctors, and that instead of the 155 schools of medicine now existing one-fifth of the numthan the doctors, and that histead of the 155 schools of medicine how existing offering of the humber, properly supported and distributed, can produce all the physicians required, much better trained than they can now be in schools commercially managed and dependent on fees for support. Dr. Flexner, in the report recently published, not only points out the weak spots in American medical education, but makes practical suggestions for improvement. Following is that part of his report which outlines a scheme of reconstruction for the United States and Canada.—The Editor.]

apparent from whatever point of view the sub- to meet them. Certain it is that they will be ject may be approached. We already possess most effectively handled if they crop up freely something like three times as many doctors as in an unencumbered field. It is therefore the country needs; we are producing between highly undesirable that superfluous schools two and three times as many doctors annually now existing be perpetuated in order that a as the country can assimilate; more than two-subsequent generation may find a means of thirds of the medical schools in the United producing its doctors provided in advance. States lack the financial strength to give an The cost of prolonging life through this intereffective education in medicine along modern vening period will be worse than wasted; and lines. The necessity of a reconstruction that an adequate provision at that moment will be will at once reduce the number and improve embarrassed by inheritance and tradition. Let the output of medical schools may, therefore, the new foundations of that distant epoch enjoy be taken as conclusively proved. A consid- the advantage of the Johns Hopkins, starting erable sloughing off has already occurred. It without handicap at the level of the best knowlwould have gone further but for the action of edge of its day. colleges and universities which have by affiliation obstructed nature's own effort at readjustment. Affiliation is now in the air. Medical schools that have either ceased to prosper, of proprietary status or commercial motive, course of this report: seek to secure their future or to escape their past by contracting an academic alliance. The department; it is most favorably located in present article undertakes to work out a sche- a large city, where the problem of procuring matic reconstruction which may suggest a feas- clinical material, at once abundant and various, ible course for the future. It is not supposed practically solves itself. Hence those univerthat violent measures will at once be taken to sities that have been located in cities can most reconstitute the situation on the basis here advantageously develop medical schools. worked out. A solution so entirely suggested

the near future,—a generation, at most. In the course of the next thirty years needs will

'Prom "Medical Education in the United States and Canada," a report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

THE necessity of reconstructing our meth- develop of which we here take no account. As ods and system of medical education is we cannot foretell them, we shall not endeavor

A FEW BASIC PRINCIPLES

The principles upon which reconstruction or that have become sensitive to the imputation would proceed have been established in the

- (1) A medical school is properly a university
- (2) Unfortunately, however, our universities by impersonal considerations may indeed never have not always been so placed. They began be reached. But legislators and educators in many instances as colleges or something less. alike may be assisted by a theoretical solution Here a supposed solicitude for youth suggested to which, as specific problems arise, they may an out-of-the-way location; elsewhere political bargaining brought about the same result. This solution deals only with the present and The State universities of the South and West most likely to enjoy sufficient incomes are often unfortunately located: witness the University of Alahama at Tuscaloosa, of Georgia at Athens, of Mississippi at Oxford, of Missouri at

Columbia, of Arkansas at Fayetteville, of times contended that competition is stimulat-Kansas at Lawrence, of South Dakota at Ver- ing: Tufts claims to have waked up Harvard: milion; and that experience has taught us the second Little Rock school did undoubtedly nothing is proved by the recent location of the move the first to spend several hundred dollars State University of Oklahoma at Norman. on desks and apparatus. But competition may Some of these institutions are freed from the also be demoralizing; the necessity of finding necessity of undertaking to teach medicine by students constitutes for medical schools which an endowed institution better situated; in ought to elevate standards, the main obstacles other sections the only universities fitted by to their elevation: witness the attitude of sevtheir large support and their assured scientific eral institutions in Boston, New York, Philaideals to maintain schools of medicine are delphia, Baltimore, and Chicago. Moreover, handicapped by inferiority of location. We local competition is a stimulus far inferior to are not thereby justified in surrendering the the general scientific competition to which all university principle. Experience, our own or well equipped, well conducted, and rightly that of Germany, proves, as we have already inspired university departments throughout pointed out, that the difficulty is not insuper- the civilized world are parties. The English able. At relatively greater expense, it is still have experimented with both forms: a single feasible to develop a medical school in such an school in the large provincial towns; a dozen environment: there is no magnet like reputa- or more in London; and their experience intion: nothing travels faster than the fame of clines them to reduce as far as possible the a great healer; distance is an obstacle readily number of the London schools. overcome by those who seek health. The poor mation has already taken place in certain as well as the rich find their way to shrines and American towns: the several schools of Cinhealing springs. The faculty of medicine in cinnati, of Indianapolis, and of Louisville have these schools may even turn the defect of situ- all recently "merged." This step is easy ation to good account; for, freed from distrac- enough in towns where there is either no unition, the medical schools at Iowa City and Ann versity or only one university. Where there Arbor may the more readily cultivate clinical are several, as in Chicago, Boston, and New science. An alternative may indeed be tried York, the problem is more difficult. in the shape of a remote department. The proached in a broad spirit it may, however, problem in that case is to make university con- prove not insoluble; cooperation may be trol real, to impregnate the distant school with arranged where several institutions all possess genuine university spirit. The difficulty of the substantial resources; universities of limited task may well deter those whose resources are means can retire without loss of prestige, -on scanty or who are under no necessity of engag- the contrary, the respect in which they are ing in medical teaching. As we need many held must be heightened by any action dicuniversities and but few medical schools, a tated by conscientious refusal to continue long-distance connection is justified only where a work that they are in no position to do well. there is no local university qualified to assume responsibility. A third solution—division may, if the position taken in previous chapters is sound, be disregarded in the final disposition.

ONLY ONE SCHOOL ASSIGNED TO A TOWN

(3) We shall assign only one school to a single town. As a matter of fact, no American city now contains more than one well supported university, -and if we find it unnecessary or impolitic to duplicate local university plants, it is still less necessary to duplicate medical

LOCAL CONDITIONS TO BE REGARDED

(4) A reconstruction of medical education cannot ignore the patent fact that students tend to study medicine in their own States, certainly in their own sections. In general, therefore, arrangements ought to be made, as far as conditions heretofore mentioned permit, to provide the requisite facilities within each of the characteristic State groups. There is the added advantage that local conditions are thus heeded and that the general profession is at a variety of points penetrated by educative influences. schools. The needless expense, the inevitable New Orleans, for example, would cultivate shrinkage of the student body, the difficulty of tropical medicine; Pittsburg, the occupational recruiting more than one faculty, the disturb- diseases common in its environment. In reance due to competition for hospital services, spect to output, we may once more fairly take argue against local duplication. It is some- existing conditions into account. We are not called on to provide schools enough to keep up the present ratio. As we should in any case

¹Chicago is almost an exception, as Northwestern University is situated at Evanston, a suburb.

provement upon the present average.

tirely disregarded in America. Medical schools about 10 per cent. Our problem is to calcuhave been established regardless of need, regardless of the proximity of competent universities, regardless of favoring local condia "center," must of course harbor a "medical eight towns in the United States with over gested shall come in sight. 50,000 population each, and no medical schools: we are threatened with forty-eight new schools at once, if the contention is correct. The truth is that the fundamental, though of course a fitter abode for medical study than a nonment of those who have best succeeded with it.

HOW MANY NEW DOCTORS ARE NEEDED?

That the existing system came about without country. reference to what the country needed or what was best for it may be easily demonstrated. Between 1904 and 1909 the country gained certainly upwards of 5,000,000 in population; students actually decreased from 28,142 to ulation of which is increasingly urban. 22,145, i.e., over 20 per cent. The average Not including osteopathic schools.

hardly be embarrassed for almost a generation annual production of doctors from 1900 to 1900 in the matter of supply, we shall do well to pro- was 5222; but last June the number dropped to duce no doctors who do not represent an im- 4442. Finally, the total number of medical colleges which reached its maximum-166'-The principles above stated have been en- in 1904 has in the five years since decreased late how far tendencies already observable may be carried without harm.

We have calculated that the South requires tions. An expression of surprise at finding an for the next generation 400 new doctors annuirrelevant and superfluous school usually elicits ally, the rest of the country, 1500. We must the reply that the town, being a "gateway" or then provide machinery for the training of about 2000 graduates in medicine yearly. college." It is not always easy to distinguish Reckoning fatalities of all kinds at 10 per cent. "gateway" and "center": a center appears to per annum, graduating classes of 2000 imply be a town possessing, or within easy reach of, approximately junior classes of 2200, sophosay 50,000 persons; a gateway is a town with more classes of 2440, freshman classes aggreat least two railway stations. The same place gating 2700,—something over 9000 students of may be both,—in which event the argument is medicine. Thirty medical schools, with an presumably irrefragable. Augusta, Georgia, average enrolment of 300 and average gradua-Charlotte, North Carolina, and Topeka, Kan-tion classes of less than 70, will be easily equal sas, are "centers," and as such are logical to the task. As many of these could double abodes of medical instruction. Little Rock, both enrolment and output without danger, a St. Joseph, Memphis, Toledo, Buffalo, are provision planned to meet present needs is "gateways." The argument, so dear to local equally sufficient for our growth for years to pride, can best be refuted by being pursued to come. It will be time to devise more schools its logical conclusion. For there are still forty- when the productive limit of those now sug-

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS

For the purpose here in mind, the country not sole, consideration is the university, pro- may be conceived as divided into several secvided its resources are adequate; and we have, tions, within each of which, with due regard to fortunately, enough strong universities, prop- what it now contains, medical schools enough erly distributed, to satisfy every present need to satisfy its needs must be provided. Pending without serious sacrifice of sound principle. the fuller development of the States west of the The German Empire contains eighty-four cities Mississippi, the section east will have to relieve whose population exceeds 50,000 each. Of its them of part of their responsibility. The protwenty-two medical schools, only eleven are to visional nature of our suggestions is thus obvibe found in them: that is, it possesses seventy- ous; for as the West increases in population, as three gateways and centers without universities its universities grow in number and strength, or medical schools. The remaining eleven the balance will right itself: additional schools schools are located in towns of less than 50,000 will be created in the West and South rather inhabitants, a university town of 30,000 being than in the North and East. It would of course be unfortunate to overemphasize the imporuniversity town of half a million, in the judg- tance of State lines. We shall do well to take advantage of every unmistakably favorable opportunity so long as we keep within the public need; and to encourage the freest possible circulation of students throughout the entire

THE EASTERN STATES

(1) New England represents a fairly homoduring the same period the number of medical geneous region, comprising six States, the pop-

population increased 1908-9 somewhat less taking might well, give them pause. Meandepartments, situated in the midst of ample public interest. clinical material, with considerable financial backing now and every prospect of more. It is unwise to divide the Boston field; it is unnecessary to prolong the life of the clinical dethe time being.

deavor to cultivate medicine is quite doubtful.

Appreciation of what is involved in the under-¹ Except Howard University, which, patronized by the Government, is admirably located for the medical education of the negro.

than 75,000, requiring, on the basis of one while, within the university towns already doctor to every increase of 1500 in population, named there would be much to do; better state 50 new doctors. About 150 physicians died. laws are needed in order to exterminate the Seventy-five men would replace one-half of worst schools; merger or liquidation must bring these. In all, 125 new doctors would be needed. together many of those that still survive. The To produce this number two schools, one of section under consideration ought indeed to moderate size and one smaller, readily suffice. lead the Union; but the independent schools Fortunately they can be developed without of New York and Pennsylvania are powerful sacrificing any of our criteria. The medical enough to prove a stubborn obstacle to any schools of Harvard and Yale are university progressive movement, however clearly in the

SPECIAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH

(3) Greater unevenness must be tolerated in partments of Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Ver- the South;' proprietary or nominal university mont. They are not likely soon to possess the departments will doubtless survive longer there financial resources needed to develop adequate than in other parts of the country because of clinics in their present location; and the time the financial weakness of both endowed and taxhas passed when even excellent didactic in- supported institutions. It is all the more imstruction can be regarded as compensating for portant, therefore, for universities to deal with defective opportunities in obstetrics, contagious the subject in a large spirit, avoiding both overdiseases, and general medicine. The historic lapping and duplication. An institution may position of the schools in question counts little well be glad to be absolved from responsibilities as against changed ideals. Dartmouth and that some other is better fitted to meet. Tulane Vermont can, however, offer the work of the and Vanderbilt, for example, are excellently first two years with the clinical coloring made situated in respect to medical education; the feasible by the proximity of a hospital, as is the former has already a considerable endowment case with the University of Missouri at Co- applicable to medicine. The State universities lumbia; with that they ought to be content for of Louisiana and Tennessee may therefore resign medicine to these endowed institutions, (2) The middle Atlantic States comprise for grateful for the opportunity to cultivate other our purpose New York, New Jersey, Penn- fields. Every added superfluous school weaksylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the Diseens the whole by wasting money and scattering trict of Columbia. Their population grows at the eligible student body. None of the Souththe rate of 300,000 annually, for whom 200 ern State universities, indeed, is wisely placed: doctors can care; 230 more would fill one-half Texas has no alternative but a remote departthe vacancies arising through death: a total of ment, such as it now supports at Galveston; 430 needed. Available universities are situ- Georgia will one day develop a university medated in New York City, Syracuse, Philadelphia, ical school at Atlanta; Alabama, at Birming-Pittsburg, Baltimore. The situation is in every ham,—the university being close by, at Tusrespect ideal; the universities located at New caloosa. The University of Virginia is repeat-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are strong ing Ann Arbor at Charlottesville; whether it and prosperous; those of Syracuse and Pitts- would do better to operate a remote departburg, though less developed, give good promise. ment at Richmond or Norfolk, the future will Without the sacrifice of a single detail, these determine. Six schools are thus provided: five university towns can not only support med- they are sufficient to the needs of the section ical schools for the section, but also to no small just now. The resources available even for extent relieve less favored spots. The schools their support are as yet painfully inadequate: of Albany, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Washington, three of the six are still dependent upon fees for would on this plan, disappear,—certainly until both plant and maintenance. It is doubtful academic institutions of proper caliber had whether the other universities of the South been developed. Whether even in the event of should generally offer even the instruction of their creation they should for some years en- the first two years. The scale upon which

² The South includes eleven states, vis., Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louislana, Arkansas, Texas.

³ A seventh, Meharry, at Nashville, must be included for the medical education of the negro.

these two-year departments can be now organ- Oklahoma, and the Southwest. are especially urgent in the South.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES AND MIDDLE WEST

not large. If the practice of medicine in this the community with an inferior product. area rested on a two-year college basis, as it well might, there would to-day be perhaps 600 students of medicine in that city. Cooperative effort between the two universities there and the vide for them.

For Minneapolis must largely carry the weight of the Dakotas and Montana; St. Louis must be of the Dakotas and Montana; St. Louis must be of the Dakotas and have an eye to Arkansas, the control of the deld, the step would doubtless be advisable even now.

The Univerzed by them is below the minimum of con- sity of Nebraska, now dispersing its energies tinued efficiency; they can contribute nothing to through a divided school, can be added to this science, and their quota of physicians can be list; for it will quite certainly either concenbetter trained in one of the six schools sug- trate the department on its own site (Lincoln, gested. Concentration in the interest of effect- population 48,232), or bring the two pieces iveness, team work between all institutions together at Omaha, only an hour's distance working in the cause of southern development, away. The University of Kansas will doubteconomy as a means of improving the lot of the less combine its divided department at Kansas teacher—these measures, advisable everywhere, City. The State University of Iowa emulates Ann Arbor at Iowa City. These five schools must produce 297 doctors annually. Their capacity would go much farther. Oklahoma¹ and the Dakotas might well for a time postpone (4) In the North Central tier—Ohio, Indi- the entire question, supporting the work of the ana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois-popula- first two years, which they have already undertion increased 230,685 the last year: 160 doc- taken, on a much more liberal basis than they tors would care for the increase; 190 more have yet reached. With the exception of St. would replace one-half of those that died: a Louis, all these proposed schools belong to total of 350. Large cities with resident uni- State universities, and even at St. Louis the versities available for medical education are cooperation of the State university may prove Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and Chicago. feasible. A close relation may thus be secured Ann Arbor has demonstrated the ability suc- between agencies concerned with public health cessfully to combat the disadvantages of a and those devoted to medical education. The small town. The University of Wisconsin can public health laboratory may become virtually unquestionably do the same, with a slighter part of the medical school,—a highly stimulathandicap, at Madison whenever it chooses to ing relation for both parties. The school will complete its work there. Indiana University profit by contact with concrete problems; the has undertaken the problem of a distant con-public health laboratory will inevitably push nection at Indianapolis. Four cities thus fulfil beyond routine, prosecuting in a scientific all our criteria; two more develop the small spirit the practical tasks referred to it from all town type; one more is an experiment with the portions of the State. The direct connection of remote university department. Surely the ter- the State with a medical school that it wholly ritory in question can be supplied by these or even partly maintains will also solve the seven medical centers. Chicago alone is likely vexed question of standards: for the educato draw a considerable number of students tional standard which the State fixes for its own from a wider area. It has long been a popusons will be made the practice standard as well. lous medical center. Nevertheless the number Private corporations, whether within or without of high-grade students it just now contains is its borders, will no longer be permitted to deluge.

THE FAR WEST

(6) Seven thinly settled and on the whole State university at Urbana would readily pro- slowly growing States and Territories, form the farther West: New Mexico, Colorado, Wyom-(5) The Middle West comprises eight States, ing, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona. Their Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kan- increase in population was last year about sas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, 45,000. They contain now one doctor for with a gain in population last year of 216,036, every 563 persons. In view of local conditions, requiring 140 more physicians, plus 160 to re- let us reckon one additional doctor for every place half the deaths; a total of 300. To sup-additional 750 persons: 60 will be required. ply them, urban universities capable of conduct- And, further, let us make up the death-roll man ing medical departments of proper type are for man: 60 more would be needed—altogether situated in Minneapolis and St. Louis; and 120. There are at the moment in this region both deserve strong, well supported schools. only two available sites, Salt Lake City and

Utah is situated; the latter could be occupied require. by the University of Colorado, located at Ann Arbor, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Seattle. The former, with the adjoining towns gether avoided. of Alameda and Oakland, controls a popua medical school in that State. They have held, full responsibility for Portland. establishment. The field will therefore be kept tageously solved. clear until the university is in position to occupy it to advantage.

THE SITUATION IN CANADA

develop halfway between Toronto and Montreal, despite comparative inaccessibility, the Ann Arbor type of school. As for the rest, the great northwestern territory will, as it develops,

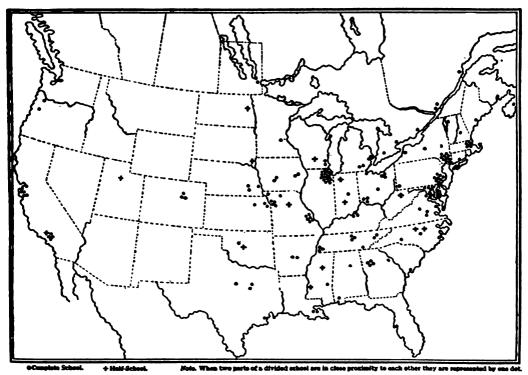
Denver. At the former the University of create whatever additional facilities it may

In so far as the United States is concerned, Boulder, practically a suburb. The outlying the foregoing sketch calls for 31 medical schools portions of this vast territory will long continue with a present annual output of about 2000 to procure their doctors by immigration or by physicians, i. e., an average graduating class of sending their sons to Minneapolis, Madison, about 70 each. They are capable of producing 3500. All are university departments, busy in (7) The three States on the Pacific coast, advancing knowledge as well as in training California, Oregon, Washington, are some-doctors. Nineteen are situated in large cities what self-contained. They increased last year with the universities of which they are organic by 53,454 persons, requiring 36 more physi- parts; four are in small towns with their unicians; 50 more would repair one-half the losses versities; eight are located in large towns by death: a total of 86. Available sites, filling always close by the parent institutions. Dithe essential requirements, are Berkeley and vided and far distant departments are alto-

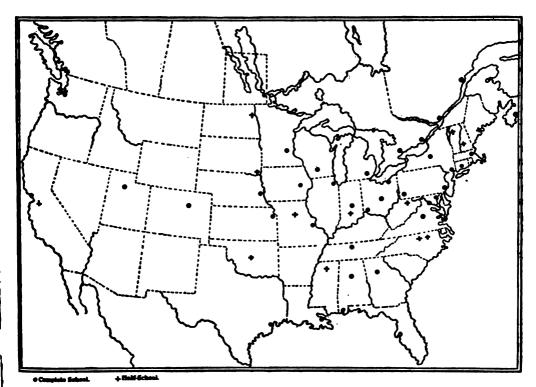
Twenty States' are left without a complete lation of 250,000 or more; the medical depart- school. Most of these are unlikely to be favorment of the University of California concen- ably circumstanced for the next half century, trated there would enjoy ideal conditions. At so far as we can now judge. Several may, present the clinical ends of two divided schools however, find the undertaking feasible within share San Francisco, and the outlook for media a decade or two. The University of Arkansas cal education of high quality is rendered du- might be moved from Fayetteville to Little bious by the division. With unique wisdom the Rock; Oklahoma, if its rapid growth is main-University of Washington and the physicians tained, may from Norman govern a medical of Seattle have thus far refrained from starting school at Oklahoma City; Oregon may take and rightly, that in the present highly over- nately, of the three additional schools thus crowded condition of the profession on the created, only one, that at Little Rock, would coast, there is no need for an additional ordi- represent conditions at their best. There is nary school; and the resources of the univer- therefore no reason to hasten the others; for sity are not yet adequate to a really creditable their problem may, if left open, be more advan-

SURVIVALS THROUGH MERGERS

To bring about the proposed reconstruction, some 120 schools have been apparently wiped (8) In Canada the existing ratio of physi- off the map. As a matter of fact, our procedure cians to population is 1:1030. The estimated is far less radical than would thus appear. Of increase of population last year was 239,516, the 120 schools that disappear, 37 are already requiring 160 new physicians; losses by death negligible, for they contain less than 50 stuare estimated at 90. As the country is thinly dents apiece; 13 more contain between 50 and settled and doctors much less abundant than 75 students each, and 16 more between 75 and in the United States, let us suppose these re- 100. That is, of the 120 schools, 66 are so placed man for man: 250 more doctors would small that their student bodies can, in so far be annually required. The task of supplying as they are worthy, be swept into strong instithem could be for the moment safely left to tutions without seriously stretching their presthe Universities of Toronto and Manitoba, to ent enrolment. Of the 30 institutions that re-McGill and to Laval at Quebec; Halifax, main, several will survive through merger. Western (London), and Laval at Montreal For example, the Cleveland College of Physihave no present function. At some future time cians and Surgeons could be consolidated with doubtless Dalhousie University at Halifax will Western Reserve; the amalgamation of Jefferneed to create a medical department. The son Medical College and the University of future of Oueen's depends on its ability to Pennsylvania would make one fair-sized school



THE NUMBER, LOCATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS



THE SUGGESTED NUMBER, LOCATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS

on an enforced two-year college standard; itself against unnecessary spread of loss or efficiency.

or administrative bodies.

say, for a generation or two, at least. Mean-struction quite as extensive as that described. while, the outline proposed involves no artifi-

STATE REGULATION JUSTIFIED

that immediately go beyond the individual and effectual liberty depend.

cifically affected, society is bound to protect

Tufts and Harvard, Vanderbilt and the Uni- danger. It matters not that the making of versity of Tennessee, Creighton and the Uni- doctors has been to some extent left to private versity of Nebraska, would, if joined, form institutions. The State already makes certain institutions of moderate size, capable of con-regulations; it can by the same right make siderable expansion before reaching the limit of others. Practically the medical school is a public service corporation. It is chartered by In order that these mergers may be effective, the State; it utilizes public hospitals on the not only institutional, but personal ambition ground of the social nature of its service. The must be sacrificed. It is an advantage when medical school cannot then escape social crititwo schools come together; but the advantage cism and regulation. It was left to itself while is gravely qualified if the new faculty is the society knew no better. But civilization conarithmetical sum of both former faculties. The sists in the legal registration of gains won by mergers at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, science and experience; and science and experi-Nashville, have been arranged in this way. ence have together established the terms upon The fundamental principles of faculty organ- which medicine can be most useful. "In the ization are thus sacrificed. Unless combination old days," says Metchnikoff, "any one was is to destroy organization, titles must be shaved allowed to practice medicine, because there was when schools unite. There must be one pro- no medical science and nothing was exact. fessor of medicine, one professor of surgery, Even at the present time among less civilized etc., to whom others are properly subordinated. people, any old woman is allowed to be a mid-What with superabundant professorial ap- wife. Among more civilized races, differenpointments, due now to desire to annex an- tiation has taken place and childbirths are other hospital, and again to annexation of an- attended by women of special training who are other school, faculties have become unmanage- midwives by diploma. In case of nations still ably large, viewed either as teaching, research more civilized, the trained midwives are directed by obstetric physicians who have Reduction of our 155 medical schools to 31 specialized in the conducting of labor. This would deprive of a medical school no section high degree of differentiation has arisen with that is now capable of maintaining one. It and has itself aided the progress of obstetrical would threaten no scarcity of physicians until science." Legislation which should procure the country's development actually required for all the advantage of such conditions as is more than 3500 physicians annually; that is to now possible would speedily bring about a recon-

Such control in the social interest inevitably cial standardization: it concedes a different encounters the objection that individualism is standard to the South as long as local needs re-thereby impaired. So it is, at that level; so it quire: it concedes the small town university is intended. The community through such type where it is clearly of advantage to adhere regulation undertakes to abridge the freedom to it; it varies the general ratio in thinly settled of particular individuals to exploit certain conregions; and, finally, it provides a system cap- ditions for their personal benefit. But its aim able without overstraining of producing twice is thereby to secure for all others more freedom as many doctors as we suppose the country now at a higher level. Society forbids a company to need. In other words, we may be wholly of physicians to pour out upon the community mistaken in our figures without in the least im- a horde of ill-trained physicians. Their libpairing the feasibility of the kind of renovation erty is indeed clipped. As a result, however, that has been outlined; and every institution more competent doctors being trained under arranged for can be expected to make some the auspices of the State itself, the public health useful contribution to knowledge and progress. is improved; the physical well-being of the wage-worker is heightened; and a restriction put upon the liberty, so-called, of a dozen doctors increases the effectual liberty of all other The right of the State to deal with the entire citizens. Has democracy then really suffered subject in its own interest can assuredly not be a set-back? Reorganization along rational gainsaid. The physician is a social instrument. lines involves the strengthening, not the weak-If there were no disease, there would be no ening, of democratic principle, because it tends And as disease has consequences to provide the conditions upon which well-being

HOW NEW YORK DEALS WITH HER PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES

BY LYMAN BEECHER STOWE

THREE years ago the people of New York Lincoln once said that sending troops to that their public service companies cease to be a barn-yard." The average citizen of New exploited for the benefit of a few at the expense York formerly had reason to feel about adof the many. Under the leadership of Gov- dressing complaints to public service comernor Hughes this vague popular demand was panies as did Lincoln about sending troops to focused and crystallized into the Public Service McClellan. The courts have held that a cor-Commission law which came into effect on poration is a person within the meaning of the July 1, 1907. This law seeks to protect the Fourteenth Amendment, but the average citipublic against the public service companies, zen is a very small person compared with the the public service companies against the pub- average public service corporation. A public lic; and, most important of all, it seeks to pro- service commission enables the small individual tect both the public and the public corporations person to treat with the great corporate person against their common enemy,—the speculator. on something like equal terms. It aims, in short, to make the public service company serve the public, which means the COMPLAINTS ARE REACHING HEADQUARTERS service of patrons and stockholders alike and in equal degree.

Hughes appointed two commissions of five trict. Of this number about one-third are members each,—one for the City of Greater settled in a manner substantially meeting the New York, known as the Public Service Com-desires of the complainant. About one-quarter mission for the First District, the other for the are found to be baseless or ill-founded. All rest of the State, known as the Public Service trivial complaints are treated informally. In Commission for the Second District. All fact, all complaints are thus treated in so far transportation, gas, and electrical companies as is practicable. Every complaint received is exercising public franchises within the borders promptly acknowledged. It is then transof the State are responsible to one of these two mitted to the company against which it is tions doing a like business be uniform and so isfactory the matter is investigated by the the same principles.

State rose in their might and demanded McClellan was like "shoveling flies across

There are about 10,000 complaints handled Under the provisions of this law Governor annually by the Commission for the First Discommissions. The commissions may demand lodged with a request that the cause of comthat rates be reasonable and to all alike for like plaint be removed within ten days or an exservice, that service be adequate and safe, that planation sent to the complainant and to the the accounting methods of all public corpora- commission. If such explanation is not satkept as to reveal rather than conceal their actual experts of the commission. After such investifinancial condition, and finally that capitaliza- gation the commission makes its recommention represent present values instead of future dations. If the recommendations are accepted hopes. Aside from this regulative work the and followed the matter is closed; if not, and Commission for the First District has also the if the matter is of sufficient importance, a public duty of laying out, constructing and operating, hearing is held at which both sides have or securing the construction and operation, of opportunity to present their case untrammeled rapid-transit routes for Greater New York. by court rules of evidence. The commission Some of the results of the three years' work of then dismisses the complaint or serves an the Commission for the First District will here order upon the company to satisfy it within be briefly outlined. The Commission for the a given time. The penalty for disobeying an Second District, although dealing with a dif- order of the commission may be as much as ferent class of problems, is solving them under \$5000 a day for a transportation company or the same law and is applying to their solution \$1000 a day for a gas or electrical company. The fact that the commission has this mandatory power makes its use necessary only in capacity. The last of these recommendations, There is very little wielding of the big stick.

body. I had not thought it possible." ·

on the mere suggestion of the commission, the installed. company had installed a system of interlocking gates which gave complete protection. A man who had complained of indecent overcrowding on a crosstown car line recently wrote the comawaiting a train this platform is now fully pro- notorious Brooklyn Bridge crush. to be polite they were often rude, but now that congestion. it costs something to be rude they are generally polite.

INCREASING THE SUBWAY'S CAPACITY

for expanding the Subway to its maximum naturally be added the human saving in sorrow

extreme and important cases. By far the —the lengthening of the station platforms so as greater number of cases are readily and satis- to accommodate longer trains,—is now under factorily adjusted by friendly correspondence. way. On the order, or by the suggestion of the commission, guards were provided to help load On March 21 a sleep-robbed citizen com- and unload the trains, a speed control was inplained of the great and unnecessary noise stalled at express stations which made it possible made by the surface cars which passed his door for the trains to follow one another into the staover uneven tracks and an unused switch. Six tions with much greater rapidity, and side doors days later he wrote the commission as follows: were placed on express trains to expedite load-"The matter complained of is now being ing and unloading. These improvements have attended to, and I avail myself of this oppor- increased the capacity over 10 per cent. The tunity to say that after a residence of practi-lengthening of the platforms may increase it as cally fifty years in New York City I am aston- much again. By order of the commission also ished and more than gratified at the prompt, the electric lights in the cars were increased courteous, and effective consideration which from ten to sixteen candle power, so that "he has been accorded my complaint by a public that rides may read." In opposing this suggestion the general manager urged that such Another man complained of a dangerous powerful lights might injure the eyes of the crossing where one of his sons had narrowly traveling public. The commission was unescaped being run over. Within two months, shaken and the more powerful lights were

RELIEVING SURFACE-CAR CONGESTION

The commission found that 20 per cent. of mission: "I notice a great improvement has the surface cars in the city were withdrawn been made in traveling over this line; in fact, daily for repairs. Thereupon it ordered all the this morning it was really a pleasure to come cars to be thoroughly overhauled and put in over on the line, as I was able to get a seat." the best possible condition. After this had As the result of the complaint of a passenger been done 5 per cent. only were daily withwho had been obliged to stand on an exposed drawn for repairs. Naturally one of the first elevated platform in a drenching rain while problems the commission attacked was the tected by a canopy. Such instances as these other causes it was found that a certain line of could be cited practically ad infinitum. Not cars which was doing only 16 per cent. of the only are complaints addressed to the commis- bridge business was furnishing 62 per cent. of sion thus satisfied, but those sent to the com- the breakdowns and consequent delays. After panies direct now receive a degree of prompt this company had repaired its cars by order of and courteous attention previously unknown. the commission it caused 13 per cent. only of The corporations now encourage complaints the delays. This was merely a typical incident to come to them direct. When it cost nothing among the measures taken to relieve the

After an exhaustive investigation the commission ordered all the surface cars in New York City equipped with fenders and wheel guards of the type which the experts of the commission had found by experiments to be About 400,000 people daily used the New the most effective. The accident figures show York Subway when it was opened in 1904. the results. In the year 1907-'08 there were The number has now risen to between 800,- 508 persons fatally injured by the street surface 000 and 1,000,000. Actually to keep pace with railways of the city. The next year this figure such an increase in patronage was beyond had fallen to 380,-128 less lives lost,-or a the bounds of possibility. It recalls the impos- reduction of something over 30 per cent. This sible tasks that were set the superhuman heroes meant a saving to the companies on damage of mythological tales. Some two years ago, after claims of about \$1,000,000 and a saving to the an exhaustive examination, the consulting engi- community in the prevention of economic loss neer of the commission made recommendations of over \$2,000,000. To these cold figures must before the commission's orders had as now allowed to deteriorate. been completely carried out.

THE CONEY ISLAND FARE CASE

has little to do because of the prevailing 5-cent source of all income and the purpose of every fare established by custom and statute. The expenditure, which prevents the charging of only important rate case was recently decided items to wrong accounts, which requires the adversely to the complainants, who demanded setting aside of an amount sufficient to keep that the rate of fare between New York City the property up to a proper standard, which and Coney Island be reduced from 10 to 5 prevents the taking of an undue amount out of cents. In order to decide this question on the earnings and spending it on extensions, and basis of full knowledge of all the facts the com- which insures that every charge to capital acmission made a valuation of the physical count shall represent 100 cents on the dollar in properties of the operating companies con- money actually spent in creating the property cerned and found the relation between the of the corporation. Compare this with concapitalization and the value of the properties. ditions in former days which permitted huge The commissioner who wrote the prevailing sums for lobbying at Albany, euphemistically opinion said in concluding: "The trend of the termed "acceleration of public opinion," to be testimony offered would indicate that this charged to "construction account." Under the Coney Island business is not profitable to the former system, if chaos may be called a system, companies, and there is nothing that would the public service companies to a large extent justify the commission in ordering a 5-cent fell a prey to the predatory speculator who fare. This is more apparent when it is also milked them for his own benefit at the expense borne in mind that companies in a solvent and of the property of the security-holders and the prosperous condition best serve the welfare of service of the patrons. Not a stock or a bond the public, both as travelers and investors, and may now be issued without the approval of the it is in their interest as well as that of their commission. The speculator has fallen upon many employees that they should be main- evil days. "He prefers darkness rather than tained in this condition." This quotation well light." All the light there is is now shed upon illustrates a policy of the commission which is the financial transactions of the public service as objectionable to the small but noisy band of companies. demagogues who believe it is the high purpose of the commission "to soak the corporations" PREVENTING THE EVIL OF STOCK WATERING as it is gratifying to the normal, fair-minded citizen.

panies was due primarily at least to leases securities. under which excessive rentals were paid, to the piling up of bonded indebtedness with conse- Railroad Company applied to the commission

and trouble. And these estimates were made were paid while the roads and equipment were

The commission has prescribed a system of accounting for the corporations under its jurisdiction, which establishes uniformity between all companies of the same class, which In the matter of transit rates this commission shows clearly and accurately the specific

In 1908 the Interborough Rapid Transit While it is important to remedy bad condi- Company applied to the commission for pertions, it is vastly more important to remove the mission to execute a mortgage for \$55,000,000 causes which create such conditions. The with which to meet certain notes which would manifest evils which the commission has reme-shortly fall due. Before granting the applicadied would inevitably and perpetually recur tion the commission stipulated that the comwere it not for its more fundamental work in pany include in the mortgage its interest in the removing their causes by prescribing uniform elevated railways as well as the Subway, and and proper methods of accounting and by the in other respects so strengthened the security prevention of stock watering. The evils which and safeguarded the interests of the prospective flow from the unregulated issue of stocks and purchasers that, in the opinion of leading bond bonds by public service companies were em-brokers, the securities issued sold more readily phatically shown by the facts disclosed in the and at a higher rate than would otherwise have investigation of the commission into the affairs been possible. In fact, it is generally true that of the traction companies under its jurisdiction. securities bearing the approval of the commis-This investigation showed that the bankrupt sion find, other things being equal, a more condition of the Manhattan traction com-favorable reception in the market than other

Last year the Coney Island & Brooklyn quent increase of fixed charges, and to the jug- for permission to issue bonds to the amount of gling of accounts by which unearned dividends \$372,000, the proceeds to be applied to immet out of a depreciation fund, which should, exhaustive valuation of the property. in turn, be set aside annually from earnings. rails was an improvement, a real addition to does not tend to confirm this contention. able to capital account. Hence, upon the ex- for \$76,422,000. cess value of the 90 over the 60-pound rails, the company might legitimately issue securities and to that extent increase its obligations. commission finally authorized the issue of sold for not less than .80.

VALUATION TO PRECEDE BOND ISSUES

first consolidated mortgage on the Third Ave- in this sketch. nue Railroad Company applied to the comestimate even has been presented to the com- through the exactions of fast meters. mission. In the absence of such important

provements. On investigation the commission of securities should be superseded by one navdiscovered that a large part of the funds was to ing \$73,516,800 of stocks and bonds." The be used for mere replacements, in distinction same applicants have now pending before the from actual improvements. That is, instead of commission a second plan of reorganization adding to the value of the property, they would which contemplates the issue of \$14,000,000 merely offset depreciation. Under a proper less of securities. In the meantime, both the system of accounting depreciation should be applicants and the commission have made an

The opponents of government regulation For instance, a considerable part of the pro- have insistently urged that under its throttling posed expenditure was for the laying of new influence it would be difficult, if not impossible, tracks. The old rails weighed but 60 pounds; to secure new capital. The fact that the apthe new ones were to be 90-pound rails. Now proval of this commission has been sought for the advantage of the heavier over the lighter a total of \$290,568,800 of securities since 1907 the value of the property and properly charge- this amount approval has already been granted

OTHER WORK OF THE COMMISSIONS

More than half the time and an amount bonds of a par value of \$107,000 instead of closely approaching 70 per cent. of the ex-\$372,000, and stipulated that they should be penditures of the Public Service Commission for the First District is devoted to the development of rapid-transit facilities for New York City, but as this work is purely local and quite unrelated to the regulative duties of the com-Last year the bondholders' committee of the mission, mention of it may properly be omitted

As successor to the State Commission of Gas mission for approval of the issue of over \$68,- and Electricity and the State Inspector of Gas 000,000 of securities for a new company to be Meters this commission has achieved fundaorganized to take over the property. The com- mental reforms in the field of gas and electricity pany is now in the hands of a federal receiver, which can only be referred to in passing. No In denying this application the decision of the gas or electrical meter may now be installed commission recites: "It is proposed to issue until tested and sealed as correct by the comover \$68,000,000 in new securities; yet there is mission. In former days the State Inspector practically nothing on record regarding the would have, say, a half-dozen meters tested out value or amount of assets or property back of of a lot of three or four hundred and if found these securities. This omission is particularly correct he would accommodatingly approve as striking in view of the fact that the Third Ave- correct the entire number. This was like testnue Company is in the hands of a receiver and ing a half-dozen eggs on a farm and then guaradmittedly unable to pay the interest upon its anteeing the freshness of all the eggs in the county bonded indebtedness, to say nothing of divi- in which the farm was located. Last year alone dends upon its stock. Yet it is proposed to the commission tested 357,793 gas meters, of increase the capitalization of the company by which 4,088 were tested on the complaint of nearly \$15,000,000, of which not more than the consumers, and of this number 2,443 were \$6,500,000 will go to improve the tangible found to be fast. When a meter is fast beyond property. It would seem that before any sound the slight deviation allowed by law the comand permanent basis of reorganization could be pany must pay the expense of the test, while determined it would be essential to have some if it is slow the consumer must bear the exdefinite idea of the actual value of the property. pense. At the instance of the commission the The applicants may have such information, but companies annually return thousands of dolno inventory, partial or complete, appraisal or lars to consumers who have been overcharged

When all is said the chief value of the Pubdata, the commission is wholly unable to reach lic Service Commissions lies not so much in the conclusion that a company unable to pay what they do as in what they keep other people fixed charges and dividends upon \$58,560,000 from doing. The value of a watchman is measService Commission law remains upon the stat- not for the enrichment of speculators.

ured not so much by the number of burglars ute books and is as now honestly and intellihe catches on the premises as by the much larger gently administered, the public service corporanumber who do not even approach the premises tions of the State will be managed in the interest because of his presence. So long as the Public of their security-holders and their patrons and

HOW WISCONSIN REGULATES HER PUBLIC UTILITIES

BY JOHN R. COMMONS

(Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin)

features logically and necessarily follow.

First in importance is the "elasticity," or, rather, the adjustability of the law to all the conditions and facts of each public utility. tection against the courts.

INJUNCTION

of its side of the case before the commission, company on the basis of these inferences, will and is prevented from holding back any evi- scarcely be overthrown by the court. On these dence to be afterwards presented in court as a points the Supreme Court of the State has remeans of overthrowing the orders of the com- cently declared itself (in the case of the Minmission. This is accomplished by an ingeni- neapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway ous rule of procedure which deserves to be Company): ranked as the most important measure yet devised for separating the judicial from the administrative functions of government. It is substantially a device for avoiding "government by injunction," by substituting a "review" for an injunction. If a public utility

The words "clear and satisfactory eviment by injunction. If a public utility

The words "clear and satisfactory eviment by injunction." The words "clear and satisfactory eviment by injunction. But this
is only for comparison. The court cannot legally
adjudicate or declare this statutory standard.

The words "clear and satisfactory eviment by injunction." The words "clear and satisfactory evicompany offers in court any evidence not dence" [required to show that the order is unlaw-offered to the commission, the court is required ful or unreasonable] were used in the law of this to send the case back to the commission, and the commission is authorized again to investigate and to amend its orders in the added light of the withheld evidence. In this way the commission when the burden of proof rested.

Were this court sitting as a railroad com-

PHYSICAL valuation is the basis of the becomes practically the referee or master in Wisconsin law regulating public utilities. chancery to the court. Its record is made the Almost every part of the law is shaped with record of facts to which the court is practically reference to this fundamental principle. Given, confined, and the court does not try the case de physical valuation as a starting point, the other novo, as it does in the injunction procedure.

THE COMMISSION GETS THE FACTS

Moreover, the investigation by the commis-Instead of laying down rigid rules, as has sion is more complete and reliable than the been customary, the law creates a commission investigation by a court or referee. The comand staff of scientific investigators. These are mission is not tied down by strict rules of evicommanded to "investigate and ascertain" for dence; it considers documents, writings, state-each public utility what is the "reasonable ments, and facts which would be ruled out of value" of the service which it renders to the court; it does not limit itself to the evidence public. To do this, the commission is given produced by the parties, but makes investigathe most extensive powers, the widest freedom tions on its own initiative. The latter is of of action, and, particularly, the strongest pro- great importance to the public, because in nearly all cases the municipalities are poorly represented before the commission, and their GOVERNMENT BY "REVIEW" INSTEAD OF BY attorneys and experts are no match for those of the private companies.

Finally, the inferences from the facts drawn Every public utility is required to bring all by the commission, and the order issued to the

> Doubtless the court may for the purpose of comparison and to aid it in ascertaining how far the order diverges from a reasonable standard take

mission, it would not have made the order in ques-. But this is far from saying that we find the order to be unreasonable or that it appears to us by clear and satisfactory evidence that the order is unreasonable.

INTANGIBLE VALUES RECOGNIZED

managers and owners of the utilities and se- unprofitable period, etc. So much of these as cures their cooperation. It overlooks all the represented costs, or losses, or deficits, were coninvidious questions of high finance and stock ceded by the commission. To them has been has actually been doing for the service of the tangible values based on costs, as against "good public. This has cleared up the atmosphere will" or "franchise value," indicating intangiremarkably regarding the real meaning of the ble values based on earnings. word value itself,—a word that has amazingly muddled the courts, lawyers, economists, and to be allowed for going value. everybody in the past.

Value has two meanings:—power over others, and cost of service to others. Physical valuation means nothing more or less than the cost of construction or reconstruction of the physical physical property, the stores, supplies, and cash property. Very early in the investigations the on hand, amounted to \$685,346, the commiscompanies avoided the first meaning of value, sion allowed additions of \$261,256 for intangiand with it the contention that they were entitled to any values based on stocks, bonds, or of \$946,602, on which the company is allowed the capitalization of net earnings. This eliminto earn profits, consists of 72 per cent. physical ated at once the claim of a value for such in- value and 28 per cent. intangible value. tangibles as franchises and "good will." Such Although these valuations are very liberal, they values represent the power to exploit the con- were all based consistently on the principle of sumer by extortionate or unreasonable charges. costs rather than value, and they therefore repre-But there are other intangible values that represent the amount of sacrifice which investors sent costs incurred by investors, and these have have incurred for the service of the public. been recognized and given a definite meaning. In fact, the outcome of physical valuation acgoing value and mentioned several reasons for cording to three years of investigation, is the rejection, such as bad management, bad judgrecognition of a very large element of in-ment, impure and inadequate service, excessive tangible value entitled to profits just as much salaries, etc. It intimated that, "instead of the as physical value. intangible value is based on a cost incurred by same may be depreciated by such considerathe owners.

The figures of a recent case will show what is were two allowances made by the commission in one case may be gone value in another. amounting to \$92,948, or 14 per cent., for what some opponents of physical valution call "intangibles," and this is included under the term "physical value."

But this is not all.

experts claimed additional intangibles on account of sums expended in order to get business. the doing of free work, the giving away of appliances or their sale at less than cost and profit. the solicitation of business, advertising, demonstrations and education of the public, loss of profit during the period of building up the busi-Again, physical valuation conciliates the ness, losses in operating expenses during the watering, and looks only for what the company given the term "going value," indicating in-

> The question then turns only on the amount The company's experts in the foregoing case figured it out at anywhere from \$218,000 to \$130,000. The commission decided that it was not more than \$168,908. Thus, in a case where the existing ble elements. Consequently the total capital

In another case the commission rejected But, in every case, this physical structure being enhanced in value, the tions."

This, then, is the outcome of the Wisconsin The cost of reconstructing the law, which in one section requires the commisphysical plant in its existing condition was esti- sion to "value all the property of every public mated to be \$650,018. But 12 per cent., or utility actually used and useful for the conveni-\$78,002, was added to this as an estimate for ence of the public," and in another section re-"superintendence, loss of interest on capital quires it to "publish" the "value of the physiduring construction, and contingencies." Another amount of \$49,674 was added for "stores, property." Whether this results in reducing supplies, and additional working capital," rates that they will yield a profit only on bare although the belonge short showed only \$25. although the balance sheet showed only \$35,- physical value, depends on circumstances as 328 of stores, supplies, and cash on hand. Here discovered by investigation. "Going value"

REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL PLANTS

In Wisconsin, the municipally-owned plants The company and its are placed under the same regulation as private

Madison Gas & Electric Company, decided March 8, 1910.

Appleton Water Works Company, decided May 14, 1910.

forms of accounts and they cannot increase criminating rates. In a village of 1,400 inhabtheir rates or charges without the approval of itants the electric company was found to be the commission. This has produced interest- granting special rates to 42 out of a total of 99 ing results. Municipalities have been com- consumers. Says the commission after an inpelled to separate their water works accounts vestigation of discriminations throughout the from the other municipal accounts, to apportion State: common expenses according to the amounts properly belonging to the water works, and to carry depreciation accounts. Not much, however, has yet been done with municipal undertakings in the way of regulation. The city of Madison asked permission to increase certain rates paid by private consumers. The commission found that, notwithstanding the existing rates were not high compared with other places, and were lower than those of most privately operated plants, yet they were high guished from the Railroad law. In fact the when measured by the proportion of revenues Railroad Commission operates under a score paid by private consumers. Over one-half the or more of laws. Although the basis of physical water delivered was furnished to the city, and valuation is the same for all, yet there are difto schools, churches, and public buildings free ferences in details. The commission has jurisof charge. In other words, private consumers diction over everything that can be designated were paying for free services to tax-payers, as a public utility, including water power and schools, and churches. The commission re- the conservation of the headwaters of the Wisfused consent to increase their charges.

THE COMMISSION CRITICISED.

work of the commission. Some of these relate to bringing backward companies and municiincreases in rates allowed by the commission palities up to reasonable standards of service, where competing companies had been cutting accounting and management, and getting the rates below the cost of production. Others data for valuations. relate to delays in rendering decisions. But these delays have been necessary on account of has been of greatest benefit to the largest numthe enormous work of improving the service, ber of people. For the first time in the history standardizing the units of measurement, and of the country, gas meters are now on an accudealing with the hundreds of cases that came rate basis, and the report on this subject, based in when the law was first in force.

companies of the State (except gasoline) have published in the proceedings of the American brought the heating power of gas up to 600 Gas Institute, constitutes the criterion henceunits, the commission has really effected a great forth for companies, municipalities, and meter reduction in rates. This has been the almost manufacturers. Similar work has been done unknown but most important work of the com- for other utilities. The commission has recently mission, whether in light, heat, power or trans- begun an investigation of express company portation. It has been done almost solely rates and services, upon petition of the Merthrough investigation and conference without chants' and Manufacturers' Association. Altothe necessity of issuing orders. In certain cases gether, its work has been that of laying the the commission has held back from issuing an foundations for regulation, and there has been order to reduce rates until the company could nothing of the drastic or revolutionary attacks bring the quality of its service up to the on corporations which were charged against standard.

the home-rule principle of municipal govern- reasonable have been its acts, that corporations ment. This has been especially urged by have adopted them, in the great majority municipal officials. It may be remarked here of cases, without the necessity of a formal that one of the greatest advantages of the law order.

They are required to keep the same has been the abolition of free service and dis-

No provision of any law has ever struck more directly at evils in utility enterprises than this, nor has anything ever been done in the regulation of quasi-public business in this state which more fundamentally affects the moral sense of the citizen of Wisconsin. In this respect the utilities law has brought about a quiet revolution, just as it is effecting a revolution in the business methods of many of the plants.

The Public Utilities law should be distinconsin River. Considering its wide scope, the amount of work accomplished since the creation of the commission in 1905 is extremely creditable. By far the largest amount of work Various criticisms have been made upon the has been that of standardizing the service,

On the matter of services is where its value on investigations and tests by a national com-It is not appreciated that when all of the gas mittee cooperating with the commission and Governor LaFollette and those who carried Another criticism turns on the violation of through the law five years ago. So sound and

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS—A PROBLEM OF TO-DAY

BY CHARLES L. CHUTE

AN industrial accident, as the term is gen- the official tables of the German government son while employed and at work for another, from 40 to 50 per cent. of all industrial accioccurring more or less directly because of the dents to nobody's negligence, but to trade risks. work done, the tools or materials employed, or Tables of the State Labor Bureaus of Wisconthe risks, ordinary or extraordinary, of the sin and Minnesota arrive at practically the occupation. Of course there have been such same conclusion. plexity of modern industry and the develop- out workmen being killed and many injured. ment of new and highly dangerous trades, such of work and the number of accidents.

the case of a great many of these accidents, was entirely free from blame, but in the larger caused by increased risks, the industry, and number of the accidents caused by a negligent through it society, should bear a much larger foreman or careless fellow-workman the victim proportion of the burden and loss than our must stand all the loss. In but few cases can present laws require. Hence we have to-day the employer be proved to be solely to blame; in this country a problem of legislative and in fewer still, according to recent careful case social adjustment demanding solution.

are increasing. From 18,000 to 20,000 fatal. than the actual victims are concerned.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

proved by the great increase in accidents corresponding with greatly increased risks.

Statistics in this country are incomplete, but

¹ F. L. Hoffman in Bliss' "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," 1908.

erally used, is one which happens to a per- covering many thousands of accidents ascribe

accidents since the earliest times, but the American workmen are admittedly careless present industrial accident problem is a very and reckless, but the conditions of modern modern one. Industry in almost all branches industry incline to make them so. The has been made more dangerous to the worker nature of the work and the speed enjoined force by the introduction of steam and electric men to take risks. Witness the structural steel power and by the development of high-speed worker on our great buildings and bridges; machinery and rapid transit. Within the past he cannot afford to be careless for an instant, twenty-five years the problem has come to the but must constantly take risks. Seldom is a fore in this country. The increasing com- large building erected in New York City with-

In many occupations the men are forced to as that of the electric-lineman and the struc- take unnecessary risks, safeguards are disretural steel worker on our constantly growing garded, defective material plays its part. In "skyscrapers," have greatly increased the risks such cases, under the laws in force in every State for most occupations, the employer is held Slowly we are becoming convinced that in liable only if the victim proves that he himself studies, does the victim appear to be wholly and Without doubt accidents have increased and alone to blame through his own gross negligence.

The causes are complex, often hard to get at, and from 700,000 to 800,000 non-fatal indus- and accidents are "just accidents" in many trial accidents, according to the estimate of a cases. Hence a movement is now sweeping careful statistician, occur in the United States this country to bring our States into line with every year. A majority of the victims are the countries of Europe, in practically all of supporting families. This has been proved which accidents are dealt with on the "comby every statistical study. Hence the prob-pensation" basis. In England, Germany, lem is a very serious one, and many more Austria, and in twenty-one other foreign countries, including all the leading industrial nations except Switzerland, which at the present time is coming into line, all accidents of industry are dealt with without regard to That a great many of the accidents of indus- who was at fault, except where willful or try are caused by "the hazards of the trade" is gross negligence is proved against the victim.

TREATMENT OF ACCIDENT VICTIMS

The greatest interest in current discussions centers in the treatment of victims and their families after an accident. An accident means construct the scaffold. Hence his claim for ing power. It is thoroughly established by the offered by the contracting company, a large

ployers' Liability created by the Legislature by this work, for she received only a small obtained full information in regard to com- amount of aid from one charitable society. pensation received from employers by the However, the strain was too great, and the families of 152 settled cases of married men mother died a little over one year from her killed while at work in New York State during husband's death. It was the unanimous tes-1907 and 1908. In these, 36.8 per cent. of the timony of the relatives that her death was families received nothing whatever, and another largely due to weakness from overwork. 42.8 per cent. received \$500 or less, a sum Lawyers settled the family's case against the which in most cases barely covered funeral contracting company for \$250. One-half of expenses. The New York Labor Department this went to the lawyers. The money was rerecently investigated 902 injury cases and ceived in time to help pay the mother's funeral found that in 404, or 44 per cent., nothing was expenses. The little children were distributed paid by the employer. In Pittsburg a careful among the relatives; three are living in New study of one year's accidents was made as a York to-day with the mother's sister, who is part of the "Pittsburg Survey," and it was found a poor woman with five children of her own. that in 355 cases of men killed in industry, all Hence the evil effects of an accident that ocof whom were supporting others, 57 per cent. of curred four years ago are still felt and will be the families were left by the employers to bear felt for many years to come. the entire income loss, in about half the cases receiving nothing and in the others never receiving more than \$100,—bare funeral expenses.

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE FAMILY?

long time and there is little or no compensation of the wage-earner is avoidable. charitable societies. In forty of these cases ployment. the aid from private charity was required after and because of the accident. The stories found of a man killed in industry? neither short nor simple.

THE STORY OF A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE

a loss,—deprivation of income and loss of earn- damages was not good. Funeral expenses were recent studies of State Commissions, of State and wealthy concern, but the offer was refused and National Departments of Labor, and of and suit brought. The man left a widow and private societies, that in the majority of cases six small children, the oldest being eleven. The almost all of this loss is now falling upon the wife was of a courageous and independent victims of accidents and upon their innocent fam- spirit, for she went to work at once, taking ilies,—upon those least able to bear the burden in washing, acting as janitress, and keeping The New York State Commission on Em-lodgers. She managed to keep all her children

WHAT IS ADEQUATE COMPENSATION?

Much of the suffering, the pain, and the loss resulting from accidents of industry is unavoidable, but this extreme deprivation and poverty When a workman is killed or laid up for a forced upon the family by the sudden removal from the employer we may expect to find suffer- which has been cited is not a sporadic instance, ing and hardship inflicted on the families of the but one among a large number and variety of poorer workers. Fifty cases of families suffer- true stories of family suffering. This may be ing through industrial accidents in New York largely avoided by an adequate and fair pay-City have recently been investigated and all ment to the family upon the wage-earner's important facts regarding the accidents ob- death. It is but simple justice for society to tained. Nearly all of these families were cases see that this is paid when one of her producers coming to the attention of two large private is killed or injured by the hazards of his em-

What is an adequate payment to the family This would in the charitable society records were verified naturally depend on several factors, as, for by visits to the families, to lawyers, employers, instance, number of dependents, wages of and others, and illustrate the whole industrial the man, etc. England in her excellent comaccident situation in this country to-day, pensation scheme has fixed it at three years' These "annals of the poor" were found wages with a maximum of £300. Germany grants a burial benefit equal to one-fifth of the yearly wages and a pension for life to the dependents varying from 20 to 60 per cent. of the yearly earnings. Other European countries A workman fell from a scaffold on a building have equally liberal uniform rates. In Engwhile at work. It was admitted that defec- land the employer alone pays the compensative boards caused the fall, but he helped to tion, in fatal cases for every accident, in injury

cases unless serious and willful misconduct by girl of ten, did most of the housework. The the workman is proved. In Germany the records of the charitable society chiefly interemployer, through his Insurance Association, ested showed that both overworked. Charity, pays all compensation in death cases and all and that from a number of societies and agenafter the thirteenth week in injury cases. Be- cies, was the only thing that kept and is at the fore that the Workmen's Sickness Societies and present time keeping this family together. the Employers' Insurance Associations share There was no insurance on the man's life, and the payments. All accidents without regard to no near relatives to assist. Over \$1,000 negligence are compensated; there is only one to date has been subscribed by charity to exception to the rule: accidents proved to be keep the family alive. This is a striking exwillfully inflicted by the workman himself. ample of what may and often does follow Such cases are, of course, extremely rare.

The law proposed by the New York State Employers' Liability Commission which finally passed the Legislature during the last week of May, this year, and is known as the law providing "workmen's compensation in certain legal side and as the lawyer sees it reveals quite dangerous employments," calls for approx- as much of family suffering and mal-adjustimately four years' wages with a maximum of ment as from the family's point of view. So \$3,000 in case of death. In case a man is in-unfavorable are our present employers' liability jured he will receive 50 per cent. of his wages laws to the workman that in only a very small during disability for not over eight years, not percentage of cases does he actually recover to exceed ten dollars a week.

higher in America than in the countries of sympathy of juries with the injured man and Europe to correspond with a higher standard the other uncertain factors of a court trial that of living among our workmen and the higher in a great many cases there is at least a chance cost of living here.

INADEQUATE COMPENSATION ILLUSTRATED

which have been set it is quite evident that the manding 50 per cent. of the proceeds. Then 79.6 per cent. of the 152 families of married the case frequently drags on for a period of men killed at their work recently studied in years. Meanwhile the family suffers. This is New York State who received \$500 or less the usual course of events. (mostly less) did not receive adequate payment. Here is a true case illustrating the effect of inad-sober, industrious workman. One day while equate compensation.

four children, the case was speedily settled for basis had done all he could to hasten it. \$1,000. It might seem that this sum ought to was spent in two years and the family became, In an interesting case in which all the facts to a large extent, dependent on charity.

went out to do washing and cleaning soon case of serious injury was finally decided in

a fatal industrial accident.

THE LAW'S LONG DELAYS

The problem of industrial accidents from its damages. But these laws are so uncertain It is generally admitted that benefits must be in their application on account of the natural for the workman. Lawyers, often of the "shyster" breed, urge the workman to take this chance rather than accept a small sum from the employer and they in turn take the From the foregoing comparison of standards case on a commission basis, commonly de-

Take an actual case. G. was known as a working at his trade of steam-drillman he was A machinist was killed by being caught in a instantly killed by a falling embankment. The belt in an electric power-house in New York employer paid funeral expenses only and then City. Fellow-workmen testified that the belt suit was brought. When investigated two years should have been better guarded. The com- and two months after the accident the case had pany was sued, but on account of the destitute not yet come to trial, although the lawyer who condition of the family, consisting of a wife and had taken it up on a 50 per cent. contingent

New York courts trying personal injury cases relieve the family and perhaps enable them to are commonly more than two years behind on become self-supporting, but when it is related their calendars; the number of cases to be tried how the money went the inadequacy of the sum is so large that the machinery is inadequate. is seen. The lawyer who secured the settle- After the case has come up there are usually ment took \$250. By the court's decree \$500 appeals and stays so that not uncommonly four had to be put away for the children until they years elapse from the accident to final settleshould become of age. The remaining \$250 ment, and then the result is most uncertain.

were obtainable from the court records and The widow was a slight, delicate woman, but from interviews with the family and lawyer, a alter her husband's death. The oldest child, a favor of the plaintiff after two appeals. Four years and three months elapsed between the employers' liability in no uncertain terms.

quite as disastrous in their results to a family ferred to in this article:—uniform compensawhich has lost its main support as if there were tion for all accidents, fixed by law, the same to no hope deferred, no payment expected.

sisted of a wife, who was not strong, and five ing at the Jamestown Exposition:—"It is children, the oldest eleven. The wife was neither just, expedient, nor humane; it is reforced to go to work after the funeral, working volting to judgment and sentiment alike, that in a laundry and acting as janitress. Her small the financial burden of accidents occurring wages were insufficient to support the family and because of the necessary exigencies of their had to be supplemented by private charity. One daily occupation should be thrust upon those society is still giving a regular weekly pension sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that and has expended nearly \$200 upon this family such remedy as is theirs should only be ob-

cializing on negligence cases is face to face with general public." the problem all the time. If he is a largepocket advancing money without security, and this subject in the country to-day. The masometimes without hope of return.

THE PROPOSED REMEDIES

in this article it must be evident that something system. Under this system employers are comis decidedly wrong in our system of dealing pelled to insure their workmen through insur-with industrial accident victims. The evils of ance organizations closely supervised, or, in the present system are very great. There is the some countries (notably Norway), operated and the employer as well. And there is another or less in some countries. A system of accident factor, not yet mentioned, which is considered insurance to which both employers and workby some the most serious evil of all: the antag- men contribute was advocated by the National onism between the employer and his workmen Association of Manufacturers at its annual immediately created by an accident under meeting at New York in May. present laws and resulting from a system which requires the workman to fight his employer in the courts in order to obtain uncertain damages.

What, then, are the remedies? Men of all classes who have studied this problem are country of voluntary benefit and compensation unanimous in condemning our present laws schemes by individual employers than anyand in calling for reform. Senator Root at where else in the world. Recently two of the the last meeting of the National Civic Federa- largest manufacturing concerns in the country, tion characterized the whole system as "bar- the United States Steel Corporation and the barous." Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, International Harvester Company, have andemned our unsuitable and unfair system of pensation of work accidents among their men.

date of accident and the payment of damages. the other hand nearly all leaders in this These long years of waiting and suspense are country have favored the remedy already rebecome a charge on the industry. Said Mr. The family of G., mentioned above, con-Roosevelt, with characteristic emphasis, speakto date. A church also has given regular aid. tained by litigation which now burdens our This is only one example of the results courts. . . . Workmen should receive a of a system which makes a long court action certain definite limited compensation for all necessary before a family can obtain any sub- accidents of industry, irrespective of neglistantial relief or compensation for its great gence. When the employer, the agent of the loss. Even a small sum paid at the time when public, on his own responsibility and for his it is needed:—right after the accident,—is in- own profit, in the business of serving the public finitely better than a large sum several years starts in motion agencies which create risks for later. Scores of such cases could be cited. others he should take all the ordinary and Long delayed settlements resulting in much extraordinary risks involved, and though the misery are commonly found by every investiga- burden will at the moment be his, it will ultitor who has studied cases. Every lawyer spe-mately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the

In this speech Mr. Roosevelt was but voicing hearted man he often goes down deep into his the opinions of most of the ablest students of. jority opinion seems to be for compensation somewhat after the English plan and for uniform State laws establishing the same.

There are those who advocate what is known From the facts and family stories presented as the "German," or compulsory, insurance injustice and the suffering, there is the inequal- controlled by the government. To the cost of ity and uncertainty for the injured party and for this insurance the employees contribute more

VOLUNTARY COMPENSATION SCHEMES

There has been a larger development in this Governor Hughes and many others have con- nounced comprehensive schemes for the com-

The benefits offered by the Steel Corporation, miners killed or disabled. while, in general, not as high as those advocated

any required in foreign countries.

and yet this must be said: they are purely wages up to \$3,000 to dependents in case of death. voluntary, may be withdrawn at any time, and and national legislation requiring it.

LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES TO-DAY

strongly advocated in a number of States and treatment of the victims of industrial accidents. in Congress. Such laws have been framed by sey, and Ohio have passed bills providing for start in the right direction. commissions to study this great problem and recommend legislation.

kinds. year's salary) in case of death or injury.

or less to the benefit of the workman. A mul- and National legislation.

Both of the companies offer compensation (or titude of bills bearing on this question have "relief," as the Steel Corporation prefers to been introduced in most of the State Legiscall it) for all accidents, not caused by willful latures and some are still pending. But only neglect or misconduct, according to a uniform one State, Montana, has a compensation law and detailed schedule. The company pays all now in force. This is the Montana Mining the cost. The workman is of course required Act of 1909. By this act a State fund contribto choose between the compensation offered by uted to by both employers and workmen is his employer and his legal right to bring suit. created for paying fairly liberal benefits to

The Legislature of New York State passed by the State Commissions which have studied this year the two bills recommended by its the subject, are very carefully adjusted to the Commission on Employers' Liability and Inextent of the injury, to the number of children dustrial Accidents. The first bill amends the dependent upon the man killed or injured, and present Employers' Liability Law, considerto the number of years of service in the company. ably to the benefit of the workman injured. The plan of the International Harvester Com- It also makes possible a contract between any pany is very liberal in its provisions for injured employer and his workmen by which the latter men. The benefits compare favorably with give up their uncertain rights to sue and accept instead certain compensation on a uniform scale These schemes are excellent as far as they go, -roughly, half wages for disability, four years'

The second bill, the compensation bill, has their control and management rests solely with been already referred to. In certain specified the individual company. It is well objected, dangerous trades, as railroading, construction moreover, that the smaller and weaker firms of steel frame buildings, etc., compensation is will not and cannot institute such plans and granted for all accidents due to trade risk or that we shall never have uniform or proper to any fault or negligence of either employer or protection of workmen generally without State fellow workmen on the liberal scale already outlined. The passage of this bill marks an epoch in this country. If the constitutionality of these two bills is upheld after September. when they take effect, New York State will be Hence uniform compensation laws have been in advance of any State in the Union in its

These bills are limited in their application the three State Commissions now sitting in and do not offer compensation on as broad a New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. More basis as do the laws of most foreign countries. recently the Legislatures of Illinois, New Jer- However, they may well be considered a good

Other States are now preparing to follow the example of New York. An especially active Congress can legislate for two classes of campaign is now being carried on in Massaworkmen only: for the men employed in inter- chusetts. In Wisconsin two bills, proposed by state commerce, on railroads, steamship lines, the commission there at work, are receiving etc., and for government employees of all State-wide discussion. The State Commissions For railroad employees engaged in studying the problem are stimulating interest interstate trade Congress has passed an ad- and waking up the country to a realization of vanced employers' liability law greatly modi- the great wrong now done the workers. In fying the old limitations on the workman's formulating legislation to correct this we have right of recovery. For artisans and workmen the experience of all the countries of Europe, as employed by the United States the Federal well as of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand Compensation Act of 1908 was passed, grant- to draw upon. In general it can be said that ing low rates of compensation (maximum one the compensation system of dealing with accidents, without regard to negligence, has been Many States have modified the rigors of universally successful wherever tried. All signs common law by employers' liability laws more point to its speedy introduction into our State

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

HANDCUFFS ON AMERICAN DIPLOMACY THE ORIENT

THE phrase which stands as the title of this Jan. 31, from the Japanese Minister: "Before the article is one used by Mr. Thomas F. Chinese Government determines anything, the article is one used by Mr. Thomas F. Millard in a paper entitled "America in China" contributed by him to the Forum, and of particular interest in view of the recently concluded agreement between Japan and Russia. Millard was a war correspondent in the Boxer Feb. 2, from the Russian Minister: "The Russian rising and in the Russo-Japanese War; he has published a book on Oriental affairs, "The New Far East"; and he is at present the representative in China of the American Magazine.
He maintains that Russia, Japan, England, and France are "actively trying to keep American Magazine."

snip detween the two countries.
Feb. 4, from the Russian Minister: "The opinion of Russia is that, in not notifying Russia and in not considering that in case Russia did not take the condensation." ican interests out of China"; and he publishes what purport to be actual communications (in translations, of course) from Russia, Japan, and France, addressed to China "in the course of putting the screws upon China and the handcuffs on American diplomacy" in the Far East.

The present situation in the Middle King- Feb. 18, from the French Minister: "The Governdom has arisen out of a preliminary agreement for constructing and financing the Chinchou-Aigun Railway, signed on October 2, 1909, at Mukden, by Viceroy Hsi-Liang for China, by Willard Straight for the American banking group who were to participate in the financing of the railway, and by Lord Ffrench for the firm of Pauling & Company. This agreement was French ministers are to the effect that "wishing ratified by an Imperial edict issued January 21, to get settled the question of railways in the Millard, tried their hardest to prevent the issu-proposal of the United States to build a line," ance of the edict; but they were a little too late etc., their Governments suggest that the finanin their action. A short time previously they ciers "who proposed to China to build "had mutually agreed to reject?" Mr. Secretary should construct [instead of the Chinchou-Knox's proposal "to neutralize internationally" Aigun road the prolongation of the Kalgan all railways in Manchuria. Mr. Millard's view Railway toward Urga and Kiakta." is that "the issue raised in these negotiations contains the possible genesis of a great war which of the diplomatic notes cited above, it is evimay involve the United States," and that "in this dent, as Mr. Millard observes, that "foreign matter Russia, Japan, England, and France nations have asserted the right to interfere in acted by mutual agreement under a private business transactions between American citiunderstanding between those countries.'

sentations made to China between January 31 and China." He unhesitatingly declares his and March 4 of the present year, from which opinion that the issue raised in the matter of we extract the subjoined passages convey- the Chinchou-Aigun railway, broadly viewed, ing to China what amounts to peremptory is one which any self-respecting nation ought to orders not to determine anything in connection go to war about. As for unfortunate China, with the Chinchou-Aigun Railway without the she is not allowed to develop her railways, and consent of the powers concerned:

consent of my Government must first be obtained. If the position of my country is ignored and a decision is made without referring the matter to my Government, it will be hard to estimate the seriousness of the trouble that may be caused in the relations of the two countries.

Government expects that China will not settle any such matter without first consulting Russia. Otherwise there will be trouble in the relation-

ship between the two countries.

a share she would oppose the undertaking, America is conscious of having made a mistake. . . . Russia expects that nothing will be settled without first obtaining the consent of Russia. In regard to all future railways in Manchuria which China may propose to build with borrowed capital, the Russian Government must first be consulted.

ment of the French Republic desires to recommend to the Imperial Chinese Government not to conclude an arrangement on the subject of the railway line between Chinchou and Aigun without previously having come to an agreement with the Russian Government and the Japanese

Government.

Later communications from the Russian and Russia and Japan, according to Mr. north of China, originally brought up by the

Assuming the correctness of the translation zens and the Chinese Government, in express Mr. Millard reproduces ten diplomatic repre- violation of treaties between the United States cannot, therefore, defend her own frontiers.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

Revue (Haarlem), reviewing an important work on this subject from the pen of one of the editors of the Dutch periodical, the New Financier and Capitalist, we condense the following leading points.

According to Dr. Edmund van Lippman, one of the leading authorities, the art of extracting sugar from the cane did not become known until somewhere between the third and sixth

centuries.

India seems to have been the cradle of the sugar industry. Thence it spread to Persia, where an improved process of purification was discovered. The product was there cast into moulds resembling a loaf of bread, in which fact the origin of our designation "loaf sugar" is to be sought. As a result of the Arab invasion of Persia, sugar found its way into Arabia, whence again its culture was carried to Cypress, Rhodes, Sicily, and Egypt. In the last named country the preparation of sugar was greatly improved, and the Egyptian product became widely famous. From Egypt the industry spread along the northern coasts of Africa and so entered Spain, where, about the year 1150, some fourteen refineries were in operation. Columbus introduced the sugar cane into the New World, and, according to van Lippman, its culture there advanced so rapidly as soon to exceed that of every other country. The cultivation of sugar, however, did not merely spread westward, but was introduced also into China and the East Indian archipelago, and more particularly into Java. In the latter country the Hollanders found this industry already in full swing when they made their first landing there in 1596.

While sugar was produced from the cane in large quantities in the early centuries of our era and some process of purification was used, its refinement, in the sense in which we now use the word, was only discovered at Venice in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

This applies, of course, only to cane sugar. The saccharine value of beets was not realized until Andreas Sigismund Marggraf, of Berlin, recog-nized it in 1747. Its practical application, however, was not made until ten years later when Marggraf's pupil, Franz Karl Achard, at Cunern, in Lower Silesia, established the first beet-sugar mill. But the wretched means used for the extraction of the sap, and the inferior quality of the beets used, made this attempt a failure. It was not until Napoleon I. established the "Continental System," in 1806, which closed the harbors of continental Europe to English commerce, that life was infused into the languishing beet-sugar industry, although its full development had yet to wait for many years. This again was brought wait for many years. This again was brought about by Napoleon. He did his best to raise the et-sugar industry to the highest possible point.

FROM a lengthy article in the Hollandsche By decree of March 25, 1811, he offered one million francs in prizes and set apart 32,000 hectares (about 79,000 acres) for the production of beets, and established five schools for theoretical and practical instruction in the manufacture of sugar. sult of this there were as early as 1828 fifty-eight refineries in France, with an annual output of 30,000 tons of sugar. From France the industry spread to surrounding countries, particularly to Germany and Russia. By constant improvement in the cultivation of the beet and means and methods of manufacture, Germany has for many years excelled all other countries in the production of beet sugar.

> The competition between the production of sugar from the cane and that from beets has always been sharp. Improved methods of cultivation, the introduction of more effective machinery, and the combination and more economic use of capital caused the beet-sugar product, as early as 1882, to equal that extracted from the cane.

> Subsequently, and up to 1888, the latter gained ground again, but since that year has never been able to equal its formidable rival in the quantity produced. However, the constantly increasing scale upon which cane sugar is being produced in Cuba,—where, according to statistics issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, no less than 5,000,000 acres can be set apart for the cultivation of sugar cane, with a possible yield of 3.6 tons per acre, giving the enormous total of 18,000,000 tons of sugar,—may make it difficult, if not impossible, for the beet-sugar industry to hold its own.

> The following table is of interest as showing the increase in the consumption, and therefore in the growth of the sugar industry in general, between the years 1875 and 1906. The estimates for the earlier period were made by Richard Kaufman, while those of the later period are taken from the Indian Mercury.

	1875	1906
Great Britain	62.59	77.66
United States	42.33	76. I
Denmark	27.5	71.06
Belgium	22.66	32.98
Netherlands	18.48	39.07
France	16.61	36.1
Germany	16.19	42.26
Switzerland	16.17	53.24
Austria-Hungary	8.8	22.84
Portugal	7.48	14.65 (1905)
Sweden and Norway	7.48	46.86
Russia	6.8	19.27
Spain	6.49	12.06 (1905)
Greece	4.62	8.23 (1905)
Turkey	2.38	8.51 (1905)
Italy	• • • •	7.44

EARL GREY'S SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION IN CANADA

HE high position of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada is by no means a bed of roses. There are for its occupant great difficulties to be encountered, serious problems to be overcome or evaded, severe criticisms to be faced, and vigorous opposition to be met. He has, moreover, to follow men of wide experience in governing, of considerable skill in statecraft, and of conspicuously high personal character. As Mr. J. Castell Hopkins remarks, in the Canadian Magazine, few or none of the Governors-General "have passed through their periods of office without some unpleasant episodes created by personal and party complications, the stress of a society and political system in the making, the ebb and flow of an imperial spirit which varied with almost bewildering changes." In the case of Earl Grey, whether "it has been the possession of some subtle personal quality which makes for popularity and influence," or whether it is "that Canadians are becoming less touchy in the matter of imperial policy and British authorities possessed of a keener insight into Canadian conditions," the fact cannot be denied that Lord Grey's vice-regal administration "has proved a quiet but apparently uniform success, with a more continuous expression of public approval and with fewer elements of public friction during its term than in almost any preceding period." Lord Grey after his arrival in Canada (December 10, 1904) grew "steadily in popularity without appearing to strive after it"; and he exhibited more than once "a combination of two qualiand courage."

During his whole term of office there were certain lines of thought and utterance to which Lord Grey persistently adhered and which he "presented with success or at least a minimum of criticism." Of these:

The first was a clear recognition of the fundamental fact that there are two distinct races embedded in Canadian history and sharing in Can-Ma's development; the second a keen belief in and frequent reference to the splendid material progress of the Dominion and the most vivid optimism as to its future: the third was a vigorous enunciation of the desirability of Canadians sharing in imperial defence and helping, as soon as they were able, to bear the burdens in this respect of the motherland; the fourth was an unfailing, ever-pressed appeal to the higher instincts of the people in moral reform, political purity, and British ideals of life and citicelebration of Champlain's founding of Quemuship; the fifth was quick and obvious recognibec, the Governor-General "took hold of the

EARL GREY

(Who will retire next year as Governor-General of Canada)

tion of the commercial, financial, and transportation needs of Canada.

Within three months of his advent to office at Ottawa, Lord Grey skilfully touched upon the French-Canadian issue when addressing the ties essential to statecraft in Canada—caution Ottawa Saint Jean Baptiste Society, in the following words:

> I notice with much pleasure that an object of your society is to conserve your beautiful French language in all its purity, for the purpose of ena-bling you to render, in the most eloquent expressions the human tongue can command, the homage of your hearts to the British institutions under which you live, and under which you enjoy a measure of liberty and security which I do not believe would be obtainable for you under any other rule.

> In this French-Canadian connection mention must be made of the Quebec Tercentenary, "the most conspicuous and picturesque event of Lord Grey's vice-royalty" and the most remarkable testimony to his tact. Originally intended to be a local and Provincial

idea and enlarged it into a movement to estab- Lord Grey's administration was "remarklish a great national park on the scene of Mont- able for a great advance in friendly relations calm and Wolfe's memorable battle and to turn with the United States"; and the Governora French-Canadian fête into a national and General himself was doubtless responsible for imperial and international demonstration."

and future greatness of Canada. He has pre- speeches, "at the right time and in the right dicted for it within fifty years a greater popu-place and with the right ring," at the nego-lation than that of Britain; he has described it tiations in this present year for averting as a treasure-chest rather than an ice-box; he has a tariff war with the United States were declared his belief that before the end of the notable for their discrimination and high new century Canada will equal the United States quality. in everything that makes a great nation; and he considers the Dominion to be the largest area Grey has administered it wisely, successfully, of unprospected mineral country in the world. and with the highest motives.

Mr. Choate's visit to Ottawa in 1906 and for Lord Grey is a firm believer in the present the succeeding visit of Mr. Root; while his

Canada is not an easy country to rule. Earl

A POLITICAL BOSS IN SWITZERLAND

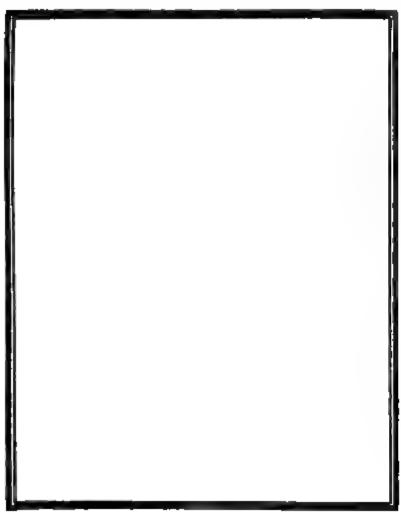
SWITZERLAND has for so long been re- of it the boss has disappeared; there is no in Switzerland—the thing is impossible!" one closure of his fat fist." The canton in question cases, it is the exception that proves the rule. tiative and referendum provision in its con-Only recently a writer in one of our magazines stitution, and its master is M. Georges Pysaid: "It is the initiative and referendum that thon. Mr. King decided to make a first-hand has made Switzerland a democracy. By reason study of this man so unique in Swiss politics;

garded as the model republic that the bribery and there is no corruption." But Mr. mere suggestion of the existence of bossism, George Judson King has discovered that graft, and bribery within its borders is enough Switzerland "has a political boss—just one to take one's breath away. "A political boss who holds the destiny of one canton within the would naturally exclaim. Yet here, as in other is Fribourg, the only canton that has no iniand he has published the results of his investigation in the Twentieth Century. We read:

In company with a young professor of philosophy at the nearby university [of Fribourg], I sat down to wait. Presently, a portly, well-dressed man, who bore himself like a commanding general, went by and entered the inner office. It was M. Python. While we waited, the young professor imparted to me confidential information evidently calculated to impress me with the greatness of the man I was about to meet. "He is master of this canton, which he holds in the hollow of his hand," said he "Nothing is done unless he first approves -appointments, election of candidates, all legislation—everything! Ah, he is a very powerful and a very clever man. The people have nothing to say—but he helps our university.'

Mr. King, with his companion, was at length ushered into the presence of the autocrat, his impressions of whom he sets forth thus:

My first thought was, "A typical ward beeler!" Of medium height; heavily built but not too fat; round head, thick neck, closely cropped hair, sensual face and cold inquiring eyes—he looked the part. He received us formally, as one sure of his power and accustomed to mastery. There was a certain curtness in his manner which warned the visitor to be brief. The professor stated that I was an American investigating the government of



GEORGES PYTHON

Switzerland, and, after a few commonplace in-quiries, I asked, "What is the voting strength of the various political parties in the canton of Fribourg?" M. Python, manipulator of elections for twenty-seven years, did not know. In response to another question he briefly outlined the form of government in his canton, and ended by stating, not without a certain satisfied air, as though the fact should give distinction to Fribourg in the eyes of an American, that it was the only canton in Switzerland, that it was the only canton in Switzerland which had no initiative and referendum. . . . I asked, "Why?" Python's manner became most amusing. . . . He raised both hands in the so-so gesture of a Jewish peddler selling goods "below cost," and said, "There has been no opportunity to vote upon the question." Evidently he had forgotten that not two years before 8500 citizens of the canton had two years before 8500 citizens of the canton had petitioned his Grand Council to submit this very question to a decision of the voters, and that the petition had never been so much as noticed, because M. Python had said, "No."

M. Python evidently did not relish the turn the interview was taking; for when Mr. King was about to ask his opinion of the initiative to put questions.

Later, Mr. King visited Dr. Gross, editor of a Liberal newspaper in Fribourg, from whom he learned that the canton "is in a sad plight," and "is looked upon as an old milestone in all free Switzerland." He gleaned also the following facts:

Python's power is derived mainly from a monopoly of the money market by his absolute control of the two largest banks. All public officials are of his choosing. He selects the university professors and all government employees, down even to the stone-cutters on the public roads. He gives fat jobs to members of the leading families of the canton, thus gaining their support or silencing their opposition. The night before election, crowds of men are kept in hotels and boardinghouses, and are promised jobs if they vote Python's way. A short time previous to election day many more men than usual are employed on the streets and in the public works. The electrical plant, estimated at 3,000,000 francs, actually cost the canton 12,000,000 francs.

At this, Mr. King was forced to laugh; and and referendum the interview was "abruptly being asked by Dr. Gross his reason for doing closed" and there was no further opportunity so, replied: "It is so like America that I begin to feel at home."

SWITZERLAND'S UNIQUE PARLIAMENT

N many respects the characteristics of increasing administration. In 1870 the old fed-Switzerland are unique. The configuration of her territory, with its beautiful mountains, alone places her in the proud position of a country without a rival; her history is the record of a succession of fights for freedom; her men are all soldiers, and she needs no navy; she has no fewer than six universities in a total population of about three and one half millions; and, last but not least of her peculiarities, is a parliament in which three languages are spoken and of which one of its members can say: "In spite of the conflicts of four parties and the use of three languages, violent scenes and uproar are things unknown in our two chambers. Nor has the suspicion of corruption ever been cast on their members."

This statement is made in the Bibliothèque Lausanne) by M. F. Bonjour, National Couninteresting article on the Swiss legislature. distribution of the deputies. Describing the building in which the Parliament meets, he says:

The federal palace of Berne is the center of the political life of our country. Under its cupola the two legislative chambers simultaneously hold their sessions; and in the wings springing from the central building are housed the Federal Council, the executive, and the bureaus of a continually of contact between homogeneous elements;

eral palace, the western wing of to-day, sufficed for the requirements of the Parliament, the Federal Council, and its various services. Since then a Council, and its various services. second edifice, similar to the first, has been constructed. Seven years ago the palace known as that of the Parliament, was erected in the middle of and above the two wings, and still the needs of the administration were not completely satisfied: other buildings had to be acquired and transformed for its use. There has thus been created at Berne, in the exterior and recent quarters of the ancient and picturesque city, a federal architecture more remarkable for its solidity and monotony than for its originality and elegance. . . . If the exterior of the palace of the Parliament, in the style of the first Renaissance, evokes esthetic criticisms considerably divergent,—the interior, on the other hand, has a stamp of richness and grandeur less open to criticism.

M. Bonjour conducts his readers to the hall Universalle (the Swiss review published at in which the National Council (German, National rath) holds its sessions. Here one of cilor, who contributes to that periodical a most the first things that strike the visitor is the

> It is useless to seek the Radicals to the left, the Conservatives to the right, and the Moderates in the center; for all parties are pell-mell. Aside from the Socialists . no party assembles its members in a compact group.

There is thus a merging, so to speak, of points

and this is regarded by M. Bonjour as one absence from the debates of that dramatic of the contributing factors in the moderation character so striking elsewhere. "No lobby of the assembly. The number of deputies in intrigues; no secret caucuses; no traps set in the National Council varies, one deputy being the path of the rulers. Parliamentary effort is chosen for every 20,000 of population. Of the expended in the mere discussion of legal projpresent number, 167, the Radical-Democrats ects, in motions, and in rare interpellations." count 103; the Catholic right, 34; the Liberal-Conservative center, 16; the group comprising at Berne in a very equitable and happy manner. the 7 Socialists and the "Politico-Social" fac- Each orator speaks in his own tongue and so tion, 12; and 2 members are not included in does the President. But, as it is necessary for any classification.

only thing that strikes the visitor at a session French, as the case may be. Italian is comof the Swiss National Council. He notices, paratively rare in the chambers. When a more particularly perhaps, the bad acoustics speech is delivered in that language the occaof the hall. Although the latter is of small sion is quite a little "event." In the National dimensions, it is impossible for a feeble voice Council reports are presented in both German or one that is not fairly sonorous to make itself and French. heard. Everything has been tried to remedy this defect, but without success. M. Bonjour differs from its neighbor in regard to a few thinks that this inconvenience is probably one parliamentary customs. The State Council of the causes that rob the debates of that being four times less numerous than the other animation which characterizes those of other chamber, its discussions are naturally more parliaments. Another factor of this phenome- quickly terminated and have less amplitude. non, more considerable still, is the absence of Consequently, as the law obliges the two ministerial responsibility.

debates are the very existence of the govern- National Council supplements its morning sitment. In the Swiss Parliament there is noth-tings by afternoon sessions. The State Council ing to resemble these. The Federal Council is consists of 44 members; the hall in which it elected for three years. Once in office it cannot meets is much smaller than that of the Nabe overthrown by the votes of the chambers tional Council; and the acoustics are no better. and it is certainly this that contributes to the The rule is to speak seated.

The question of languages has been settled the words of the last-named to be understood The *mélange* of the various parties is not the by all, they are translated into German or into

The State Council (German, Standerath) chambers to sit concurrently, it often happens In France the issues of the great political that the State Council lacks business while the

THE ORIGINALS OF SOME OF MARK TWAIN'S CHARACTERS

characters in the works of popular writ- former, he says: ers has always excited the liveliest interest of the reading public; and not seldom have the votaries of the great fiction-mongers been doomed to disappointment in their endeavors to lift the veil which their favorite authors have so skillfully thrown around the creatures of their fancy. According to Mr. Homer Croy, writing in the Bellman (Minneapolis), Mark Twain "sometimes used a real character, and of berry stains on their mouths it would never do.

The world now knows her as Becky Thatcher, sometimes he did not. If a person in breathing life measured up to romance as given to us by the late Samuel L. Clemens, he went in just as he was; if he did not, Mark put on high lights and profiles as the case demanded."

characters are probably Becky Thatcher and all the people of her home town, for a truer, Huckleberry Finn; and concerning these Mr. nobler woman never lived." Two years ago

THE identification of the originals of the Croy gives some interesting data. Of the

When young Samuel wore a blue hickory shirt and Laura Fraser wore pigtails down her back he gathered nuts and berries for her as they wandered their way to Miss Lucy Davis' private school at Hannibal, Missouri. But before they reached the little house where the classes met they had to separate, for it would never do for a boy and a girl to come to school together. Never! Even if their books were mixed up and they had the same kind

the lovable girl who was lost in the cave with Tom Sawyer when they found Injun Joe.

Mrs. Fraser is now living at Hannibal, Mo., where she is matron of a home for widows and The best known two of all Mark Twain's orphans; and "she is loved and respected by she visited the Clemens home at Redding, Conn.; and for two days she and the great humorist were "companions and friends as of old."

They were sad and merry in turns as they thought over the days that were no more. On the morning of her departure Mrs. Fraser found on the dressing table of her room a splendid steel engraving of Samuel L. Clemens, and written across it these words. "To Laura Fraser, with the love of her earliest sweetheart."

It is not, we think, generally known that the account of the losing of Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher in McDowell's Cave was founded on fact. Mr. Croy states that Samuel himself, when a boy, was really lost in the cave for thirty hours. The narration of the incident brought unexpected results: a large cement firm was attracted to the place, and investigation showed "that the entire cave was formed of cement rock."

A plant was started, and it soon became the largest of its kind in all the West. It brought thousands of laborers to Hannibal, and with it came other industries which lifted the river town to the dignity of a city. In a word, Hannibal largely owes its present prosperity to Tom Sawyer.

Huckleberry Finn, as the world knows him, is now living at Paris, Mo. He was "a member of the Hannibal boys who made the nights merry for the natives."

BECKY THATCHER

He is B. C. M., better known as "Barney," Farthing.

Young Samuel Clemens, it must be known, was never a leader in the pranks of "the gang."
Rather he was the one to sit back and think out things to do, and then, by the gentle art of suggestion, get the other boys to do them. To this bunch of merrymakers belonged Barney Farthing

He, however, maintains that he is Huckleberry Finn with alterations, for his father was neither a fisherman nor the town drunkard. But there is where the fiction touch comes in.

Just as surely as one boy could not have done all the things that Huckleberry Finn is attributed with is the fact that Barney Farthing did get mixed up in a whole lot of the things that did happen. Mark Twain took all his exploits, and then pieced them out with the adventures of other boys around the town until they made a wonderful and laughable whole.

Everybody whom young Clemens met at this period of his life became "material" for his books. Thus, Injun Joe was "a drunken half-breed Indian, who ran an express wagon, picking up odd jobs wherever he could." The aunt of Tom Sawyer, who helped the boys on their adventurous journey on the raft, was the wife of Judge Quarles, a relative of young Clemens who lived on a large plantation outside Hannibal. She died in California, in the direst poverty, a few years ago; but "so proud was she that she would not let her famous nephew know of her condition." Colonel Mulberry Sellers was James Lampton, a favorite cousin of Clemens' mother.

At first Mark Twain thought of calling him Eschol Sellers, and so drafted a part of "The Golden Age" with that name for the character.

But just at that time a man with the name of Lariat on the steamer "Quaker City" in The Eschol Sellers bobbed up and threatened to make trouble. So Mark hunted around for another first name, and hit upon Mulberry.

living at St. Louis, who taught Clemens to be a known as Long Island's farmer poet." pilot for \$500, and who claims that Mark Twain was "the best graduate he ever had, and Twain never hunted for material. He met his knew the personalities and eccentricities of characters, lived with them, thought their more snags than any other pilot who ever thoughts, and then, because he could not help handled the wheel in early days." The Poet it, put them on paper.

Innocents Abroad was "really a poet, and was on the great sight-seeing trip with Mark Twain." His real name was Bloodgood H. Horace Bixby is Captain Horace Bixby, still Cutter; he lived at Little Neck, and was

In contradistinction to other authors, Mark

FACTS AND FANCIES CONCERNING THUNDERSTORMS

THERE is probably no more hopeless task a thunderstorm comes up fear takes possession ple that "there is nothing to be afraid of in and in many a home members of a family may a thunderstorm." In spite of all that science be found betaking themselves to dark closets teaches concerning the composition of light- or to pillows and feather-beds in order that ning and its comparative harmlessness to all they may not see the dreaded flashes. In an but about two in every million persons, directly interesting article, entitled "Robbing the

than that of attempting to convince peo- of a majority of humankind within its area;

Thunderstorm of Its Terrors," contributed by Mr. Donald Cameron Shafer to Country . Life in America, the author asserts that people are afraid because they do not understand the nature of the disturbances. He says:

In reality, it is the noisy thunder which scares them-not the lightning. Electricity is more or less mysterious to the layman, and, therefore, a source of wonder and fear.

· Earthquakes do not come because the people are wicked; lightning does not flash because the gods are mad. Both are the natural workings of nature, no more mysterious than the rain, the wind, or the snow. In the city of Schenectady last summer a tailor named Goldtsman refused to take out any insurance on his place. "Ef Gott wants me to burn up, den I burns up, dot iss all. It is in der hantz off Providence." Lightning darted down from the sky one night and burned the little tailor shop, despite his simple faith, while a disreputable Negro gambling house across the street escaped unharmed.

Mr. Shafer proceeds to analyze the thunderstorm "which makes the heart to quake and the nerves to tingle." To quote him further:

A REALLY DANGEROUS FLASH OF LIGHTNING

(Clouds unloading their electricity to a central point, which then becomes overcharged, and other air resistance is broken down)

with the temperature rapidly dropping, these tiny drops of moisture condense and become too heavy to be supported in the air, and then we shall have

Now the lightning begins to flash! Steady the nerves now, and remember that each minute particle of water up there in the sky also contains a tiny bit of electricity, and, as the water condenses into raindrops and showers to earth, even so the particles of electricity condense and unite until the air, or, better speaking, the water in the air, becomes overcharged, and we have a shower of electricity.

Look out and you will see the raindrops dashing to earth in a pleasing, life-giving summer shower. Watch and you will see come tearing out of the depths of a cloud, as black as night, a bolt of electricity which dashes to the ground and disappears. If the pent-up waters of the upper air were dammed back by some invisible force until the increased pressure forced an opening, and then descended to earth in one mighty stream, it would mean certain destruction to everything it struck.

The particles of moisture accumulating in the upper air are free to drop to earth as soon as they condense and unite until they are too heavy to float. The particles of electricity gathered in the upper air, which is moist enough to be a good conductor, are effectively insulated from the ground by layers of more or less dry air, which is the best non-conductor of electricity in the world. This electricity is "dammed back" until it reaches a pressure sufficient to break down this resistance

and dash to earth in a single gigantic spark or flash. It is the gaseous particles composing the atmosphere, heated to incandescence by the electrical

The air is full of moisture. In a few moments, see, and not the electricity itself. Electricity cannot be seen.

> Mr. Shafer ridicules the practice of shutting all windows in a thunderstorm, which, he says, is a mere superstition.

> With the terrific speed of lightning-186,000 miles a second—there is no danger of its being blown aside from its course. . . . Houses are struck, but they are always struck on the roof first, and nearly always on the very highest point of the roof at that, unless the current leaps off a telephone or electric light wire. This is because, with the enormous voltage or pressure of lightning, dry wood is almost as good a conductor as copper wire is to a weaker current, and lightning, traveling always in the easiest paths, quickly leaves the air, which is a non-conductor, to run down the wooden timbers of a building.

> With regard to lightning-rods, Mr. Shafer says they are good if lightning happens to strike a building; but most houses never are struck, and rods are considered such feeble protection by the insurance companies that the latter do not make any reduction in rates on buildings equipped with lightning-rods. By way of contrast, he cites the case of one house in England that has been struck by lightning more than 300 times.

The photographs accompanying Mr. Shafer's paper, which are some of the best we have seen of lightning-flashes, show that the conventional energy breaking down this resistance, which we pictures of lightning are entirely wrong.

ASTRONOMY'S LATEST WORD ON MARS

THE most widely divergent views are entertestify to the existence of a highly developed tained by astronomers in regard to our order of beings. neighbor planet Mars,—some, like our American Professor Lowell, believing that it is the abode of highly intelligent beings, others, like the great English astronomer Campbell, that it is a total waste of ice.

Svante Arrhenius, the noted Swedish physical chemist, writing in the Deutsche Revue recently, gave a comprehensive insight into the various prevailing theories and the observations upon which they are based. He himself holds that Mars is a dead world, where life has long since been extinct,—if, indeed, it ever existed at all.

Owing to the famous observations of the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli (who died last month), as well as the later works of Flammarion (1902) and of Lowell ("Mars as the Abode of Life," 1909), a lively interest has the planet Mars. The popular opinion follow-

Mars has light, air, and sunshine, says Flammarion; it seems impossible that a world having all the requisites for life should be condemned to be a desert waste. Evidently sentiment plays a part in the French enthusiast's ideas. On the other hand, sober observers have pointed to the fact that the rays of the sun on Mars yield but 43-100 of the heat received by the earth, so that one is well justified in doubting whether the source of all vitality is sufficiently strong on the former planet to maintain organic life. Flammarion pre-supposes that the "canals" and the inland seas are the fruitful springs whence the inhabitants draw their sustenance; Lowell goes so far as to assume that Mars is cultivated to the very poles, while others, among them the noted French physicist Fizeau (now deceased), hold that it is a desert of ice, where the temperature rarely rises above the freezing point.

With these conflicting opinions it was but been aroused in the educated world concerning natural that astronomers should take advantage of the unusually favorable position for obsering these writers is that the wonderful "canals" vation which Mars occupied last fall to fathom

as closely as possible the riddles of the mysterious planet. To return to Dr. Arrhenius again:

Since the epoch-making introduction of the spectroscope a great number of distinguished astrophysicists have made use of that instrument to discover the composition of the atmosphere of Mars, and particularly whether it contains aqueous vapor. All are agreed that the climate is that of a desert. Assuming that it corresponds to that of Salt Lake City, which may be very close to the truth, the air is saturated at a humidity of 31 per cent., and it follows from this and other data that the maximum temperature of the Martian midsummer may be reckoned as 5.3° Centigrade (41½° Fahrenheit). A rich vegetable life, as assumed by Lowell, seems thus out of the question; he, however, maintains his optimistic views as to the climatic conditions.

The great riddle on the surface of Mars is The popular idea the so-called canals. strongly sustained by Lowell and Flammarion is that they are gigantic works of engineering skill which serve to irrigate the country. This view is incompatible with the severe cold upon the planet. According to another theory, but one scarcely known to the general public, these "canals" are fissures on the surface of Mars.

Fizeau believed them to be fissures in the seas of ice; Penard declared, in 1888, that they correspond to the cracks in the earth's crust. cracks, owing to their connection with the recent earthquakes, have been pretty thoroughly studied. Their origin is accounted for by the fact that the temperature of the earth's crust,—ignoring the 20 meters affected by the sun,—remains unchanged, while the heat of the interior is slowly but steadily lessened by being conducted to the colder surface of the earth; the latter thus temporarily retains its dimensions while the glowing interior is contracting. Finally, a hollow having been formed, the earth's crust collapses, with resulting fissures. Lowell is of the opinion that the Mars canals are too long to bear comparison with the fissures upon our globe. It would, however, not be a surprising thing should the clefts be longer than those on the earth. Mars, according to the unanimous opinion of its observers, is in a somewhat more advanced stage than the earth. Its solid crust is therefore somewhat thicker than that of our globe. This, of course, is partly owing to the lesser volume of Mars, -1-15 that of the earth. It is, at any rate, highly probable that incomparably the larger part of the interior of Mars, as well as of the earth, is fluid For after the rather rapid formation of the crust in the beginning, its later progress is excessively slow. Mars is not, like the moon, a dead celestial body upon which practically no changes occur. The difference is due to the existence of an atmosphere, rare though it be, on the Martian planet. In it the aqueous vapors are distilled, causing the change of seasons to become apparent. But other changes are constantly occurring upon the planet. It must be presumed that, as upon the earth, meteorites containing iron or iron combinations, descend upon it. The yellow veil which has so often disturbed the observation of the planet's surface doubtless proceeds from very pear Mars will be as unchangeable as the moon.

PROFESSOR PERCIVAL LOWELL (The American student of Mars)

fine particles of oxide of iron. This dust would gradually fill up the "canals" did not the deepening of the fissures maintain the difference of level.

One circumstance that is always brought forward as evidencing the high intelligence of the Martians is the absolute straightness of the "canals" and their regular geometric distribution. A number of Mars observers, as Cerulli and Maunder, and especially Antoniadi, have expressed a contrary view, the latter saying:

The complicated network of straight lines is probably illusory. The appearance of the planet reminds one of that of the moon (except that the latter is dead,-that is, appears unchangeable), or of some terrestrial landscape beheld from a bal-In a word, the "geometry" of Mars proves to be a pure illusion.

The writer concludes by saying that he has shown that a comprehension of the phenomena observed on Mars is not at all impossible by the aid of forces known to us on earth. Mars is an almost extinct world he regards as fully established. When the atmosphere shall, in consequence of cooling and decay, disap-

DO HOLLAND AND BELGIUM NEED AN ALLIANCE?

THE haunting fear of the "German peril," which has so long possessed many Englishmen, has, with time, spread to other countries as well. General von der Boeck, writing in the Deutsche Revue (Berlin), discusses the possibility of a military alliance between Holland and Belgium-two countries which share the trepidation of the English about Germany. The fear of being dragged in should France and Germany go to war is not the only one that besets them. Germany is widely credited, besides, with the desire to extend her dominions at their expense, in order

> ne, and, more especially, ie outlets of the Rhine. e is, in the main, a résumé publication by a Dutch which has been largely -German military press rk contains almost all mes been published in idence and neutrality of

Belgium, as well as to the means by which these can be secured by a league with Holland. Besides being esteemed as a gifted writer by his countrymen, the author is specially well versed in military affairs.

The first point debated by Klerck is whether, from a historical standpoint, a rapprochement between the two States is possible. He reaches the conclusion that it would, on the whole, rest concludes that it does actually exist, and has The next question examined is whether the members of the pan-German league. neutrality of Belgium, enjoined by treaty, entithat neutrality.

states to form an alliance.

minous part of his work. He examines, first, the ately devoted to their reigning families.

THE LITTLE DUTCH PRINCESS, JULIANA, AND HER FATHER, THE PRINCE CONSORT

(Taken on the little Princess' first birthday anniversary)

upon a natural basis, there being, in fact, no existed ever since the great victories of Prussian essential obstacles in the way. Differences of policy in the '60's of the past century. This race and extraction could not hinder an alliance surprising conviction, the General remarks, that would leave both countries independent, seems to have been aided by the overzealous

The most suitable means to preserve the natles it to form an alliance with another power, tional existence of both peoples would be an The Dutch writer maintains that Belgium need alliance between the two nations. Doubtless, by no means relinquish its permanent neutral- remarks the author, a purely defensive alliance ity by an alliance formed in order to protect would materially reduce the dangers that threaten them. But since influential voices Klerck believes he has proved historically have been raised against that in both countries, that there is no barrier to a rapprochement. it would suffice, for the present, if the military This conclusion, however, General Boeck re- authorities on both sides would, by agreement, marks, would be valueless if it could not at the prepare for any sudden contingency. Should same time be shown that from a political and the proper measures be taken, the military military standpoint it is to the interest of both strength of the two states, now numbering nearly 400,000, might become a power that would not The existence of such interest the author pro- be regarded as a quantité negligeable by the belceeds to expound in the third and most volu- ligerent great powers. Both peoples are passionquestion whether a "German peril" does really Holland particularly the Queen and the little hang over Holland and Belgium. He quotes Princess are objects almost of popular veneramany Dutch, Belgian, and French writers, and tion. Little Juliana is now sixteen months old.

THE MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

Wrong with Our Public Schools?" Mr.
Joseph M. Rogers outlines in the June number
They should be made to take such an interest in their work that discipline would scarcely be of Lippincott's a model school. He contends thought of. that our schools have failed to accomplish all that is expected of them because they have not fully recognized the principle that "education sidelights would be brought out by every possible develops nothing original in a human being. means, so that the children should understand Personality is a definite creation, but education can do vast things for every individuality, and everyone needs special treatment." Some persons cannot be educated beyond a certain point, while others seem to have few limitations. To run all through the same groove is impossible. Chicago, Mr. Rogers tells his readers, is the first city in the United States to recognize this. She is building fifty new schoolhouses, at a cost of \$180,000 each. Every one of these is to have "a gymnasium, a swimming-pool, a playground, and manual and domestic economy outfits." Even these plans fall short of the necessary requirements.

In depicting his model school, Mr. Rogers supposes a city school, it being possible to inaugurate reforms most easily in such an institution.

The graded school building would have large grounds, he of good architecture and eligibly situated. It would be arranged for classes of no more than twenty-five, but each floor, according to modern construction, would be capable of being thrown into a single room. Artistic and sanitary conditions would exist everywhere. There would be plants and pictures, aquaria and gymnasia, rest-rooms, work-rooms, and a library, with small laboratories and collections of minerals, woods, There would be simple scientific apparatus and on each floor arrangements for moving pictures or ordinary lantern-slide displays.

The school ought to be the most imposing and the best appointed building in the community; it should be "looked upon by every citizen as the most important place next to his home"; it should be a sort of clubhouse for the neighborhood; and, in general, it should be "so attractive that children would consider it a deprivation to stay away from it." The following program represents, in condensed form, Mr. Rogers' idea of how a day should be occupied in the model school. Some novel suggestions will be noted by our readers:

After devotional exercises, the principal teachers on each floor would give a brief summary of the important news of the day which would be of their age. . . . The next hour would be devoted to academic work in the classrooms, with the teachers giving the needed help to pupils who are perplexed. The children would not be ex-

IN his sixth paper under the title "What is pected to sit rigidly in silence at their desks, neither

The second morning-hour would be devoted · exactly what is in hand. It is better to go over less ground and have everything clear than to leave pupils belogged about anything. That is what discourages most children.

By eleven o'clock the larger boys would go to the workshops, the smaller ones to the gymnasium. Some of the girls would go to the kitchens to prepare the lunch, and others to the sewing-room and laundry. As it would be impossible to accommodate all of the children in this way at any one time, the teachers would have a few pupils in each room to stimulate in various directions, and these in turn would go to the workshops after lunch. The boys would be learning some practical busi-

ness lessons,—bookkeeping, typewriting, etc.
The lunch, which would be simple and substantial, would be wholly prepared and served by the girls, under competent direction. With given materials provided by the public at a fixed cost, so many good lunches would be prepared. Some of the older girls would be sent to market to purchase supplies for a small number,—say, six persons,—for a given sum; they would cook this and serve to selected pupils for a week, when another set would undertake the task. The idea of this would be to train the young girls in practical marketing. Too few married women have more than a smattering of knowledge of how to buy economically the most nutritious and palatable food, or how to cook it properly.

After lunch there would be recreation; then the boys would go to the shops and the girls to the sewing, typewriting, and commercial rooms. Those who had had this exercise in the morning would now have some academic work. The afternoon instruction would consist mainly in illustrated lectures by experts. On each floor there would be a moving-picture equipment; the lecturers would go from floor to floor; and the lectures would embrace elementary science, history, travel, literature, and politics in its broadest sense.

Mr. Rogers recognizes the fact that many persons regard moving pictures as an evil; but, as he observes, it is impossible to ignore their great potentialities for good. Literature he would have taught by a good elocutionist; and "much time should be devoted to music." The manual training would not be "of the petty sort now taught in schools, but would be serious work, under the charge of competent mechanics."

Great importance is attached by Mr. Rogers interest and importance to children according to to the practical nature of the teaching for girls He says:

> Take the case of a young woman who has graduated with honors from the high school. Is she

truly educated if she cannot take care of a schools can make better housewives, they will home and run it economically? How many justify almost any expense. such girls to-day can go out and purchase economically the materials for any sort of meal and prepare it with any degree of efficiency? There are a good many who can do this after a fashion, but in these days the chemistry of cooking is a science. There are certain things which we ought to eat in certain proportions, there are some things which we ought not to eat at all, and most food is of value according as it is cooked. No girl is properly educated who cannot run a home as well as a man does his business and on essentially the same principles. That is why I have laid so much stress on cooking in the schools, and am in favor of having the State provide the materials for the luncheons. If the best for them to be instructed in.

Most persons will agree with Mr. Rogers when he says that what is wanted in any school is a curriculum so elastic that every sort of normal child will get some good out of it. In most cases of "dull" children it is the form of instruction and not the child that is at fault: We must get away from mere book-learning. All instruction must be of a practical nature; and it should be remembered that what interests boys as well as men is generally that which is

THE ORATORS OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

A MONG all the orators of the French poetry and a champion of verbal literalness—comlower chamber—we are told by Anatole de Monzie (himself a member of that body) in the Illustrirte Zeitung of Berlin-the most noteworthy and "extraordinarily Protean" is the in part:

Many views no doubt prevail as to his real character. As for me, I imagine him to be quite indifferent to friendship and sympathy. He certainly makes no bid for either. This man, who seems to reveal himself completely in his every expression, is, I am convinced, one of the sort whose inner-most thoughts and feelings are hardest to guess. But these considerations count for little when it comes to framing a proper estimate of the prodigy who in the rostrum-at once accomplished in one point or leading up to another, according

bines metaphysics with vit, strategy with force, precise knowledge with elegant phraseology.

Aristide Briand, the Socialist Premier, owes famous Socialist leader, Jean Jaurès. He says a good deal of his celebrity, thinks M. de Monzie, to the sharp contrast which he offers to Jean Jaurès. Unlike his masterful colleague, M. Briand persuades with suavity. He is an adept at subtle development and transition. For all the seductiveness of his voice, which lends a glamour to his most commonplace utterances, "his speeches are really no more than long, familiar chats." And he goes on chatting, in this strain and the next, emphasizing



STEPHEN PICHON (Minister of Poreign Affairs)

CAMILLE PELLETAN (Former Minister of the Navy)

THEOPHILE DELCASSÉ (Former Minister of Foreign Affairs)



JEAN JAURÉS (Leader of the Socialist Party)



ARISTIDE BRIAND

(Prime Minister)

(Minister of Public Works)

as he finds himself impressing his audience, "whose moods of response or antagonism he appears to gauge with swift and unfailing instinctiveness."

Two other statesmen and orators, Messrs. Viviani and Millerand, who have also favored Socialist doctrines, afford ground for interesting comparison. Clémenceau used to call Viviani "an idealized Millerand," so M. de Monzie informs one, and he then characterizes the latter as "a realist who in his theory of government follows the methods of experimental science." Although his address is apparently somewhat ponderous, actually he is "clear, concise, and always to the point."

The hypersensitive and emotional René Viviani, overflowing with the revolutionary spirit and revelling in historical reminiscences, -in secular mythology, if I may say so, is the best Latinist and the most impeccable speaker of the Chamber.

Three staiwart defenders of Catholicism are Messrs. Cochin, Groussau, and Piou, whom their clever fellow-Deputy describes as follows:

Denys Cochin exceeds his two colleagues both in physical and intellectual stature. He comports himself in the Chamber as though he were in a drawing-room. He leans against the back of the rostrum, below the Chairman's seat, as easily as he might against the mantelpiece when conversing pleasantly in a fashionable company. Although his voice is grave, he talks without calculated effect, but with extreme urbanity and politeness. In addition to his zeal for the cause of religion he shows himself a very authoritative and able debater on foreign politics. Jacques Piou perhaps represents more than Denys Cochin. Despite his furtive air and his roguish little eyes, he is in a higher degree leader, tactician, and fighter. True that his battles have resulted in

disaster, that his tactics have been calamitous, and that his capacity for leadership has therefore been called into question. Still, no matter: he has remained a dignified and imposing figure—and rather solitary. He recalls the old House of Peers and vanished monarchies and times when there was leisure for deliberate speech and ceremonious reply. . . . M. Grossau is a short, nervous, excitable man with a fixed distorted smile. Being a professor of law, he pleads for religion as if on a brief, and just as if he would or could win the case. His quietly persistent, ostensibly simple way, sometimes disarms the most partisan tribunal conceivable, and gains him the attention of the most anti-clerical Chamber that ever existed. He is always listened to, never scores a fruitful victory, and is never discouraged.

Camille Pelletan, ex-Minister of Marine, is another striking personality. With advancing years, he has lost some of his former impetuousness. His abilities were never fully recognized, though he was one of the most educated, experienced, and efficient politicians of his generation. It has always been a delight to hear this quaint speaker. He is full of anecdotes—makes a cult of anecdotes, relates them, invents them. This "good Bohemian," with his vast store of literary and historical knowledge, is an inveterate punster, from whose pleasantries shines forth the very soul of mirth.

Quite the opposite is the ex-Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé—a man of strong will, a formulist, who never improvises, and never takes action but it is carefully planned and matured.

The new Foreign Minister, Stephen Pichon, a member of the Senate, employs no flowers of rhetoric, but engages by the geniality and goodnature in which he wraps his astute observations.

Parliament has attracted many a French

author of note,-Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Deputies by the aristocratic conservative novel-Chateaubriand, Renan, among them,—and ist and Academician, Maurice Barrès, "who

this class is now represented in the Chamber of has delivered some interesting literary essays."

ARGENTINA AFTER A CENTURY OF INDEPENDENCE

OF all the South American Republics, Argentina is undoubtedly the one which interests us most. Now that this thriving land of the Southern hemisphere rejoices in the festivities that are a centennial commemoration of its existence as a free state, the nations of the world realize that Argentina's pride in witnessing its imposing development of the last one hundred years is more than legitimate and deour sister republics of Latin America material much over 300,000 tons. Thirty years later, and intellectual progress has been somewhat from 1900 to 1904, the consumption of coal was slow, but we must admit that in Argentina we more than 5 millions of tons and later, during may have in the near future a nation that will a period of only two years, 1905-07, the total eventually rival and possibly compete with the reached nearly seven millions of tons. During United States for the supremacy of the world the past forty years the transformation of the in the value of exports and the winning of railroad system in Argentina has been wonderforeign markets.

numerous and far more interested than ours in a million passengers and in the neighborhood discussing the present outlook of affairs in of 80,000 tons of merchandise a year. The Argentina, and Italian economists especially total mileage in 1907 was over 15,000 with have easily taken the lead in an attempt to nearly 50 million passengers and 27 millions point out the immense possibilities that both of tons of merchandise. labor and capital may find in the southern

republic.

Professor E. Lorini has recently published an article in the Nuova Antologia (Rome) which contains a reliable account of the substantial attainments of Argentina and of its wonderful prospects for still greater advancement. According to his figures, we find that with scarcely six million inhabitants the value of Argentina's exports for the year 1909 has been nearly four hundred millions of dollars as against three hundred millions of imports. The great bulk of exports is made up of nearly four million tons of wheat, over one million tons of maize, and one million tons of flax. Other products have contributed in this ratio: 200,000 tons of wool, 200,000 heads of cattle; over 200,000 tons of preserved meat; 30,000 tons of butter out of a total production of 80,000 tons. These figures are constantly growing, and with amazing rapidity.

The following table which Dr. Lorini says be has compiled from official figures in each case will give an idea of the foreign commerce of Argentina with the leading nations of the world:

				•
			Per cent.	
	Imports	Exports	Imp.	Exp.
Belgium	\$12,753,373	35,775,188	4.7	9.8
Brazil	7,285,946	15,693,578	2 7	4.1
England		78,324,723	34.2	21.4
France		28,913,730		7.9
Germany	37,847,076	34,751,994	13 9	9.5
Italy	24,913,248	7,907,857	9 1	2.1
United States.	35,507,396	13,023,238	13 0	36

From 1870 to 1874, the amount of coal used We Americans know that in most of in Argentina for industrial purposes was not ful. In 1865 there were in operation scarcely European publications have been more 200 miles of roads, over which traveled less than

> DR. ROQUE SAFNZ PEÑA, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

THE HEROES OF THE ARCENTINE REVOLUTION OF 1810

(This painting, by the French artist Charles Fouqueray, represents the passage of the Audes by the South American liberator, San Martin. The artist has put in the picture most of the other famous Afgentinians of the period. San Martin is the figure on horseback in the center)

5

the term of office of each president:

Increase in Millions of Dollars	Per cent	
Mitre (1862 1868)	3	
L	- 5	
Avellaneda (1874 80) 559 92	5.	
Roca (1880–86) 879 65.	10	
Juárez Celman (1886-92) 1,303 35	13	
Saenz Peña (1892-98) 1,269 63	12	
Roca (1898-1904) 1,937 71.	19	
Quintana (1904 1910) 3,491 75	- 34	

Since political unrest in the past has in a Lorini does not fully share the preoccupation of large measure been a factor in checking or South American economists, while acknowlboosting the internal and foreign trade of edging that the really sound progress of Argen-Argentina, one of the leading economists of that tina will not be securely fixed unless the influcountry, Dr. Latzina, has thus calculated the ence of foreign capital is gradually displaced economic progress of the republic according to by local enterprise and business ability. Reliable statistics point out the fact that the yearly exodus of gold to pay interest to foreign concerns doing business in Argentina is little short of appalling. The following table is pertinent:

Money	going	to	England \$56,679,274
44	44	**	France 4,514,086
44	44	44	Germany 4,371,718
11	44	44	Belgium 3,421,601
41	41	44	Italy
11	44	44	Spain

The eloquence of this table is self-evident. In regard to the part played by foreign capi- No definite figures are given for the share of tal in the upbuilding of Argentina, Professor the United States. This is significant.

BEANS-THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR IN MANCHURIA

that the past and present commercial situation and ultimate solution of the vexatious Manchurian problem is bound up in the control of this one product." So writes, in the Far Eastern Review, George Bronson Rea, the publisher of that paper; and the importance that he attaches to his subject is indicated by the fact that he devotes to it no less than thirteen folio pages. Referring to the bitter attacks upon Japan by American and British writers, alleging that unfair discrimination is the foundation of her success in Manchuria, he says:

After a careful study of the situation, I am of the opinion that all the charges and insinuations against the South Manchuria Railway Company fall far short of the mark in explaining the loss of the Manchurian market for American and European products. As a result of several trips to Manchuria, I hold firmly to the belief that the present situation is largely the inevitable sequel to the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand, in which the Railway has simply filled its role as a public carrier; and, granting all the charges of discrimination and unfair tactics, the result would be the same.

churia is, he maintains, the operation of the quickly succeeded by larger ones. The new fundamental economic law, that the country product was accepted by the British oil-seed consuming the major portion of the exports of crushers as "the next best oil producer to cotton another country holds the most advantageous seed." The immense possibilities of the bean position in supplying its necessary imports. trade soon attracted the attention of British sumer of Manchuria's principal export, con- the avowed intention of wresting from Japan sisting of beans and bean-cake. The latter is her commercial supremacy in imports. of prime importance to the Japanese farmer as present production is estimated at 1,000,000 a fertilizer for his worn-out fields. Before the tons; the value of beans exported from Manchasers of bean-cake "paid the foreigner his solution of the Manchurian problem. In exprofit on the turnover, plus the storage charges, tending to Europe her market for beans, Japan contented with a situation impossible for them very door which foreigners claimed was being changed. Japan began an aggressive cam- crushers will favor the purchase of beans paign to gain control of the Manchurian trade. through British exporters. The foreign bean As she consumed the bulk of the bean-cake, merchant who purchases the product from the success soon crowned her efforts.

Under these conditions the foreign merchants and their agents in the interior were placed at a disadvantage from the outset. As they could not penetrate into the interior and purchase beans by

"IT is a far cry from high diplomacy to the humble Soya bean, yet we hold to the belief that the next and present commercial situation and exchange of commodities, they were reduced to selling their wares for cash—the one thing the native was short on. If they attempted to follow the lead of the Japanese and barter merchandise for beans, they were handicapped by their various charges at Newchwang, and having to ultimately sell to the Japanese at their price, which of course was unprofitable under the then existing conditions. The decadence of American and European imports followed as a natural consequence. A few venturesome American and British piece goods agents established themselves in the interior, firmly determined to win back their lost trade, but acting solely as sellers and unable to reciprocate by purchasing the products of the farmers, results were discouraging, and they finally had to abandon the field as unprofitable. This, in short, is the real reason for Japan's success in Manchuria.

But now another phase of the situation presents itself. Having gained control of both the import and the export trade of Manchuria, Japan's most enterprising firm sought to extend the market for the rapidly increasing bean crop. During the winter of 1905-06 a trial shipment of beans and bean-cake was sent to London. Owing to imperfect packing it proved a failure and had to be thrown overboard. But a second shipment arrived in good condition and was so favorably received that an The real basis of Japan's success in Man- order for 3000 tons followed and this was Now Japan has for years been the chief con-firms, several of whom entered the arena, with Russo-Japanese War the Chinese trader churia to Europe alone is expected to reach brought the bean product to the market at \$30,000,000 this year. A crop of 1,000,000 tons Newchwang, and received in exchange foreign of beans is worth \$25,000,000 gold to the farmpiece goods and sundries. The Japanese pur- ers. And here is where the bean furnishes the lighterages and freight, and were apparently has opened wide, to her own disadvantage, the to remedy." Then came the war and all was closed against them. Naturally British oil-seed she set about securing the control of it, and farmer will be able to offer wares of his own country in exchange. Then the tables will be turned; and just as Japanese goods ousted the foreign, so will the latter displace the Japanese. The operation of the laws of trade will render

EMIGRATION FROM A SCANDINAVIAN STANDPOINT

N a recent number of Samtiden (Christiania) countries.

It is only within the last decade or so that the 574,625 and Denmark 154,616. foreign governments have awakened to a full realization of the grave economical loss consequent on the migratory wave on which has been borne from them and to the New World such a large percentage of the young men and women of Europe, at a period in life when they might be expected to render some return for what their native lands have expended to give them an education and fit them for citizenship and productive usefulness.

The Scandinavian countries, especially Norway and Sweden, are beginning to feel that their very life blood is being sapped through the constant ebb in the number of men and women for whom there now would be abundant employment in industrial and agricultural pursuits in their native countries. These countries in the order they have been named above, have furnished a greater percentage, in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, of the immigrant population in the United States than any other country in Europe with the exception of Germany. Until recent years this emigration was not looked upon as an unmixed evil by the Scandinavian governments.

Twenty years ago the supply of labor more than equaled the demand, and like frugal or niggardly parents the governments watched with satisfaction the lengthening procession of young men and women who left the fatherland, because the greater the number of emigrants, the less the number of mouths to feed at home. If some restrictive laws had already been passed, they were prompted by military considerations.

It is only within the last ten or fifteen years that the view-point has changed completely and the plea of industry, agriculture and other peaceful pursuits has fallen on willing ears in government circles.

causes and effects are concerned.

The first article—dealing with the question there appear two articles on the emigra- of immigration itself—was written by Arne tion question, both from the pen of well-in- Dehli. Mr. Dehli has lived in this country for formed writers of Norwegian birth who have thirty years. He brings forward statistics to long lived in the United States. Of all the show to what extent the various Scandinavian vexing problems confronting the governments countries have suffered as a result of emigraof the Old World, there is scarcely any that is tion. When the census was taken ten years causing more concern at present, and this is ago Norway had contributed 338,426 persons particularly true about the Scandinavian out of an immigrant population of 10,500,000 in this country. Sweden had contributed

> Since then the immigration both from Sweden and Norway has grown. From Norway alone 160,ooo immigrants have reached the United States in the last ten years. Twice as many men as women emigrate. The average age of the emigrant is twenty-five years. Nearly all are between twenty and forty. Placing, then, the number of men in Norway, between the ages of twenty and forty, at 300,000 and their period of productiveness from an industrial or agricultural point of view at thirty years, at least 10,000 new recruits to the ranks of labor are required each year to take the place of those whose usefulness has ceased. Therefore, a period of stagnation for want of labor must soon set in unless the emigrant flood is checked. With Norway the emigrant problem is not only a serious but a vital one. In Sweden it has already been found necessary to import labor from the south of Europe to take the place of those who have forsaken their native land to seek fortune across the Atlantic.

> In the old countries of Europe, according to this writer, those who now are essaying to stem the flow of emigration, or, with more futility still, to turn the tide, have committed the fundamental error of ascribing the exodus to lack of patriotism on the part of those who emigrate. Until very recently the antidote to which these enthusiasts have had recourse in their propaganda has consisted of sermons on patriotism and attempts to make it appear that to forsake one's native land for a useful and profitable career in some other country is merely another form of treason.

> It is to add insult to injury thus to presume that the stay-at-homes are more patriotic than those who depart. The fact is, of course, that only those emigrate who cannot see their way clear to economic independence or even a decent livelihood if they remain. It is sad enough to be compelled to forsake one's fatherland without having such accusations brought into the bargain.

Mr. Dehli asserts that emigration on a large The articles in Samtiden deal with the condi-scale always is an indication of unsound ecotions surrounding the emigration from Nor- nomical conditions in a country and that, far way. But the problem is very much the same from resting with the emigrants, the blame in all European countries, at least as far as really rests with the administrative authorities of the old countries.

A NORWEGIAN STATESMAN'S VIEWS ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S NOBEL LECTURE

ONE of the ablest political leaders of Norway is Erik Vullum, a statesman whose meets of our time, and Mr. Roosevelt himself is of utterances always command national attention. Norway being, through its representatives, the distributor of the Nobel peace prize each year, the national mind naturally runs on the peace problem. Hence the widespread public interest in what Mr. Vullum has to say on ex-President Roosevelt's lecture in Christiania. Writing in the review Tidens Tegn, the molder of opinion in Norway declares that what gives weight to all of Mr. Roosevelt's statements is the fact that "there is a man behind his words. It is a will which shows itself, and again behind this will there is a power."

Characterizing the ex-President further, as the "most typical living representative of the greatness of his growing country," the Norwegian writer continues:

Mr. Roosevelt's consciousness of the difficulties connected with the practical solution of the peace problem was clearly discernible. He did not consider the problem insoluble, but held that the strongest kind of energy would have to be applied.

And then patience. A Viennese statesman once said that the greatest drawback about idealism was that it never could be realized. Mr. Roosevelt is far from sharing this view. His optimism shines more brightly, but equally far is he from the

the same blend.

Perhaps, continues Mr. Vullum, there are those who will find the peace lecture of Mr. Roosevelt rather warlike—but this is "doing the great American statesman an injustice."

The thoughts and discussions of peace advocates are centered, with a steadily growing energy, around the question of arbitration as the form of peaceable settlement. It has become the pivot, round which revolve the different attempts of solution of the peace problem. Arbitration is about as old as war. Until now it had not gained much ground. But now its day has come. The Arbitration Court at The Hague has become a central

point appealing to the consciousness of the peoples.

. . . But the difficulty! The great difficulty! Roosevelt faced it squarely without flinching or concealment. The question is: Who is to execute the judgments pronounced by the World's Court? This question, the central question here, still remains unsolved, but there are indications that we are getting nearer to its solution. . . . marck advised the Prussian Government to support the arbitration plan with the hidden argument that no executing body had been provided to enforce any judgment by this proposed international court. This clever, if not altogether noble, argument carried its weight, and for a long time it kept exaggeration which compels a man to transfer his ideals bodily into reality. . . . An opponent of over-armament, he considers no armament the niggardly surrender of cowards. There are many of us who are holding the same view, and the utterance of Roosevelt has given it added weight. He takes the times just as they are—the proclamation of eternal peace is a chimera, but as chimerical is it is not a great stride in the march of progress, but then great strides are never made in movements which have to count with hundreds of years. And in this count Mr. Roose-of eternal peace is a chimera, but as chimerical is it

THE NEW WORLD-MAP

the street would call "a pretty big proposition." States pledged themselves to the production Yet such a map has been agreed upon by Austria, of the map for their respective dominions. France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, scheme was not adopted till the autumn of 1909, tries mentioned are: when, at the close of an international confer-

A STANDARD map of the world would map of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia; seem at first sight to be what the man in at the same time Canada and the United

Some particulars of this new cartographical Russia, Spain, Canada, and the United States; work are supplied to the Bulletin of the Interand, what is more, the map is to be an internanational Bureau of the American Republics by tonal one. The preparation of such a standard Prof. Bailey Willis of the United States Geomap of the world has been considered at succes- logical Survey, who states that the essential sive international congresses since 1891; but the general points of agreement between the coun-

ence called by Great Britain, that country, world on the scale of 1:1,000,000; (2) that the together with France, Germany, and Russia, sheets of the map (which, to cover the world, agreed to undertake the preparation of the would number 2,640) shall each comprise six de-

grees of longitude and four degrees of latitude; (3) that the initial meridian shall be the antemeridian of Greenwich, 180°, and the initial parallel shall be the equator; (4) that a certain projection, certain conventional signs, colors, and lettering shall be consistently used to secure uniformity; (5) that the spelling and transliteration of names shall be that used by the country or dominion employing the Latin alphabet which a particular part of the map represents; (6) that the metric scale shall have preference, inasmuch as every map shall bear a scale expressed in kilometers, and altitude shall be stated in meters, but it shall be permissible to add a scale of miles, or other unit, and to state altitude in feet, or other national unit, in addition to the statement in meters; and, finally, (7) that in case a sheet covers an area belonging to several neighboring countries, the Government producing the map shall consult the Governments of the other countries on the subject of the material available, especially as regards nomenclature.

the development of the plan were the selection powers, and it is hoped that our neighbors will of a standard meridian and the adoption of the see their way to cooperate in so desirable an metric system; but an agreement was finally undertaking.

arrived at as stated above. It will be seen that the map is to be a large one. A sheet of it on the equator, representing six degrees of longitude by four of latitude will measure about 30 by 20 inches. Above 60° latitude the sheets become so narrow, as the meridians approach the pole, that sheets may include twelve or eighteen degrees of longitude. As Professor Willis truly says: "When the whole world shall be mapped, it will be a compendium of geographic knowledge which we are as yet far from possessing, and which indeed has scarcely been dreamed of."

It is to be regretted that Mexico, Central America, and the South American republics were unrepresented at the London conference; but steps have been taken to bring to their The items which gave rise to most debate in attention the items agreed upon by the other

LIVING EXPENSES OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE

Revue des Deux Mondes is an interesting study of a keen and exact historical reconstruction. In the last article, the writer presents at length a special phase of the evolution of living expenses, in which it is shown that some necessities do cost less to-day than at times in the past. The article also gives some interesting sidelights on the table manners of Europe during the different periods.

As to personal comfort, the writer remarks that no one, however wealthy, during the entire tively recent use on the table. period of the Middle Ages, ever had the usual advantages that every one of us enjoys to-day. It is a fact, however, that such a lack of comfort was more than made up by useless pomp.

One of the early kings of France, Chilperic, possessed a gold plate that weighed sixty-five pounds, in order that "the French nation might be honored thereby," as Gregory of Tours says. The emperor of Spain, Charles V., had a collection of gold and silver ware that cost over three millions of dollars, and the samous table ware of the French reigning house was represented by over three thousand pounds of gold and three times as much silver.

The writer's comparisons of prices of some of the necessities of the kitchen and the table are the price of chinaware, suffice it to say that a china encouraging to the provider of to-day.

Spices were extremely expensive from early times down to the eighteenth century, so much so that the expression cher comme poivre (as dear as pepper) became proverbial. Pepper is worth to-

THE series of articles that Viscount Georges sell for as much as \$10 a pound. In the seven-teenth century a pound of nutmeg could be exchanged for a good horse, and cinnamon cost from \$4 to \$8 a pound. The same is true of other, far more important substances, such as salt, sugar, and olive oil. Salt was worth in the seventeenth century 30 cents a pound. The tax levied on salt brought into the French treasury, annually, \$40. 000,000. In the fifteenth century sugar cost \$4 a pound and was an article de luxe. In 1779 the consumption of sugar in France was only 38,000 tons, while to-day it reaches 700,000 tons, or a per capita consumption of 40 pounds.

Silverware, china, and glass are of compara-

We read that even at the French court guests were expected to bring their table-knife along, and that only a few spoons were used, while there were no forks. It was only under Henry IV. that a certain Coryate succeeded in imposing the use of forks, though even at the time of Louis XVI. no forks or knives were to be found on the table in restaurants and hotels, it being understood that persons wishing to use such implements should bring same with them.

Chinaware was rather considered as a product of curiosity in the past, as the rich, strange to say. preferred either tin or silver, while the common people had to be satisfied with table furniture made almost entirely of wood. To show what recent discoveries have done toward decreasing service which was worth \$60 in 1870 could be bought in 1890 for less than \$25 and costs to-day only \$12.

As regards the use of glassware, as late as 1763 that the expression cher comme pointe (as dear as pepper) became proverbial. Pepper is worth to-day only 40 or 50 cents a pound, while it used to "each guest used a separate glass." France must know that the average Frenchman could not afford any glassware at that time. Ordinary glass bottles seem to have been unknown at the end of the fourteenth century, and two hundred years later they cost as much as seventy cents apiece.

We may feel somewhat disappointed to read that, in spite of the refined manners attributed the German counts, the following rule was more or to the nobility of old, their behavior at the table less strictly observed: "It is the duty of every was exceedingly coarse.

the most sumptuous banquets it was customary for two or more persons to eat and drink in com-Traditional politeness required that well-bred per- drink to the extent of falling from his seat.'

then have shared better than England, but we also sons should not use more than three fingers in helping themselves from the large plates in the center of the table. And in a special treatise on good manners it is even stated that "the guest should try to do his best not to spit on the floor while eating." In this connection there seems to be a strong evidence pointing to the fact that at the court of Louis XIV. the very same practice passed unobserved. Again, at the court of one of guest to present his respects to the lord and he should not be half-intoxicated before he sits down In the fifteenth century, for example, even at at the table. No one is allowed to throw bones under the table, and the napkins ought not to be for two or more persons to eat and drink in com-used for any purpose . . . except to wipe mon,—that is, by using the same plate and glass. one's mouth. Everyone must be careful not to

MOVING PICTURES OF THE HEART IN ACTION

been remarkably successful in showing to the delineation of the processes of the heart. eve the motions of the human heart. Mr. Friedrich Dessauer, one of the scientists who 'have made this subject their special study, has contributed a paper to the Deutsche Revue (Stuttgart) setting forth the results accomplished. The method is, briefly, a combination of the Röntgen Ray and the kinematomachine.

In the kinematographic image of respiration we behold how the lungs are filled and the spaces between the ribs increased. Our astonished gaze follows the course of food from the stomach into the intestines and its further rhythmic progress. That these possibilities are not only of great didactic value, but yield important disclosures to the medical investigator concerning the normal and morbid processes, needs no elucidation.

As to the method by which this has been accomplished, we are told:

The X-rays on leaving the focus in the Röntgen tube penetrate the human body unequally, its denser parts having greater absorbing power. The differences in that respect are, of course, very sight in the human system. Not only are the rough outlines of the bones disclosed, but also the delicate shading of their framework, the structure of the muscles and tendons, the ramification of the bronchial tubes in the lungs, and the contour of the great blood vessels and the heart,—assuming that all these divisions do not change their position while being reproduced.

In the case of bones and their diseases. there was no difficulty in fulfilling this condionds being required, the details of the lungs, tion, may be noted upon it.

RECENT experiments with the X-ray too, were successfully portrayed. But what kinematograph (cinematograph) have until recently remained impossible was a sharp

Like that of a pump, the motion of the heart is in two directions. First it expands, sucking in the venous blood (a comparatively slow process, lasting more than half a second); then it contracts convulsively, driving the fresh blood into the arteries, into circulation (accomplished very swiftly, in about one-twentieth of a second). The graph, commonly known as the moving-picture motion which we term the pulse. In order to get a clear picture, by means of the X-ray, of the heart and all the particles set in vibration by its pulsation, it has to be taken very rapidly.

> P. H. Eijkman, a Dutch investigator, was the first to discover a way to solve the difficulty. A single but most powerful electrical discharge is made through the Röntgen tube, for which purpose it was necessary to devise an entirely new apparatus. With this apparatus, Eijkman made the kinematographic pictures of the heart lately presented, for the first time, at the congress of German scientists and physicians at Salzburg.

> In his method of heart kinematography an apparatus is employed which, placed upon an artery, follows and records exactly the motions of the pulse and, therefore, of the heart. Now this sphygmograph, as it is termed, is connected with a sensitive electrical apparatus, which, readily placed at a precisely determined point, conducts the electrical discharge through the Röntgen tubes, thereby producing its momentary flash. The person experimented on is comfortably placed and his pulse is watched during the entire time.

It is thus possible, this German writer maintion. They were fastened down by bandages tains, to see the human heart-beat on the kineand weights, thus securing the necessary repose. matograph screen. Every individual position With the advance of technique, only a few sec- of its various chambers, in every phase of mo-

HOW POLAND IS FARING

THERE lack but five years of a century since a fine of 800 francs and three months in prison was what is known as the final partition of Cracow and a small area of surrounding territory, which were erected into a republic and placed under the protection of the great powers. About thirty years later this republic was incorporated with Austria, in which country alone have the Poles been permitted to exercise anything approximating autonomy. In Russia and Prussia their experiences up to the very present have been such that the long record of brutal oppression and persecution disgusts the American reader. It is from the continuous attempts to abolish their national tongue that the Poles have probably suffered most; and here the children, equally with their elders, have been the oppressors' victims. An article by M. Marius-Ary Leblond in the Mercure de France, entitled "The Captivity of a Language" (La Captivité d'une Langue), contains some remarkable statements concerning the treatment of the Poles in this respect.

HOW RUSSIFICATION IS ENFORCED

This writer says: "The system of Russification dear to Pobiedonostsev and to the German bureaucracy of St. Petersburg can no longer be defended: its results are too obvious."

In the villages the teachers are chosen and controlled by the Minister of the Interior bound to the spelling-book. Outside the school the obligation is maintained to use the Russian language, unknown, for the most part, in all the administrative acts, in all the explanations with a brutal, venal police. Imagine the state to which such a régime drives the unfortunate, suspicious, illiterate peasants. . . In the city it is not the adults only that find life sad. There youth is perhaps the most depressing age: the years of the lycée drag like the years in a convict prison. The Muscovite pedagog regards the pupil as his natural victim, and finds a real pleasure in subjecting him to moral tortures of all kinds. At the universities the Government has installed professors whose views most favor nihilism in order to corrupt the Polish youth and to lead them to utilitarianism and to mere material enjoyments.

Of the general course that Russification has taken among the Polish people at large the Mercure gives the following data:

From 1864 to 1871 the Russian language was adually made to supplant the Polish. The gradually made to supplant the Polish. Polish manuals were printed in Russian characters. In 1871 Polish ceased to be a vehicular lan-

the penalty for harboring children for the purpose Poland gave to Russia, Prussia, and Austria of teaching them Polish. At their play children were forbidden to speak Polish to one another. all of that unhappy country save the city of Houses were searched for Polish books the possession of which rendered the owners liable to deportation or to enforced military service. Mothers, anxious and worried, could not sleep; they watched long into the night, fearing police visits, drank tea continually to keep themselves awake, and, exhausted, would start at the very sound of a coach.

> After the Russo-Japanese War 40,000 Polish children marched through the streets demanding instruction in their own tongue. obtained satisfaction; and free schools for them were authorized. But since the suppression of the revolution, all that the Czar granted has been revoked. The private schools have been emptied by the official inspections; and all authorization for new establishments has been refused.

GERMANIZATION AND ITS RESULTS

In spite of the promises of the kings of Prussia, the lot of the Poles in that country has been not less burdensome than that of their Russian compatriots. In 1876 more than 2000 towns and villages were given German names. In 1887 the teaching of Polish was forbidden. Since May 15, 1908, that language has been proscribed at all gatherings in localities that did not possess a population of 60 per cent. of Thus, as Posen, the capital, has but 57 per cent., the restriction applies to that city. At the barracks the military instruction is given in German; and "savage brutalities" are visited on those Poles who dare to use their familiar tongue among themselves. Polish names of persons as well as of things have been changed to German ones; and even Polish inscriptions on tombstones have been effaced.

AUSTRIA'S GENEROUS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLES

It is pleasant to turn from these scenes of oppression to Austrian Poland. Here, instead of the suppression of the Polish language, we find that "the number of scholars to whom that language is taught as the national tongue is continually increasing." Austrian Poland is truly autonomous Poland. And autonomy has singularly helped to foster culture. Since 1867 the budget for public instruction has risen guage. In 1892 the Poles of Lithuania and the from 1 to 30 millions of francs; the attendance 'lkraine were forbidden to learn their own tongue: at the primary schools has doubled; the unifrom 1 to 30 millions of francs; the attendance

against 7258 in 1867. Dr. Franz Zweybrück of Vienna, writing in the Preussische Jahr- the American nation are coincident with the interbucher, shows how Austria's wise concessions ests of the Polish nation as well in America as in to the Poles have fostered their loyalty and Poland. attachment. Whereas in Prussia and Russia the Poles are made to feel continually that they are no longer a people, here in Galicia they feel kinship of ideas, aspirations, and even blood, that they are a power in themselves. One rea- while the "present connects us by the kinship son for this happy state of things is, Dr. Zwey- of common needs and even far-reaching politibruck believes, that Austria is a Catholic coun- cal interests." try, whereas Prussia is Protestant, and Russia adheres to the Orthodox Greek Church. The gard a nation of twenty millions in Europe that Poles are always found supporting Austrian is kin to a host twice as large of other nations in imperial policies. For fifty years "the Polish Central Europe of the Slavonic family, which group, in their own Diet as well as in the Par- perhaps already in the near future must assume liament of the realm, has been the one on a decent position and constitute a power. The whose support of necessary state measures the United States cannot ignore the Polish nation, necessary to say that Polish is the official ily of Slavonic nations and having an illustriany loud expression of dissent.

A POLISH-AMERICAN KINSHIP

it were, to the American nation." It continues: novel, "Whirlpools."

versities have more than 6500 students as We are able to-day to look more sincerely, more frankly, and more surely into a brighter future, since the interests not so much of this State as of

The past connected the two nations by a

As a power, the United States cannot disre-Government could always count. It is hardly the most cultured and most uniform of the famlanguage in all departments—save the gen- ous past, such as not many nations are able to darmery. Of late, it is true, adverse comments vaunt. The United States furthermore as a rehave appeared in the Polish press relative to public in the full sense of that word cannot Austria's friendly attitude toward Germany; close its eyes to the fact that, of the Slavonic but the reverence that is felt for Emperor nations, on which depends the future of Eu-Francis Joseph and the persuasive utterances rope, the Poles have developed the most strongly of Count Aehrenthal have hitherto restrained and most deeply the principles of republicandemocratic constitutionalism. The Zgoda rejoices over this Polish-American kinship.

It may be remarked here that America has always shown itself a generous patron of all Referring to the unveiling of the statues of Polish works that have appeared in translation Kosciusko and Pulaski at Washington in May on this side of the Atlantic. The latest corlast, the Chicago Polish weekly, Zgoda (Har-roboration of this is the publication in the mony) declares that "through the ceremonies United States of an English translation, by incident thereto Poland has become bound, as Max A. Drezmal, of Sienkiewicz' most recent

CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM

N the tenth of June last exactly twenty-six the Congo annexation); the military question; years had passed since the elections and public education. brought the Catholics into power in Belgium;

The reform in electoral matters consisted in and the elections of 1910 have shown that, as the adoption of the principle of proportional Baron Jehan de Witte remarks in the Corre- representation, of which an account was given spondant, "the Government, in the face of a in the REVIEW for March, 1909. The Labor thousand attacks, still retains the confidence of party was not formed in Belgium till toward the country." The Baron, in the course of a the close of 1885. In the following year there brief retrospect, calls to mind the important were strikes, scenes of violence, and incendiary questions that have engaged, during these fires near Liége and Charleroi, which led to the twenty-six years, the attention of the Catholic appointment of a commission to investigate the government, and, "in spite of frequent diver- subject of the amelioration of the condition of gence of views, have generally been settled with the laboring classes. The King opened the tact and ability." Among these are: electoral session of 1886 with a speech which contained reform; various social questions; the question "a veritable programme of social reforms," of languages; the colonial question (including including labor contracts, the non-seizability of

record in these matters. Various laws have law. been enacted for the amelioration of the people tions."

the future of the country, re-established com- be "non-confessional." mercial liberty, and silenced British recriminagravity of the hour and that on the eve of the millions—more than double.

wages, the protection of women and children at elections it was desirable to present a united work, accidents to workmen, the construction front to the Liberals and the Socialists." Conof workmen's dwellings, etc. The Catholic sequently, the old king, three days before his government has reason to be satisfied with its death, had the gratification of signing the new

But it is in reference to public instruction at a cost to the Treasury of 36 millions of that the Catholic government of Belgium may francs annually; old-age pensions exceed 16 most congratulate itself. On the eve of the millions; in 1906 no fewer than 184,591 work- elections of 1884, the Catholics had charged the men have benefited by total exemption from Liberal ministry of Frère-Orban with "the orpersonal contributions toward workmen's ganization of a system of public instruction dwellings; and the official Savings Bank has opposed to the faith of the citizens." On June loaned 70 millions to small tradesmen and 10, 1884, the Catholics found themselves in a others for the construction of sanitary habita- majority in the government of 34 votes; and they proceeded to place the education system The language question was one of consider- on a more satisfactory basis. In spite of much able difficulty. In 1873 sentence of death was opposition, much misrepresentation, the Cathpronounced in French on a Flemish prisoner olic government of Belgium has persevered in ignorant of that language. Since 1878 the its endeavors to disprove the charge of the knowledge and use of Flemish has been im- opposition that it "is the enemy of enlightenposed on the functionaries of Flanders. At ment, the mainstay of ignorance and of obscur-Brussels "the régime of bilingualism extends to antism." For the past ten years the number the discussions, votes, and the promulgation of of schools has been continually increasing. the laws; and in the legislative chamber itself The majority of the people desire that religious there are three members who can only make instruction should be included in the public themselves understood in Flemish." On the educational course; but some dissent from the Congo question Baron de Witte writes: "Since combination of religious and secular instruction the journey to the colony [Congo] undertaken in the regular curriculum. It was therefore last year by the Crown Prince—now King provided by the law of 1895 that religious in-Albert—the Government has put an end to the struction might be given during a half-hour abuses with which the old Congo administra- either before or after the regular lessons; that, tion was reproached, ameliorated the condition while it should be essentially Catholic, where of the natives, constructed railroads, assured dissentients were present the instruction should

Finally the Catholics of Belgium, says Baron tions." On the military question the Catho- de Witte, are able to present some startling lics felt it their duty to combat the proposal figures in support of their claim to a successful that each family should furnish one son for the tenure of power. Under a Liberal ministry, army; but an increase of the military forces from 1879 to 1884, the deficit was 59 millions had been one of the wishes dear to the heart of of francs. In 1909 the surplus was 7,241,000 King Leopold, who lay a-dying while the discus- francs. In 1884, the imports and exports tosions were proceeding in the Senate, and the gether amounted to 2 milliards 763 millions of Catholics "had the wisdom to recognize the francs. In 1906 they exceeded 6 milliards 248



FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Mr. Jack Johnson on Government banks bid higher and higher for Government Bonds-Other Views

can citizen's safest investment can be found invested in "Governments." in the bonds of his great Government. A supreme instance was recorded as this number profitable for a national bank to issue notes

went to press.

whose accomplishments no reader of recent they are high; result, a further banking denewspapers could have remained unaware mand at certain times for "Governments." (need we name Mr. John Arthur Johnson of Galveston, Texas?) how he intended to invest on the damage to the trade and commerce of his modest share of the cash interest taken by the United States in competition with other the public in the July 4th prize-fight-some nations through our obsolete currency law.

swered; "they don't bring so much, but they are thousands more.

'gilt edged.''

are now quoted at about 115. Hadn't she ment's receipts or credit. better sell, and take her loss?"

This lady would differ from Mr. Johnson. She doesn't consider her purchase "gilt edged." On every thousand-dollar bond, she has lost " more than \$160 of the \$1310 it cost her only tries and railroads has advanced materially.

Our Government bonds are not investments at all. They are relics of a Civil War measure, as out of date to-day as the Monitor and the iarity of city folks (who do most of the invest-Merrimac would be in a fight with Dread- ing) with the affairs of the farmer (who pro-

noughts.

ever between the need of a Government for is no small factor in business conditions. money and the needs of its private citizens for Lately, for instance, many New England currency to carry on their business affairs. investors have become frightened at the ridic-

bonds against which to issue bank-notes. This artificial demand ran prices up, until the plain IT is a popular superstition that the Ameriinvestor could not get 2 per cent. on the money

A special absurdity in the law renders it more when interest rates are low-meaning when Some one had asked the colored athlete of business men don't want money—than when

These columns have frequently commented How it disheartens private investors likewise is "In Government bonds," Mr. Johnson an- plain from the above experience—typical of

A purchase of Government bonds at present The very next morning, by a curious coinciprices, or any of the prices made in the last dence, one of the letters received by this magageneration, simply registers a bet on future
zine's Financial Editor contained this passage: conditions that the wisest national bankers
"My mother invested in 1904 in registered would not attempt to guess—conditions en-U. S. bonds, for which she paid 130H. They tirely separate from the United States Govern-

Talking Crops

LADY in New York, after I had pre-A LADY in New 1018, and dicted that the panic of 1907 would be six years ago. Yet during this period the short-lived, for the reason that the West was average price of securities of American indus-prosperous, with corn selling on the farm at fifty cents, exclaimed in astonishment:

"'What! A dozen?"

This little story, to illustrate the unfamilduces the necessary basis of all investment), In '63 it was considered very smart of Con- comes to the Review in a valuable letter from gress to have "made a market" for its bonds Mr. John W. McDonald, of Lincoln, Neby passing a law which forced every bank de-braska. In looking back over his own experistrous of issuing a thousand dollars' worth of ence—a vast and successful one—with Missouri bank-notes to buy a \$1000 United States bond. Valley property and loans thereon, he sees that But there is no economic connection what- this particular brand of investment ignorance

Hence, our bonds and our currency have be- ulous newspaper stories of "total crop failures" come an international joke. As the country -some of them already traced to the imaginagrew. after the Civil War, merchants and tion of gentlemen who had sold stocks they manufacturers needed more cash. So national didn't own—and have been writing their ad-

They will be interested in Mr. opinion. McDonald's knowledge of the difference in conditions to-day:

"A series of very poor crops would, of course, affect farm values, but very poor crops haven't come for many years in the corn belt. Under methods, both in seed selection and culture, crop failures may be, must be, ignored."

More Corn

cattle food is higher," says the butcher. his increased bill. So it is with the price of chicken, eggs, and lard.

The housekeeper, therefore, takes a lively interest in the corn crop; any shortage, other things being equal, raises the price of corn

and the weekly bills by so much.

stopped to figure that for every man, woman, per acre was more than sixty dollars. and child in the country there is produced wheat shows only eight.

proportion to population has been announced belt"—the fertile region that centers about regularly by business seers like James J. Hill. St. Joseph, Missouri. Quite recently, President W. C. Brown, of the and more farming; they will repay study.

Money, East and West

reservoirs of cash.

On the 13th of last month, the Paris Matin printed a "leader" of warning against what it regarded as the monetary weakness of the United States this year. The far-sighted French observers complained that our banks had been loaning too much, as they did in 1906.

So the "hired man" becomes a news item. He is typical of crop movers, who want cash demands one-dollar, two-dollar, and five-dol- as to cash. lar bills, by the million dollars' worth. It is a city borrowers.

visers in fear of a farming collapse like that in heavier this year has been a widely printed

One cause, as explained in the June REVIEW. under the title "The Farmer's Profits," can be found in the unprecedented loans made by middle-western banks to purchasers of land.

It was pointed out that such "paper" carried the greater diversity of crops and the improved the temporary disability (no matter how strong its intrinsic value) that it could not be exchanged for cash as quickly, and in amounts as large, as stocks and bonds of railroads and industrials widely known.

If most of the farmers' money and credit has WHY does meat cost more? "Because gone into land, obviously it cannot simultaneously be found in the shape of the one-, two-, The dairyman has the same answer to explain and five-dollar bills needed to move the crops.

Corn Land at \$60 An Acre

AST month a caller at the Review office showed a table that had been compiled for one of the leading life insurance companies, Last month it was announced that the 1910 showing sales of land in certain sections of yield might be the largest on record. But it Nebraska during the year ended April 1st. must be, to keep pace with our enormously in- Thousands of sales were tabulated, aggregating creasing population. Not many of us have a transfer of \$78,000,000. The average price

Land dealers in this section as little as fifteen yearly some thirty bushels of corn. Even years ago would never have believed such values possible. And the instance is a good That American crops are not increasing in illustration of the richness to-day of the "corn

Readers of the article on "The Farmers' New York Central, has compiled very striking Profits," in our June number, have requested figures to show the necessity of more farmers that the statements on page 730 be emphasized. The land speculation complained of could not, naturally, flourish in the corn belt itself. Its high land values are determined by the market price of dependable crops. It is, indeed, ARGER crops mean heavier drains on the from the corn country that much of the money has gone to purchase land as far away as Canada and Mexico.

Cutting Down Loans

A^S this number goes to press, two months after the article on land purchasing, signs are multiplying that middle-western banks have joined those of other sections in cutting not credit. The farm laborer, for instance, down their loans and strengthening themselves

Out of ten "reserve cities" heard from on regular thing for "country" banks to call on the 12th of last month, in eight the national city banks every autumn for so much currency banks reported cuts of two to sixteen per cent. that the interest rate in St. Louis and Chicago, in their loans, as compared with the latest and finally New York, is regularly raised to previous figures-March. The contraction was marked in the farming regions. That the drafts on financial centers will be banks had lost only two and one-half millions In deposits, although their loans had been cut yielded the purchaser little more than 4 per by one and one-half millions.

no loss at all on deposits, although loans had nifying higher money rates"; that a business shrunk by three million dollars.

Minneapolis to the plain talk that had ap- short-term securities." peared the month before from the Northwestern National Bank. As the largest institution was noted; in October, the enormous increase in its section, with thirty-one millions of depos- of bank loans and the desirability of avoiding its, and as the owner of a prominent and con-speculative stock; in November, the rise of 65 servative mortgage loaning company, it at per cent. during the twenty months preceding tracted wide attention by the following passage August 14, in the price of representative railin its circular:

servative bankers and business men that the estate mortgage or a steady bond, or deposit in banks throughout the western part of the a good bank." country should curtail their loans to customers should keep at least a portion of their loans in 000,000 in their loans, had actually lost onea fairly liquid condition. Good land, properly tenth that amount in their cash. bought and utilized, is undoubtedly one of the and we suggest at this time a very careful scru- stocks for fixed obligations—can view with or land purchased at rapidly advancing prices, for credit at the bank. Smaller loans mean on which the margins of cash payments are more real money for business. very small."

Reports from "country" banks themselvesthose that serve the farmer direct, and located outside the reserve cities—came to Washington "HOW did you make your fortune?" last month from many national bank examiners. "Contraction" was in the air. Treas- the founder of the Rothschild house, was: ury officials felt that the situation had improved immensely.

Liquidation

CAN'T understand this stock market. My business is all right—not the best, but above average. Why has Union Pacific the bottom? dropped \$65 a share within a year—Northern Pacific \$45—Atchison and Altantic Coast the premise that the time to buy is when every-Line \$30—even Pennsylvania and 'Louisville' nearly \$25?"

Prudent merchants and manufacturers have this railroad president and that financier, sorlearned that a prolonged drop in the stock rowing over the "unwise and socialistic" legismarket usually precedes, if it does not accom- lation that is bringing our country to "the brink pany, a slacking of demand for what they deal of ruin." in. That is what the stock market is for—to be a business barometer.

per cent. basis last month. A year ago they their money.

cent. These columns for August pointed out In Minneapolis there had been practically that we were exporting too much gold, "sigman "might well confine that portion of his Much credit is due for the improvement in surplus which is liable to a sudden cash call to

In September our increasing debt to Europe road shares, and the desirability of changing "It is therefore generally believed by con- them "for something more fixed, like a real

In December it was remarked that national who are speculating in lands and that they banks, which had shown an increase of \$278,-

Now the dangers felt have come to pass. safest investments in the country, but too much But they bring their own cure. Those who of a good thing is very apt to prove disastrous, accepted the warning—who changed their tiny of all loans which give evidence of being more satisfaction the exchange on an enormous made for the purpose of either land speculation scale, during this year, of high-priced stocks

Buying at the Bottom

The classic answer to that question, by

"By never trying to buy at the bottom, and by always selling too soon."

Last month, the daily mail was bringing more and more letters from business men and others who wanted to buy stocks for increase. The standard issues had dropped, within less than a year, by 20 to 40 per cent. Had they reached

These questioners were entirely sound on body else is selling, when headlines tell of "\$750,000,000 loss in a week",—when editors Such questions were frequent last month. are "playing up" first-page interviews with

Those with the courage and foresight to invest at such times are doubly blest. They help The business man, however, who has been to restore confidence, so that fluctuations are following certain matters noted in these col- less violent, less destructive to the peace of umns from time to time was only too pleased mind and the pockets of widows and orphans; to see standard railroad stocks back on a six and they make a very generous percentage on

without alarm; they must be bought so low that dividend cuts of a dollar or so all around the investor must not depend upon any one stock or kind of stock. shares, for instance, will become a very different sort of investment in the future.

Railway "Melons" Unjustified

▲ MERICAN railroads now face complete A translation in this case might run as follows: \$3,000,000.

"With the new amendments to the Interstate dend, seems to be passing."

Which is as it should be. The "special reputable of financial devices.

The "melon" was invented originally to make the railroads appear a little less prospereditors or readers had at hand the records to amendments of 1906 and again this June. show how many "extra" dividends had been paid.

On their side, the railroads could urge an unreasoning clamor of the public against the railroads—so senseless as to justify any expedient to give stockholders a fair return.

But from a method whereby stockholders could bluff the public, the railway "melon" own peculiar profit.

What Happened in Northern Pacific

Street reporter.

Three cautions: The stocks must be paid vain to discover why the regularly listed stock for so that even lower prices can be viewed of the Northern Pacific Railroad had been gradually rising in price as compared to the part-paid" stock of the same road—certifiwould still leave an acceptable income; and cates representing shares that would be issued to the public as soon as the instalments should Maybe railroad be finished, the next January.

> Nothing could be learned at the offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to show why the full-paid stock should be so peculiarly valuable that by November 4 people were buying it at \$11 a share more than the part-paid.

Not until November 5 was the world in genbankruptcy." Complaints like this from eral, and the bulk of Northern Pacific stock-holdconspicuous railway officials made fine news- ers, informed of an extra dividend-precisely paper sensations not long ago. Financial folks \$11.26 a share. This unexpected largess, upof experience knew perfectly well that the rail- wards of \$17,000,000, was extracted from the way soothsayers didn't mean what they said; assets of a mysterious "Northwestern Improvebut presidents of large corporations, when they ment Company"—which had been figured on talk to the reporters, always mean something. the N. P.'s latest balance sheet at less than

This was bad enough—but who were the Commerce Act, passed in June—and espe- people with advance information so accurate cially with the commission that is going to in- that they knew it would be profitable to pay as quire into railroad capitalization—the day of much as \$11 more for the full-paid stock than the railway 'melon,' or unannounced extra divi- for the part-paid which, of course, did not share in the "melon"?

November 20, the day after the special dividividend" stands out as one of the most dis- dend was paid, both kinds of stock sold at practically the same price.

Gambling is bad enough, but marking cards —well, in the opinion of bankers really worth ous. When shippers attacked rates as exorbi- the title, it cannot help railroad finance permatant, railway officials would point to the 6 or 7 nently. The real "Wall Street" men, the conper cent. "regular" dividend on the stock— structive financiers of American enterprise, much less than is earned in other lines, manu- welcome the stronger light cast on railroad facturing or farming, for instance. Not all conduct by the Interstate Commerce Act

The Square Deal for Railroad Investors

N return for uncertain and immoral extra dividends, which must vanish before proper accounting methods, the sensible railroad stockholder can profit immensely by the square soon became a trick whereby inside stock- deal that the activity of a competent Interstate holders have been marking the cards to their Commerce Commission will more and more provide him.

Of course, there are always fears that bureaucracy will hamper enterprise. It is amusing to read the lamentations of the prophets NE time, the "melon game" was worked when the Interstate Commerce Act was origiso that its main moves could be traced— nally passed, twenty-three years back,—"paterthanks to a fortunate accident. Get the stock nalism in an extreme form"-"it points a way market records leading up to November 20, for complete centralization of the Govern-1008, and stir the remembrance of any Wall ment," according to a conspicuous defender of the corporations in 1887. Even such a states-Up to November 5, the public had tried in man as Senator Hoar prophesied in the Senate

that the bill would cripple the roads running into Boston, likewise the export trade of that harbor. Quite the opposite, of course, has happened.

No one can deny that the Interstate Commerce Commission is about the most important Corporation Securities." The eleventh ansingle body in this country. On its decisions nual number has come to hand-3516 large, rest very largely the earnings of the railroads employers of a million and a half working people, the largest customers of mills and factories, the repositories of the investments of a million ence of reference, so as to show the interconpeople. The Railway Business Association, nection of parent or holding companies. composed of manufacturers of articles that railroads buy, alone represents \$800,000,000 hensive within a single volume, but differs from capital and supports six million people.

Day by day, the Commission is broadening its experience. Here is what the Railway Age Gazette, a prominent and sensible defender of the transportation interests, has to say of it:

railways is what it is here."

All About the "Industrials"

"Poor's Manual of Industrials." Every other investors that has yet appeared. year, during more than four decades past, there pertaining to railroads. Now a separate volume is to appear annually for the industrialsthe light, water and power companies, mining IN these columns for June, complaint was companies, the telephone and telegraph comcases of thousands.

issued without adequate return, and allowing well as in New York, Boston, San Francisco, for ownership of one corporation by another, still the aggregate of investment in industrials is astonishing. Here are the figures, by no \$500 could buy a bond. If he didn't want to means complete, of total capitalization:

	Light, Wațer & Power	Mining
	\$2,299,709,779 1,456,390,037	2,495,339,849 68,381,170
Grand Total	3,756,099,816	2,563,721,019

lars represents companies in the United States.

Poor's Railroad Manual Co., 68 William St., New York.

The New "Moody's Manual"

THE most complete single work of its kind is "Moody's Manual of Railroads and closely printed pages, besides a number of maps. Many improvements have been made in additional details, and especially conveni-

This particular work is not only compremost other manuals in presenting some valuable analyses, or investment conclusions, in addition to the mere facts in the case. For each of the leading steam railroad companies an article is contributed by Roger W. Babson, "The present temper of the Commission the business statistician, to show the tendency probably is about as fair as that of any body of the road as to capitalization, earnings, of men can be who hold offices such as theirs amounts spent for maintenance, etc., together in a country where public sentiment toward with conclusions as to the investment standing of that railroad's bonds and stock, very valuable from their plain speaking. When a stock seems to Mr. Babson "not conservative" he does not hesitate to say so. The new "Moody's" **NEW** reference work for the investor is is the most helpful to bankers, trustees and

has been a "Poor's Manual," containing figures The Southern Pacific's New \$100 **Bonds**

made that American investors of small panies, and the "manufacturing and miscella- means could seldom buy the sound bonds put neous." There are about nine thousand in all out by successful American railroads from time mentioned in the volume as of more or less in- to time. It was pointed out that rarely are such terest to the public from the standpoint of in- bonds available in less than "\$1,000 and multivestment—and little attention is paid to the ples thereof." Twenty days after publication, thousands of companies being promoted irre- a conspicuous exception appeared in the case sponsibly, although many such could doubtless of \$25,000,000 Southern Pacific 4 per cent. show a stockholders' list of hundreds, in some bonds, due 1950, which were issued simultaneously in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, Allowing for "water," or stocks and bonds London, Basel, Zürich, and Amsterdam, as Los Angeles, and Portland, Oregon.

In any of these cities, the man with \$100 or tear off coupons, but preferred to get his interest

Telephone & Telegraph	Manufacturing & Miscellaneous	Total
889,310,666 356,101,550	8,551,106,164 2,757,034,099	14,235,466,458 4,637,906,856
1,245,412,216	11,308,140,263	18,873,373,314

Of the grand total, more than 17½ billion dol- by check, a registered bond was available at the same low denomination.

The Moody Manual Co., 33 Broadway, New York City.

MORGAN, MASTER WILLIAM DE **NOVELIST**

By G. W. HARRIS

the very outset to paraphrase the title of his latest published book and say: "It never has happened before!" For a man who had been busied with other and wholly different pursuits for more than the average lifetime to turn novelist in the middle or experience in the writing of fiction, not only to produce one masterpiece in this kind, but to follow that up with several other tales of surpassing merit, and inside of five years to find himself, by the votes of critics and populace alike, in the front rank of living authors who write in English—such surely is a record of accomplishment that is unique in literary annals. It is not paralleled even in the case of the lamented Du Maurier, brilliant and surprising as was his achievement in fiction; for Du Maurier was eight years younger when his first novel appeared. And Mr. De Morgan is a better novelist than Du Maurier.

Indeed, in the contemporary view he has quietly and with unfaltering step joined the line of the masters of English fiction—the line of Defoe, Fielding, Thackeray, and Meredith; and, despite the futility of attempting to predict the literary tastes of posterity, most of the critics are agreed that if any of generations those novels will be William De Morgan's. Such critical unanimity is the more remarkable because Mr. De Morgan's books are without the least smack of "literary" flavor. Rhetoric almost say that his only stylistic merits are simplicity and straightforwardness (none too common merits, by the way). Yet his stories are literary

There would be small wonder were Mr. De Morgan himself a bit surprised at his own remarkable vation, it is surprising that with such progenitors as authorship until he was nearly a lustrum beyond were his he did not earlier find his true calling. His father, Augustus De Morgan, born in Madras, 1806, and the son of a lieutenant coloral. the books he has written without the preliminary 1806, and the son of a lieutenant-colonel in the Indian army, was a brilliant mathematician and logician, for most of his life professor of mathematics at University College, London, and a voluminous writer on mathematical subjects; author also of "A Budget of Paradoxes," a series of papers originally published in The Athenaum and issued in book form posthumously, in which mathematical fallacies and the vagaries of circle-squarers, longi-

NE who would speak, however briefly, con-cerning Mr. William De Morgan's astonish-ing achievement in authorship is tempted at The novelist's mother, who published a memoir of her husband and an entertaining book of reminiscences entitled "Three-score Years and Ten," was the daughter of William Frend, a Cambridge tutor who, being expelled from that university for heretical opinions, went up to London and became of his sixth decade, and, without previous training an insurance actuary. Both father and daughter were acquainted with Charles Lamb.

ARTIST AND INVENTOR

William Frend De Morgan, so named for his maternal grandfather, was born in London, November 16, 1839. He attended the University College School, and later the college itself, but from youth seemed to have been enamored of art rather than scholarship; at any rate he became a student at the Royal Academy at twenty, having adopted art as a profession. He studied painting there for several years, but says himself that he never did much with it. His first serious work was done in stained glass, which occupied him from 1864 to 1870. In the latter named year he turned his attention to ceramics, and in that art seemed to have found his life work. His experiments in luster, at that time not much known in England, attracted the novels of to-day are read and enjoyed by future considerable attention, among artists especiallywhose appreciation probably determined him to persevere in his attempts to revive the beauties of ancient Persian pottery. For more than thirty years he kept at it, and to such good purpose that the tiles and vessels of "De Morgan luster" are concerns him not. His pages are almost wholly the tiles and vessels of "De Morgan luster" are devoid of simile, metaphor, allusion. Epigram ranked by connoisseurs among the artistic triand all sententiousness are foreign to him. He has umphs of the nineteenth century. Unfortunately little regard for the niceties of style. One might their commercial success has never been commensurate with their artistic excellence.

Always of an inventive turn of mind, he has several other achievements to his credit in oddly masterpieces, because each of them is a transcript different fields: a duplex gearing for bicycles, a from life set down with a rare mastery of the art clay-refining sieve, and a smoke-consuming fire-of selection.

Clay-refining sieve, and a smoke-consuming fire-grate. Yet none of these things brought him any great monetary reward. Although he had helped to prepare for the press his father's last work and success: but, while he never could have written his mother's book of reminiscences, except for certain youthful attempts at satirical writing, he seems

HIS FIRST STORY, "JOSEPH VANCE"

In 1904, while recovering from a serious sickness, a dim notion of a story came into this man's head, and, taking pen, more for pastime than with any idea of producing a novel, he wrote the first chapter of "Joseph Vance." It was a year later before he touched it again, at his wife's solicitation; and when finished the story was a very different tude-finders, and such like scientific freaks and thing from the severe and realistic narrative he had "cranks" are discussed with sparkling wit and at first projected. He says he could not manage

WILLIAM DE MORGAN, THE ENGLISH NOVELIST, AT SEVENTY

250,000 words was so formidable that it was relong to get the novel between covers.

the humorless fancy that had started him, and it written Autobiography," in 1906, the critics, not was not until the appearance of Lossie in the tale failing to point out that it was "ill-written" that it really took hold of him; then he was eager according to all modern literary standards and to follow it to the end. He let it take its own fashions, also with few exceptions acknowledged course with him, and admits that that course was its undeniable charm for the patient reader; yet so haphazard that near the end he feared he had "got into a muddle from which there could be no length, its deliberate and circumstantial detail extrication." He did manage by the use of odd would make the book a stumbling block for the expedients to get it completed with some semblance majority. Its immediate and amazing popularity of coherence. But his manuscript of more than proved them wrong again. What the doubting critics had overlooked was this novel's irresistible jected by the publisher to whom it was sent. On appeal to the common human heart—to the great the suggestion of a friend that its chances might be abounding sympathy that makes life endurable for bettered if it were typewritten, it was sent to a typ-ing agency, whose manager soon found her girls reading the story and crying over it. After she had told a publisher of this experience it did not take was written from a large experience and for the og to get the novel between covers. mature mind. Almost formless it is if gauged by When it appeared, as "Joseph Vance: an Ill- the rules of our "well-made" fiction, but the canon

is inconceivable in any mere invention. A record enthralled. almost bare of romantic glamor, without intrigue, without much complication of plot, it is nevertheless a noble work of art, whose total beauty in the end seems greater than the sum of all its parts. It is a sad story; the story of a great love and a great sacrifice and a woful misunderstanding; but it is irradiated throughout by a gentle and genial humor—the "humor that rainbows the tears of the world." And this humor, the author's sincerity, and above all his loving sympathy, make "Joseph Vance" a comforting and uplifting book for thinking men and women and a joy forever for lovers of good literature.

"ALICE-FOR-SHORT" AND "SOMEHOW GOOD"

The extraordinary success of his first novel encouraged Mr. De Morgan to set pen to paper again, and in 1907 he published "Alice-for-Short: a Dichronism," another long and engrossing story of London life in the middle of the nineteenth century introducing to us another friendly group of people in whose acquaintance the reader could take whole-souled delight. Its theme and its episodes were as radically different as its characters. With practice his hand gained in cunning, and structurally this was an advance upon its predecessor.

By the time he came to write his third novel, "Somehow Good," published 1908, he had thoroughly mastered his new art; had developed a keener sense of proportion; had gained in precision, directness, and economy of means to the end in view—though without sacrificing any of his wonted roominess for all the little things so often passed in making up the main account"—and had contrived a new and original and ingenious plot which gradually evolves from apparently simple beginnings into the complexity of life itself. Mr. De Morgan evidently saw this story from the be-ginning and saw it whole. The two earlier books were, in a sort, 'prentice work in preparation for this, and "Somehow Good" remains the best thing he has yet given us. A better story, for the story's sake, has seldom been told in any tongue, and the skill of its telling is well-nigh perfect.

LATER STORIES

After "Somehow Good", his fourth and latest published story, "It Never Can Happen Again," issued on the author's seventieth birthday anniversary, partook of the nature of an anticlimax. It was comparatively disappointing because it dealt with no such likeable and worth-while people as had compelled our affection in the earlier tales. It was inferior artistically because of a too great involution and complication of plot—the task the author set himself of combining three distinct stories into one was too heavy. His determination at all costs to mint nothing but new metal (lest he should repeat himself!) and a striving for subtlety of meaning in place of the old charm of simplicity led him at times to the verge of dullness. Yet it must be said that the stream of deliciously wise and humorous comment was as unfailing as ever and the book contained enough good material to set up half a dozen little "modern" novelists in trade.

For many months now Mr. De Morgan has been to the zest of life.

of technique becomes an impertinence in the at work on a new novel to be called "An Affair of presence of a record of life—of character building, Dishonor." Its publication, announced for the which is the business of life-indited with such late summer or early autumn, is eagerly awaited naive artlessness and yet with a verisimilitude that by a host of readers whom his other books have

A VERY MODERN THACKERAY

It has been said that Mr. De Morgan has revived the big and leisurely and spacious novel of early Victorian days. He certainly delineates life broadly, conveying to his pages with wonderfully intimate touch the come and go of all sorts and conditions of men; and, varied as are his characters, each of them is drawn so consistently as to stand forth an unmistakable individuality. Nothing short of marvelous is his insight into the hearts of women and children as well as of men. He has been likened to both Dickens and Thackenay. The truth is that while the first chapter of "Joseph Vance" reads as if it might have been recovered from some lost manuscript of Dickens, after the new author really found himself his fealty to the great Boz ceased to be shown in anything more than a surface resemblance. He is never a jigger of puppet

strings, or proprietor of a wax-works exhibition.
While he is lavish of incident and his pages abound in thrilling episodes—there are marriages and births and deaths, drownings and narrow escapes, fires and failures, and spectacular happenings which would be melodramatic in the hands of a lesser writer-character is his principal concern. His people grow into our knowledge and regard just as gradually as do the friends we make in this passing world. His method is the method of Thackeray, with a difference—the difference of individuality and modernity. Mr. De Morgan's books could never have been written by any one who had not lived in this first decade of the twentieth century, or who had not kept abreast of the latest developments of science, of the arts, of social relationships. His handling of the theme of "Somehow Good" the turning of evil to good in the case of a girl betrayed by ignorance, and her development into a strong, self-reliant, and happy woman—is unthinkable at the hands of Thackeray; or of Meredith, even, whose tragic "Rhoda Fleming" is the classic example of the normal result of such villainy. In any careful analysis of his achievement the reiterated charge of "Early Victorianism" falls to the ground.

After allowing for the possession of genius, the secret of Mr. De Morgan's great success is imparted plainly in his delightful little postscript to "It Never Can Happen Again." He intimates that verser comme si c'était pour soi has been his practice -he has written as if for himself alone. And by writing the kind of novel that he would like to read he has won the hearts of a multitude of readers. After many years of ill-rewarded endeavor success came in the late afternoon of his life. May that life's evening be a long and happy one, devoted to the telling of yet other beautiful tales! We cannot the telling of yet other beautiful tales! have too many books from such a kindly humorist and humanist whose pen transmutes life into literature-literature that lives and will live because it dwells upon the things that are pure and lovely and of good report. Such books are worth reading and treasuring, not only because they continue the no-blest traditions of English fiction, but also because they show their author's all-embracing love for his fellow men-and, more than all, because they add

THE NEW BOOKS

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

N connection with the article on industrial accidents, which appears in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, we wish to direct the attention of our readers to a volume of findings of the Pittsburg Survey recently issued under the title "Work-Accidents and the Law." This volume gives the results of an extended study made during the past two years by Miss Crystal Eastman, secretary of the New York State Employers' Liability Commission. Typical cases, similar to those instanced by Mr. Chute, are described in detail by Miss Eastman with the purpose of determining, first, what are the indications as to responsibility, and, second, what material loss and privation, if any, resulted to the injured workmen and their families. The discussion is based upon the study of a year's industrial fatalities and of three months industrial injuries in Allegheny County, Pa. making altogether something over a thousand cases. Most of the industries in which accidents commonly appear are represented in the district studied, which has a population of 1,000,000, of whom 250,000 are wage-earners. Such a study, therefore, results in a practical exposition of the problem as it exists to-day in American industrial communities.

A monograph by Mr. Hugh Victor Mercer, of the Minneapolis bar, deals with the general subject of workers' compensation under the three heads of "Desirability," "Possibility," and "Practicabil-"The history of American legislation to give workers compensation for injuries received in the course of employment is very fully sketched.

In the "American Social Progress" series, which consists of brief handbooks for the student and general reader, Prof. Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, has contributed "Social Insurance: A Program of Social Reform." Until very recently this topic was one of purely academic interest in the United States, although recent investigations have tended to show very clearly the necessity of providing some form of pension system similar to those instituted many years ago in several foreign countries.

A suggestive little book on "Work, Wages, and showing their influence on the cost of living, has been prepared by H. L. Gantt. For more than a decade Mr. Gantt's name has been prominently identified with the so-called "bonus" system of wage payment. He has, moreover, written a great deal in the form of pamphlets and periodical articles on the subject of labor management. larger portion of the work here mentioned is reprinted from a series of articles published during the first half of the present year in the Engineering

Magazine. The editor of that periodical, in an introduction to the book, refers to Mr. Cantt's written work as forming "a classic of optimism."

Volumes V and VI of the "Documentary History of American Industrial Society" are devoted to a history of the labor movement in the years 1820-1840, by John R. Commons and Helen L. Sumner. The introduction to these volumes gives Sumner. a careful and discriminating review of the period under consideration, which is termed by the editors the "awakening period" of the American labor movement.

In the current discussion of railroad freight rates and the well-nigh hopeless gropings of the layman in attempts to master the intricacies of distance tariffs, some aid may be afforded by a careful perusal of Dr. John M. Clark's monograph on "Standards of Reasonableness in Local Freight Discriminations." Dr. Clark's attitude is that of the impartial inquirer and the dispassionate judge. He does not attempt to dogmatize, but discusses "the various possible criteria as applied to freight rates, and in particular to the relative adjustments as between localities, in such a way as to show the exact issues involved." This is precisely the task of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made doubly arduous by the recent amendments to the Rate law.

Mr. James J. Hill's observations on the various factors of our national development are sure to be interesting, and the reader will find in his new book, "Highways of Progress," the latest conclusions of this broad-minded railroad builder and practical thinker. Of special interest are Mr. Hill's comments on "Farm Methods—Old and New," "Reciprocity with Canada," "Industrial and Railroad Consolidations," "Oriental Trade," "Waterways," "The Railroads," and "The Natural Wealth of the Land and Its Conservation. Mr. Hill applies to economic facts and changes the method of the physical sciences by which laws are fitted to facts and facts are so combined that their laws may be made plain. It is a combination of the inductive and deductive methods which Mr. Hill declares to be the main secret of business success.

A PUBLISHER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

There is much more of strenuous, human interest in the life story of a publisher than most folks imagine. No better illustration of this has appeared in recent years, we believe, than the "rem-iniscences" (the author is uncertain whether this is not too quiet a term) of John Adams Thayer, which he has brought out in a book entitled "Astir: A Publisher's Life Story." Mr. Thayer has a vivid, direct style and in this volume gives us

¹ Work-Accidents and the Law. By Crystal Eastman. ew York: Charities Publication Committee. 345 pp., New York \$1.50.

[•] Workers' Compensation. Hugh Victor Mercer. vately printed.

^{*} Social Insurance. By Henry Rogers Scager. Macmil-SOCIAL HASHIGAN
 Lan. 175 pp. \$1.
 Work, Wages, and Profits. By H. L. Gantt. New York: Engineering Magazine. 194 pp. \$2.

^{*} Documentary History of American Industrial Society, Vols. V and VI. Edited by John R. Commons and Helen L. Sumner. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Company.

Standards of Reasonableness in Local Freight Discriminations. By John Maurice Clark. New York: Columbia University. 155 pp. \$1.25.

Highways of Progress. By James J. Hill. Doubleday, Page & Co. 353 pp., ill. \$1.50.

Astir: A Publisher's Life Story. By John Adams Thayer. Small, Maynard & Co. 302 pp. \$1.20.

dotal material about most of the great magazine Keffer, of Lake Erie College. publishers and editors of the present day. publishers of this book announce that a French edition, under the title "Les Etapes du Succès, Souvenirs d'un 'Business Man' Americain," has August, King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, is in the been published in Paris.

NOTABLE SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN

The late "Mark Twain" was first of all a lecturer, almost before he began to write. This fact is sometimes lost sight of in our enjoyment of his written philosophy and humor. A new book, Aosta." entitled "Mark Twain's Speeches," with a preface by Mr. Clemens himself (written some years ago) and a new introduction by W. D. Howells, covers the humorist's spoken views during a little more than half of his lifetime. Many speeches in this book were delivered on important occasions, including his reception at Oxford University when he received the doctor's degree. There is a frontispiece portrait.

A collection of crisp, characteristic paragraphs and sentences from the writings of ex-President Roosevelt, selected and arranged by Alan Warner, has been brought out by the Putnams.* There are portraits of Mr. Roosevelt at various stages of his career and a foreword to the volume by Dr. Lyman Abbott.

TWO BOOKS OF REFERENCE

The edition of that indispensable reference book, "Who's Who in America" for 1910-11, being volume VI in the series, has just appeared. edited, as were the preceding volumes, by Albert Nelson Marquis. Counting the more than 6000 cross-references to earlier editions, there are 23,957 biographical sketches in this latest issue.

Miss Harriet L. Keeler, the author of "Our Native Trees" and "Our Northern Shrubs," has written a volume of descriptions of "Our Garden Flowers," giving special attention to their native lands, their life histories, and their structural affiliations. Accompanying the text are 90 illustrations from photographs and 186 from drawings, life.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

habit of retiring to a beautiful villa in the northern part of the Alps, known as the vale of Aosta. delightful book on the natural attractions and historic and traditional memories connected with this region has been written by an Italian story-writer, Felice Ferrero, under the title "The Valley of Aosta." This volume is illustrated from photo-This volume is illustrated from photo-

A romance centering around an American baby, whose fascinating mother hurries off from London to Egypt, where her husband is ill with fever, leaving the baby to follow more leisurely with its col-ored nurse,—this is something new in fiction, but it is the subject of an interesting book, "An American Baby Abroad," by Mrs. Charles N. Crewdson. There are some humorous and appropriate illustrations.

TREATISES ON SEX HYGIENE

Miss Lavinia L. Dock, a graduate nurse of much experience, has written a manual dealing with the problem of the social evil in its sanitary and legal aspects.' This book, while intended primarily for the nursing profession, is also adapted to the needs of the general reader and the worker for social betterment.

A new book by Dr. Elizabeth Hamilton-Muncie® attempts to unfold in story form those fundamental facts of sex life which until recently have been excluded on grounds of delicacy from the approved reading of young people. The error of this policy of silence on vital subjects is now very generally recognized. The difficulty lies in presenting the truths of nature in a way that will not stimulate a prurient curiosity. The volume before us is free from any vulgar or indecent suggestion. It is absolutely candid, natural, and ingenuous in



some exceedingly interesting descriptive and anec- nearly all of which are the work of Miss Mary

^{*} The Valley of Aosta. By Felice Ferrero. Putnam.

* The Real Roosevelt. Edited by Alan Warner. Putnam. 202 pp., ill. \$1.

* Who's Who in America. Edited by Albert Nelson
Marquis. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 2300 pp. \$5.

* Our Garden Flowers. By Harriet L. Keeler. Scribners. \$550 pp., ill. \$2.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City

COL. HARVEY W. SCOTT, OF THE PORTLAND "OREGONIAN"

In the death of Col. Harvey W. Scott, on August 7, American journalism lost one of its ablest and most virile leaders. Colonel Scott, as a boy of fourteen, had been a pioneer in the "Oregon country," had fought Indians, and had grown to manhood in the troublous '50's of the last century. In spite of all obstacles,—and they were many in those frontier days,—he gave himself a classical education and was admitted to the bar; but in 1865 he became chief editorial writer on the Oregonian, a small daily published at Portland, then the only considerable town north of San Francisco. How he built up the paper, even against the rivalry of powerful monied interests, and gave it character and force; how he faced the free-silver onrush of 1896 and, after practically sacrificing its circulation for a time, won it back in a few months and swung Oregon into the McKinley column,—these are facts familiar to every veteran newspaper editor and publisher in the country. Colonel Scott was a man of magnificent physique and in all his seventy-two years had suffered no illness until a few months ago, when he contracted sciatica. He died of heart failure, thirty-two hours after an operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

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No. 3

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Preparing to everybody except professional of New York, a Republican victory this fall, Politicians on the one hand, and those wholly —as against a fairly good Democratic ticket, knorant of politics on the other hand. It —will be as impossible as a Republican vicought to have needed no demonstration to tory in Texas, unless the Republicans nomi-Convince anyone that the Republicans of the nate a candidate for Governor that the Middle West were strongly progressive in Hughes men and Roosevelt men believe to their tendencies. That the California Re- represent good government and progress in

Political affairs, as preliminary to named Hiram Johnson, a Progressive, for their the conventions and the fall cam- gubernatorial candidate by a large majority, paign, have taken no unexpected was to have been expected; for the hand-The situation has been as clear as writing on the wall was plain. In the State Publicans at their primaries should have the best sense, and unless such a candidate should be permitted to run on a progressive platform.

> "Old Guard" The so-called "Old Guard" would seem to have remained in a slight majority in the membership of the New York State Republican Committee. But precisely what happens these days to a member of the "Old Guard" when the people have a chance to get at him, is the thing that happened in the Rochester district to George W. Aldridge when he ran for Congress at the special election in April. At a preliminary meeting on August 16, the State Committee decided that it would not ask Mr. Roosevelt to act as temporary chairman of the convention and deliver a "key-note" speech. It decided instead to ask Vice-President Sherman. This plan was carried through by Messrs. Woodruff, Barnes, Aldridge, Ward, and several other organization leaders, who were said to be acting in close consultation with Vice-President Sherman and with President Taft at Beverly. Mr. Sherman's good qualities and personal popularity are not to be gainsaid. They will not be brought into question in these pages. But the merest tyro in politics knows that if Mr. Sherman were this year running for the

upwright to Harris & Isomet VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN

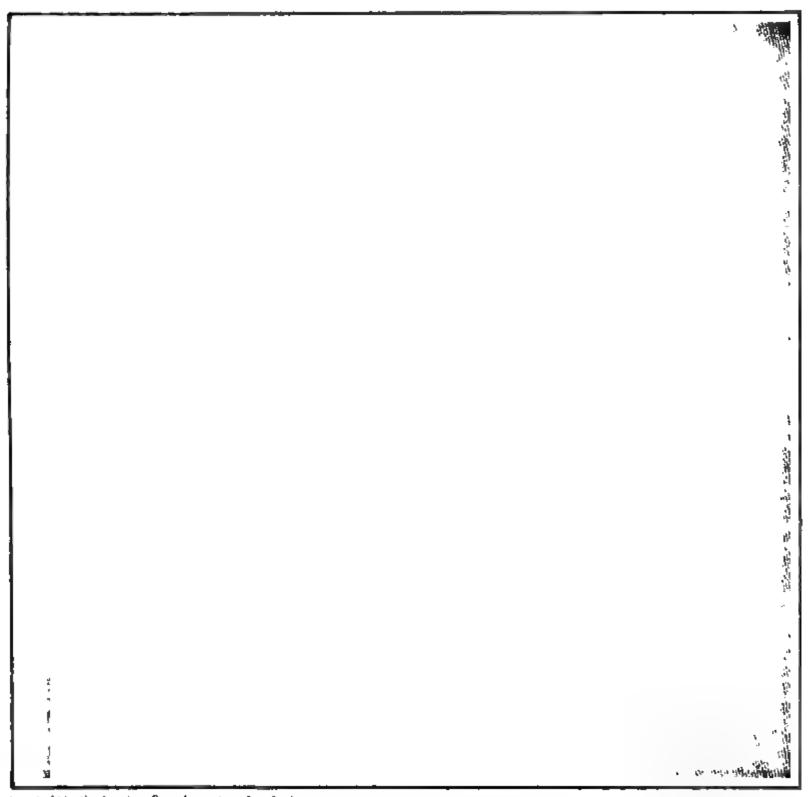
(Who has been named by the New York State Committee, in preference to Colonel Roosevelt, to act as temporary chairman of the Republican Convention in September)

Governorship of New York,—in view of the things he is recently quoted as having said, he would be beaten by a larger majority than ran on the Presidential ticket.

"Old Guard" had been taking should be so badly advised. The country, Mr. Taft has been spending his muchbonds that bind him and his political destiby the plain masses of Republican voters. Mr. Roosevelt had no ambition to be temporary chairman of the New York convention, yet he would willingly have served in that way if the State Committee had so requested. The "Old Guard" may have its reasons for wishing to see the Republican party in New York defeated at the autumn elections. But it is hard to see why it would be for the interest of Mr. Taft to have his party crushed all along the line after two years of his leadership.

Mr. Taft's own State of Ohio was Party Lines entirely under his control—in so far as its Republican politics was that which he received two years ago when he concerned—at least until very recently; and if Governor Harmon should be victorious there it would seem to be a heavy blow at the If it is true that the New York administration's prestige. Further than that, Mr. Harmon's victory would probably make orders from the summer capital him the Democratic candidate for the Presiat Beverly, then it is a sad pity that Beverly dency—unless, indeed, Mayor Gaynor, recovering from his dangerous wound, should however, must not be in haste to believe that be made the Democratic Governor of New York. There will not be any split in the Reneeded summer vacation in cementing the publican party; but, on the contrary, there will be harmony. This harmony, however, nies up with the bosses and reactionary groups will rest on the foundation of progressive that are so completely disowned and rejected ideas, put into party platforms by progressive leaders. It is perhaps possible, even yet, for some of those who have hitherto failed to understand this, to compromise with their reactionary and machine-made principles, and climb up into the progressive band-wagon.

> Vocating the Meanwhile the political atmosof the phere is surcharged. In advance of the great Conservation Congress in St. Paul, which convenes on September 5, and which is to be attended by Presi-



spyright by the American Press Association. New York

PRESIDENT TAFT, AS HE APPEARED RECENTLY WHILE MAKING AN ADDRESS

quest. We are not to expect, however, a re- duly sworn in. port from the Congressional committee that investigated the Ballinger-Pinchot charges for several months. And there would seem no reason to believe that Mr. Ballinger, who has

dent Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, and many Govern- devote himself to the work of the Monetary ors, there was a widespread rumor that Secre- Commission. Mr. Cannon, like all other tary Ballinger would retire from the Interior Congressmen, will not be a member of the Department, seemingly at Mr. Taft's re- next House until he has been elected to it and

It is not very likely that the next **Tolerance** Speaker will be a Republican. It Both Sides is quite proper for Mr. Cannon at all stages had Mr. Taft's highest endorse- to seek to retain the Speakership if he so dement, would now be forced out of the ad-sires, but it is probably a mistake to keep any ministration. Nor is there any reason to be- man continuously as Speaker of the House lieve the rumor that was sent out from Bev- for more than two, or possibly three, Conerly that Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon, gresses. Surely "Uncle Joe" should not be and one or two other dominant personages, disappointed if he fails to be made Speaker of are no longer in the President's good graces. five successive Houses. But his home dis-Mr. Aldrich had months ago informed the trict should elect him, as always. Mr. Tawcountry that he would not remain in the ney, of Minnesota, voted for the Payne-Senate after the 4th of next March, but would Aldrich tariff, as did most other Republican

federal appropriations, is a strong presentation of that subject by the chairman of the House Committee, who certainly ought to be reelected by the broad-minded people of his district. Insurgents ought not to be too narrow-minded. Certainly they ought not to be punished for having preferred to vote against the tariff. But neither ought they to punish a man like Tawney for voting with the bulk of the party. Republican predicaments are numerous and obvious; but the Democrats must not be too elated. Those years have been few and far between when Republican folly succeeded in making the Democrats wise enough to use their chances well.

The summer capital of the United States remained last month in Provincetown Massachusetts. President Taft spent most of his time at Beverly, making a few brief journeys to neighboring New England points. Most notable of these was his visit to Provincetown, where an imposing

Congressmen. It is a very defective tariff; stone monument to the Pilgrims who made but this is no fault of Mr. Tawney's. His their first landing there in November, 1620, article in this number of the REVIEW, on was dedicated on August 5. This stately memorial is modeled from the tower known as La Mangia, erected at the side of the Town Hall of Siena, Italy, and described as "the most beautiful and perfect Gothic tower of its own age left in the world to-day." The monument at Provincetown commemorates more than the mere casual landing of the Pilgrim fathers, since it was in the harbor, within the shelter of Long Point, that the famous compact was made in the cabin of the Mayflower, and from that first written constitution have come some of the central ideas of American charters and laws from that day to this. The President of the United States, the Governor of Massachusetts, and the senior Senator from that Commonwealth took part in the ceremonies of the dedication, and the occasion was made a memorable one in the history of New England.

> American cities are at last learn-Keeping ing how to keep their accounts. Ony's Books Our municipal bookkeeping methods have always been sadly lacking in unifarmiter in anna acce facilée have danni-

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improvement of municipal business methods is afforded by the gift last month of \$30,000 by ex-Comptroller Herman A. Metz, of New York City, for the purpose of an inquiry that shall "make available to American cities the best principles and practice worked out in municipal accounting and reporting." The gift is to take the form of an annual contribution of \$10,000 for three years, and the money is to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Municipal Research. With the work and methods of this organization Mr. Metz became familiar during his service as Comptroller. He now believes that it is the agency best fitted to carry out his plans for an investigation and to administer the funds that he so generously devoted to that end. Every city in the country will be helped by such an investigation. The fund seems ample as Mr. Metz states, to "make available to all cities the results of the experience which is being acquired by each." It marks a great advance in the American sense of civic responsibility when an individual citizen comes forward with so practical a plan for the im-

Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y.
SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS
(From a snapshot taken as he was speaking at the
recent Provincetown celebration)

provement of municipal government and is willing to prove the faith that is in him by substantial drafts on his private fortune.

In this number of the REVIEW OF New Settiers REVIEWS there is an account of the efforts put forth by the State of Colorado to attract immigration from all parts of the country. Other Western States are interested in similar propaganda and very recently at least one Southern State, Mississippi, has held an immigration convention and shown a desire to invite both capital and labor from the North and West to develop its rich farming lands. As elsewhere, the Mexican boll weevil has taught Mississippi to give up the one-crop idea and go in for diversified farming. The unskilled negro labor which was able to take care of the cot-

HON. W. MURRAY CRANE, JUNIOR SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

(Mr. Crane is now regarded as President Taft's principal political adviser—and he was very prominent in the news from Beverly last month)

ton crop is hardly equal to the demands made Mayor from behind, and when within two tion with enthusiasm.

Mayor same ship. Suddenly a man approached the indignation was expressed everywhere.

by the new methods in agriculture, and Gov- or three feet of him, fired three pistol shots ernor Noel, in addressing the Mississippi in rapid succession. One of the shots went convention, emphasized this point and in so "wild," another grazed the arm of Mr. doing undoubtedly voiced a growing senti- William H. Edwards, Street Cleaning Comment on the part of the new South. The missioner, while the third entered the back of States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia the Mayor's neck, narrowly missing the seem likely to gain many new settlers from jugular vein in its course, and lodged in what the Middle West within the next few months. the surgeons technically describe as the vault Indeed, it is asserted that this year's move- of the pharynx—in other words, directly bement will surpass that of last October. At hind the tonsils. These facts, of course, could the same time Northerners are buying lands only be ascertained by the X-ray examination in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee. which took place after the Mayor's removal The Southern press welcomes this immigra- to the hospital. At the time, it was feared that the wound might prove fatal. The man who had made the cowardly attack was at On the morning of August 9 once overpowered by Commissioner Edwards, Mayor Gaynor of New York assisted by other members of the Mayor's started on a four weeks' vacation party, and it was learned that he was a distrip to Europe. He boarded the Kaiser Wil- charged employee of the dock department, helm der Grosse at the North German Lloyd who had given his superiors much trouble, docks in Hoboken, N. J., and a few minutes and who fancied that he had a grievance before the hour of sailing he stood chatting against the head of the city government. By with a group of friends on the forward deck. his dastardly act he had chosen to place him-In this group, besides several heads of city self in the same class with the assassins of departments, were President Montt of Chile, Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley. The public and his wife, who had taken passage on the instantly recognized this fact, and intense

Convigte by the American Press Association, N. Y.

THE FAMOUS MAYOR AN INSTANT AFTER THE SHOOTING

(This remarkable photograph was made by the American Press Association's representative whose camera happened to be pointed towards Mayor Gaynor, just as the assassin fired)

Mayor Gaynor was at once re-Recovers moved from the ship to a hospital, where he was put under the best of surgical care. After the X-ray examination were staged during the months of July and had been completed it was decided that im- August of this present year of grace. State mediate removal of the bullet was unneces- contests within party lines were especially sary. The Mayor's general condition was acute, and were watched with interest from excellent, and he continued to improve daily. On the tenth day after the shooting he was able to sit up, and it was felt by the physicians in attendance that all danger from blood poisoning had practically passed. while the expressions of sympathy from all parts of the country and from foreign lands were such as have been paralleled on only three occasions in this country, the deaths of our three Presidents who have fallen at the hands of assassins. The tributes of the press showed sincere appreciation of his work There had been everywhere prompt recognition of the remarkable success that Mr. Gaynor had scored during the seven months during which he had held office. The attention of the whole country had been focused as never before on the administration in New York, and it was known from Maine to California that the removal of the Mayor at this time would have been nothing less than a great calamity to the metropolis, and a most serious setback to the cause of good government in State and nation,

Not often within recent years has Ohio and lowe Repub- a single summer provided such Heanton a series of political sensations as

TIGHS.

THE NATURAL PRODUCT OF SPOILS POLITICS From the Daily News (Chicago)

afar because of their supposed bearing on that having been done at the primaries. national politics, while everyone was looking Its whole function was the adoption of a forward with concern to the election of a new platform, a matter of no slight significance Congress in November. The Ohio Repub- this year, as indicating the attitude of the lican convention, late in July, recognized the party on national questions. unrest prevailing within the party, and unequivocally endorsed the Taft administration, while it unreservedly praised the new tariff law and virtually read out of the party all those Republicans who had ventured to progressives, and whom their opponents incriticise it. The Hon. Warren G. Harding variably designate as insurgents, and the was nominated for Governor, and the out- "regulars," or "stand-patters." Not only come of the convention was a victory for the State officers but candidates for Congress "regulars" all along the line. The Repub- were nominated in these primaries, which lican convention of Iowa, on the other hand, took place on August 1, and called out a was controlled by Senators Cummins and heavy vote. The national party leaders Dolliver, both vigorous opponents of the deemed the contest for Congressional seats Payne-Aldrich tariff, and the platform so important that Speaker Cannon made adopted was as explicit and positive in its several speeches in the State in the heat of arraignment of the tariff as the Ohio plat- midsummer, with a view to preventing the form had been in its acceptance. The Iowa nomination of insurgents in place of standconvention had no candidates to nominate, pat candidates. This effort, however, proved

In the Kansas primaries the issue Incurgente was clearly joined between those Win in Kansas Republicans who call themselves

HON. WARREN G. HARDING, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COVERNOR OF OHIO

fruitless. In six of the eight districts of the State the Republicans nominated insurgent candidates, making a gain of four seats if the are revisionists.

In California the result of the The Pacific primaries held on August 16 Count appears, on the surface, similar November elections should result in their to the result in Kansas, but it can hardly favor. Governor Stubbs, who was early en- be said that the tariff had anything like listed in the insurgent cause, made a most the importance as an issue in California that successful campaign and was renominated was attached to it in Kansas. The Hon. by a larger vote in the primaries than he Hiram Johnson made an aggressive camreceived two years ago. On the whole, the paign for the governorship nomination and insurgent triumph in Kansas was as com- was successful. He was allied throughout the plete as the most ardent adherent of pro-contest with the insurgents, or progressives, gressive Republicanism could have wished, but the fight was made rather on State The fight had been made largely on the tariff than on national issues. The anti-railroad issue, and the result can only be interpreted sentiment, always strong in California, unas showing that the Republicans of Kansas doubtedly played no small part in the nomination of Mr. Johnson. He was effectively

The Republican insurgents of Makrakka Nebraska received a serious setback in the primary elections of August 16. United States Senator Burkett. the regular, or "stand-pat," candidate for renomination, received a large majority over C. W. Whedon, the insurgent candidate. Representative Norris, who led the attack in Congress against Speaker Cannon last winter, was renominated in his district without opposition, but in all the other Congressional districts of the State "stand-pat" candidates The injection of the were nominated. county-option issue caused a serious complication in Nebraska State politics, and practically resulted in the downfall of Mr. Bryan from the position of leadership which the Democrats of Nebraska had conceded to him for twenty years. County option was repudiated by the Democratic party of Nebraska, although strongly advocated by Mr. Bryan. In the primaries last month anti-Bryan candidates were successful throughout the State. The Republicans adopted county option as a platform plank. As these pages were closed for the press the results of the August

HON HIRAM JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA (Named by the Republican primaries for Governor)

aided also by that wing of the Republican party in the State which is strongly committed to conservation policies. Insurgent candidates were nominated in three of the Congressional districts of the State. William Kent, the public-spirited donor of the national redwood park near San Francisco, received a decided majority in the Second District over Duncan McKinlay. Judge John D. Works, who had the endorsement of the progressive Republicans, was nominated for United States Senator. the neighboring State of Oregon strong opposition to what is known as the "Oregon system" of voting on Senatorial candidates has developed within the Republican party. A so-called "Assembly" of 1100 Republicans representing the faction opposed to the "Oregon system" met in July and recommended candidates for the Republican nomination of Representatives in Congress and for various State officers. This faction denies that it is opposed to the direct-primary system per se. The "Assembly" Republicans of Oregon lost an able leader in the death of Col. Harvey W. Scott, for nearly fifty years editor of the Portland Oregonian, and one of the ablest journalists of the West. portrait appears as the frontispiece of this number.

His Photograph by Mollett Change

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, OF PRINCETON (Now a formidable figure in New Jersey politics)

Copyright by Pach Bros., N. Y.

FX-GOV. EDWARD C. STOKES

*EX-GOV. FRANKLIN MURPHY

SENATOR JOHN KEAN

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATORSHIP IN NEW JERSEY

primaries were still in doubt, returns not a judiciary election held on August 4 rehaving been received.

New Jersey, President Wilson's announce-nominated by a convention comprising more ment that he would accept the nomination than 10,000 Democrats,—the largest gatherfor Governorship if tendered him by the ing of its kind ever held in Tennessee. The Democratic party, was followed by a serious victory of the independent judiciary ticket is effort on the part of the Republican leaders taken by some close observers as an indicato secure as their candidate a man who would tion that Governor Patterson, who is a candi-Wilson. Late in August the indications were defeated by a Republican-Independent coalilican leaders of the State.

American voter. In Tennessee, for example, the so-called "grandfather clause" amend-

vealed a remarkable split in the Democratic party. The candidates supported by Gov-Interest in midsummer politics ernor Patterson and nominated by the has not been confined this year Democratic primaries were overwhelmingly Senatorship to the West. In the State of defeated by the candidates that had been be a dignified and worthy opponent of Dr. date to succeed himself in November, may be that there would be no lack of candidates tion. Governor Patterson has won fame when the Republican convention is held, on beyond the bounds of his State as a pardoner September 20. Meanwhile the Senatorial of criminals. During his term of office he contest in New Jersey is approaching an has released nearly 1,000 prisoners, including acute stage. Former Governors Stokes and 152 murderers. The Republicans of Tennes-Murphy and Representative Fowler are see have nominated for the Governorship avowed candidates for the Senatorship who Capt. Benjamin W. Hooper, of Newport. The have expressed themselves ready to submit Democrats of Texas are sharply divided on their claims to popular vote, the primaries to the issue of prohibition. By a decisive vote be held under a law that was passed while the Hon. Oscar Colquitt, anti-prohibitionist, Mr. Stokes was Governor. Senator Kean, was nominated for Governor at the primaries who is a candidate for renomination, has in July. At a special session of the Texas declined to take advantage of this law, Legislature the House passed drastic antichiefly on the ground that such action might saloon bills, one of which prohibited the sale stir up factional differences among Repub- of liquors within ten miles of any public school, but all these bills were defeated in the Senate. The Republicans of Texas have The various State campaigns to nominated J. O. Terrell, of San Antonio, for Other State which we have alluded by no Governor. The new State of Oklahoma is means exhaust the list of tense now committed to the principle of negro dispolitical situations now confronting the franchisement. In the primaries of August 2

Convergit by the American Press Association, N. A. SENATOR THOMAS PRYOR CORE

(Whose charges of attempted bribery in connection with the sale of Indian lands have created a profound aensation)

ment to the constitution was carried. This investigation committee, the men named by North Carolina disfranchisement law. applies solely to negroes, exempting illiterate whites and Indians. Much complaint has been made in Oklahoma of the methods by which this amendment was carried. The ballots were so printed that much more reservations in Oklahoma and Indian Terrieffort was required to vote against the tory. While Mr. Leupp was Commissioner of amendment than to vote for it. The re- Indian Affairs, a reasonable, progressive and sult was that many votes were counted for upright policy was developed to guide the the amendment which had probably not been future dealings of the national Government so intended.

Senator a bribe had been offered to him to withdraw done to the red man. He is suffering from his opposition to contracts made with Indians wrongs to-day. As stated above, a comof the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, for the mittee of Congress, is at this moment sale of coal and asphalt lands valued at more investigating in Oklahoma the question of than \$30,000,000. authorized the sale of these lands. Undoubt- sale of Indian lands. The Five Nations edly the Indian Office, if desired, would have (Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks managed the sale. There is no reason, how- and Seminoles), as the civilized tribes on the ever, why the Indians should not employ at- Government reservations are known, own a torneys to attend to this matter for them, great deal of property. Many of the individual provided they comply with the legal require- Indians, in fact, are very wealthy. Their ment that such contracts are not valid unless property is under control of the Government, approved by the President. A certain law which has constituted itself trustee while the

firm had secured contracts from some 10,000 Indians, to act for them as their representative in the sale of the lands in question for a fee of 10 per cent. Neither President Roosevelt nor President Taft was willing to approve of these contracts (known as the McMurray contracts from the name of the chief attorney). It was this lawyer and his agents whom Senator Gore accused of having attempted to bribe him. The blind representative of Oklahoma in the Senate has been working for months in the interest of the Indians. In January he introduced a resolution providing for a general investigation into the affairs of the Five Nations, and requiring the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior not to confirm any contracts pending the investigation. In May Senator Gore introduced a bill making all contracts relating to money and property owned by the Indians subject to approval by Congress. Then it was, the Senator asserts, that he was approached by the would-be briber to withdraw this bill, or at least, to have it reported unfavorably. Senator Gore further testified that the men who offered him money had mentioned the names of several other men, high in government office, as being interested in the transfer of the lands. Before the clause is almost a verbatim copy of the Senator Gore absolutely denied the truth of It his charges.

> Much has been done in recent Despoiling years to better the condition of Indiana the Indians on the Government with the nation's wards. Mr. Valentine, the present commissioner, has followed the same Late in July Senator Thomas P. policy. There remain, however, many weak Gore of Oklahoma, openly charged points in the administration of Indian affairs. in the Senate that, in June last, In the past, a great deal of injustice has been The government had attorney's fees paid to white lawyers for the

MILITIAMEN AND REGULARS PRACTICING MODERN WARFARE AT PINE IT AINS, N. Y. LAST MONTH

Indian is being raised to the status of an in- ton was "captured" (see this Revtew for number an accurate picture of the Choctaw- training-school for soldiers can be built up. Chickasaw land situation as drawn by ex-Commissioner Leupp himself.

General Wood's idea of developing Training of a practical test last month. Fifty-five present and will address the Congress at the hundred New York militiamen and United opening morning session, and his address will States regulars, under command of Major be followed by a conference of Governors. at Pine Plains, N. Y. For nearly a month will speak on the subject of "National Effithese men maneuvered, fought sham battles ciency." Other speakers at the Congress will

dependent citizen. Ever since the red man October, 1909). Instead of throwing large acquired any material possessions, however, bodies of troops against each other as is usual he has been subjected to the evil designs of in the mimic battles, more primary tactics many unscrupulous white men. He has been were used at Pine Plains. Small units of made the victim of all sorts of dishonest troops were required to work individually in schemes, even violence has been perpetrated the sort of formation they would inevitably During recent years the method be compelled to assume in actual modern warhas been very often thoroughly dishonest fare. The militia were encamped immediately from a moral point of view, while remaining beside the regulars. This gave them a chance strictly within the letter of the law. The In- to observe every drill, maneuver and action dian, who has had no experience in business of the professional soldiers. The entire exaffairs and who knows very little of the true periment was made for the purpose of giving value of his own possessions, is very often useful instruction to the militia and showing cheated when he wishes to dispose of his them as well as the regulars how they could There will appear in our October work together. By this means a valuable

The program of the Conservation The St. Paul Congress at St. Paul has been Congress somewhat elaborated since the a workable coordination between first announcements were made. The Conthe regular army and the militia, gress will begin on September 5 and will conwith benefit to both, was made the subject tinue for five days. President Taft will be General Frederick D. Grant, were encamped On the following day ex-President Roosevelt and generally played the art of war. The in- be United States Senator Nelson of Minnestruction was given on a different plan from sota, Francis J. Heney of California, that of the summer of 1900, when the war Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corgame was played in Massachusetts and Bos- porations, Senators Dickson of Montana,

Dolliver of Iowa and Beveridge of Indiana, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Chief Forester Graves of the Federal Forestry Service, Director Barrett of the Bu-railroads in support of their claim for an reau of American Republics, Dr. W J McGee, advance in a number of freight rates. The Mr. James J. Hill, ex-Governor Newton C. first formal hearing on this question before Blanchard of Louisiana, ex-Governor Pardee the Interstate Commerce Commission will be of California, ex-Secretary James R. Garfield, held at New York on September 7. The President Gifford Pinchot of the National roads which present their arguments at this Conservation Association and Judge Ben. B. session are those in the territory east of the Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court. This Mississippi and north of the Potomac. is the second Congress of its kind to be held in commission will, later, proceed to Chicago the United States, and there is every indication and, on August 29, will begin hearings there that it will be the most important gathering to examine into the facts concerning the proof the kind that has ever been planned.

The Forest Washington, and losses amounting to mil- and the commission itself. The evidence lions of dollars are reported. That these will be chiefly statistical, and witnesses from fires are frequently started by sparks from all interests represented will be subject to locomotives is a well-attested fact; yet little cross examination. Mr. C. C. McCain of the is done to prohibit spark-throwing in tim- Trunk Line Association has publicly exbered regions through which railroads run, plained that the total result of the proposed although it has been shown by ten years' rate advances have been very greatly exagexperience in the Adirondack forests of New York State that the substitution of oil-burnhave put as high as \$500,000,000 the aggreing for coal-burning locomotives is perfectly gate increase in freight payment that would feasible and results, where it has been tried, in result from the proposed change. Mr. Mccomparative immunity from disastrous fires, Cain says that the shippers would certainly so far as the district traversed by the railroad not be affected to the extent of more than is concerned. It may be taken by some as an \$50,000,000, and he considers \$30,000,000 a instance of poetic justice that the flames in more probable figure. It is an entire misthe Kootenay district of British Columbia take, he adds, to calculate on the basis of a swept away costly railroad bridges, but at general advance of sixteen per cent., as only any rate the interests involved are too vast a part of the numerous freight classifications to permit of further trifling. Some way must are involved. be found to prevent the setting of forest fires by locomotive sparks. During the present month there will be a hearing at Deadwood, S. D., in an action brought by the federal S. D., in an action brought by the federal government against a railroad corporation if the Commerce Commission refuses the for the destruction by fire of more than 1000 asked-for advance in rates. Some go so far acres of valuable timber in the Black Hills as to say for publication that such a refusal national reservation. Of course the care- will mean the going out of business as private lessness of campers and hunters is another enterprises of the weaker roads, and the turnprevalent cause of forest fires. A vigilant ing over of these properties to the United patrol of the exposed districts is needed in States Government. Such extreme views every State containing a considerable body are probably largely due to the heat of conof forest land. This is already an effective troversy, but they make interesting the curagency in several of the Eastern States, rent news concerning the troubles of a num-Within the past few weeks the Government ber of European state-managed railroads. at Washington has hurried troops to several The Swiss roads owned by the government of the national forests and Indian reservations are, according to American members of the of the Northwest to help the forest rangers International Railroad Conference at Berne, fight the flames. The conservation congress having a troubled career in spite of scientific at St. Paul this month will doubtless make management and far-seeing plans that shine recommendations on the subject.

An Anxious
Time for the
Reviews, Mr. Samuel O. Dunn
Railroads
Presents the arguments of the presents the arguments of the posed rate increases of the Western roads. The chairman of the Interstate Commerce Forest fires have again ravaged Commission has announced that all interests large areas in Wisconsin, Min- in the controversy will be heard and considnesota, Montana, Idaho, and ered, the railroads, the shippers, the people

In this issue of the REVIEW OF

by contrast with American methods. The

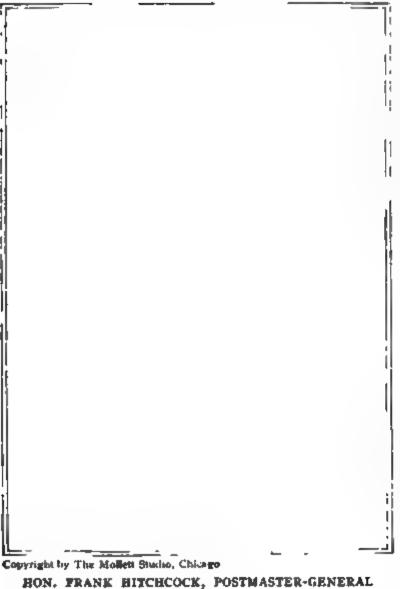
people of Switzerland are grumbling sorely the Pennsylvania employees had been getting over a recent increase of railroad wages of even higher rates of pay than the New York 8,000,000 francs; they are opposing a pro- Central award gave for like service, and these posed increase of rates, and the life of the higher rates were not disturbed by the agree-Commissioner of Railroads is made a burden ment. Just as this important settlement was by constant demands from this locality or announced a strike was called on the Grand that for better facilities. In Austria there Trunk Railway, a Canadian system having is strong agitation for the return of the part of its mileage in the United States, and railroads to private hands. The Austrian the Central Vermont Railway. Under the roads are showing a heavy annual deficit year Canadian law the differences between the after year, and the service has seriously de- company and its employees had been referred teriorated. Extensions of the existing sys- to a board of investigation in March last and tems have been made by whatever political after working for three months on the case party was in power to obtain votes, and not to the board had made an award which was acproduce profits or to give the best service to ceptable to the company, but not to the men. the greatest number of people.

ing operations, decreased bank clearings, and efforts of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, slumping in the security markets, the rail- the Minister of Labor. A substantial adroads of the United States are showing very vance of wages was granted, to date from May handsome gross earnings. This by itself is no 1 of this year. The Central Vermont conlegitimate argument for opposing certain adductors and trainmen also returned to work. vances in rates, for it is undeniable that the expenses of the transportation systems have been markedly increased by the raising of wages; but it is of interest in measuring the spend more for transportation.

Railroad teed the men. On certain exceptional runs, the spring and winter varieties is of unusual

Since the acceptance of such an award is not made compulsory by the terms of the law, the Good Earnings It is a surprising and reassuring strike could not be averted, but early last for the fact that in the past months of month, after the men had been out two weeks, depressed trade, slackening build- a settlement was reached, largely through the

After one of the hottest and dryest The Crops summers of recent years and a Now Assured record-breaking season of anxiety reason behind the prevailing industrial pes- and rumors concerning the crops of 1910, it simism. Gross earnings of the twenty-five now seems sure that the agricultural products leading railways for last January amounted of the country will make a very fair showing. in round figures to \$37,300,000. There has Not much could be determined as to the been no month since last February in which cotton yield until August. The Government the earnings of these same roads fell so low as report of July 25 gives the condition of the \$40,000,000 and the figure for July is \$42,- crop as 75 per cent. against 71.9 per cent. at 000,000. As the highest month's earnings of the end of July,1909, and a ten years' average these roads in the buoyant year 1909 was a of 79.4 per cent. The cultivated area this little less than \$48,000,000 there is ample year is the largest ever planted, exceeding by room for argument in these figures that gen- 700,000 acres the next largest planting, in eral trade conditions cannot yet be considered 1908; and by over 7,000,000 acres the plantvery bad. There is a constant tendency to ing of 1905. In the latter year the midsummer showed exactly the same condition percentage as in 1910, and there was a crop of Railroad labor disputes, which as 10,700,000 bales. If the autumn brings no midsummer approached , threat- disasters, then, it looks as if there would be a ened the gravest consequences, total yield, this year, of well over 13,000,000 were adjusted last month in a way that left bales. The largest crop on record was in everybody in good humor. The 15,000 train- 1907—13,700,000 bales. Corn, which had men and conductors employed on the Penn- earlier promised a yield of over 3,000,000,000 sylvania's lines east of Pittsburg, after voting bushels, lost heavily in the drouths of June to strike for higher wages, finally came to an and July, but still the Agricultural Departagreement, through their committees, with ment hopes for a crop which will rank second the management of the road by which most in quantity in the record, and which in value of the terms of the recent New York Central will rank first. There will be no records broken award were adopted by the Pennsylvania. A in the wheat yield of 1910, but winter wheat minimum day of ten hours was conceded and has turned out considerably better than was twenty-six days' work a month was guaran- expected, and the quality of the grain in both



against 1910 being a year of crop failure.

The New of the first class. That plan has now been details of his office. The fact is, of course, modified and it is announced from Washing- that Mr. Hitchcock is a successful organizer ton that the system is likely to have its first and director of the important and complex trial in second and third-class offices. There interests committed to his care. are certain reasons why it might be desirable to start these banks and get them to running smoothly in the smaller towns, rather than in the great cities, where the deposits would probably be much larger, thus increasing the country is preparing to elect another Concosts of administration to a corresponding gress, it may be a good time to review the degree. It has been proposed that a central methods employed by Uncle Sam in making clearing house be established in each State his annual expenditures, and to consider for settling all questions connected with the whether a somewhat radical change is not depayment of interest and the care of accounts. manded in those methods. Upon one point Without some such arrangement matters of all are agreed—that the Government's exthat kind would have to be sent to Wash- penditures are increasing at an alarming rate. ington for determination, and in the case of It seems only yesterday that Congress was the more distant States tedious delays would sharply criticized when it appropriated a bilresult. In dealings with depositors certificates, lion dollars to keep the wheels moving for a

cates will not be transferable and will be issued in denominations of one, ten, twenty, and fifty dollars, the amount of each deposit being punched on the margin, together with the interest due the depositor. It is expected that the first of the new banks will be ready to begin business by the first of November and shortly after that date the system should be in operation throughout the country.

There has been in the past more Post-Office or less skepticism as to the business efficiency of the Post Office Department and part of the opposition to the postal bank scheme was based on the feeling that the department did not have and could not create the proper kind of organization to handle such an undertaking successfully. The large annual deficit was partly accounted for on the ground that wasteful and unbusinesslike methods were retained year after year, to the grave detriment of the service. Whether these charges were well founded or not, it is a fact that Postmaster General Hitchcock managed to reduce the deficit for the last fiscal year by the considerable sum of \$11,500,000 and he now has under way plans for wiping out the remaining deficiency of \$6,000,000 and placing the department on a self-supporting basis. Apparently no change excellence. In spite, then, of some disap- in the rates for second-class matter will be pointments, which include a miserable season required to accomplish this. Such an outfor hay, the balance of probabilities is all come would be a fine tribute to Mr. Hitchcock's administrative ability and would go far to reassure that portion of the public It was originally planned that the which has been led to believe that the head of Postal Sayings new postal savings banks should the Post Office Department was more conbe first established in post offices cerned with the game of politics than with the

The Growing Now that the national appropriations for the current fiscal year Federal Budget are disposed of, and while the will be issued in place of the pass-books com- period of two years; but to-day a billion dol-monly used in savings banks. These certifi- lars hardly suffices for a single year. Else-

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HON, JAMES A. TAWNEY OF MINNESOTA

(Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who writes on Federal Expenditures for this number of the REVIEW)

has been, as we all know, an immense in- extremely valuable to the country.

where in this number of the Review, (page crease in our military expenditures. Still Mr. 343) Chairman Tawney of the House Com- Tawney finds in the procedure that has mittee on Appropriations discusses some of the grown up in the course of years in Congress causes of this rapid increase, and several of the itself certain causes which seem to account, expedients that have been proposed as checks to a great extent, for the growing expenditures of recent years. He shows that we have Mr. Tawney is amply qualified to no well articulated budget system, although set forth the facts in the situation an important step in that direction has been and to analize the proper remedies. taken by throwing a part of the responsibility No one in the country, at the present for the annual estimates upon the executive. time, is more familiar with the actual Then, too, there is no question that the doing practice of Congress in regard to ap-away with the so-called deficiency appropria-propriations, and probably no one has tion has saved the Government much money. studied more earnestly the means proposed So far as the organization of the House itself is for relief from the abuses of such practice, concerned, Mr. Tawney strongly recommends Mr. Tawney believes that a part of this in- the concentration of responsibility in one creased burden on the national Government committee instead of dividing it among seven. is due to the transfer to Washington from the His arguments in behalf of this reform are various States of various activities that were well worthy of careful consideration by all originally supposed to be entirely foreign to members of Congress. Mr. Tawney's services the federal organization. Then, too, there on the Appropriation Committee have been

Copyright by the Campbell Studio, N. Y. CHAIRMAN MABEE OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY COMMISSION

(Who has been conferring with Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of railroad rates between Canada and the United States)

Ganada on late in July at Eastport, Maine a number of technical schools of high effi-Railroad Traffic close to the Canadian border, ciency, notably in Winnipeg, and at Kingston President Taft gave renewed expression to and Berlin in Ontario. McGill University at the desire of his administration for closer Montreal has several excellent engineering trade relations with Canada. At almost the schools. Canada also has a number of same moment, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Cana- agricultural institutions that are doing spleadian Premier, in an address at Brandon, On- did work, among them the Guelph and Mactario, was discussing Canada's tariff relations Donald College near Montreal. Nova Scotia, with the rest of the world, particularly with however, is the only one of the provinces that Great Britain and the United States. "Brit- has organized a system of technical schools ish preference must stand," said Sir Wilfred. supported by the state. In this province there "Canadians are agreed upon that." They are trade schools for miners, for stationary enare also determined to secure, if possible, a gineers, and for other occupations, including fair, workable treaty with the United States, those of fishermen. The province also mainbut "Canadians must follow the American tains a technical college of university rank, example, and put their own interests first." teaching mining, civil, electrical and mechan-Early last month the Hon. J. P. Mabee, chief ical engineering. Already, it is claimed, the effiof the Railway Commission of Canada, met ciency of the mining-school is shown in the in New York Chairman Knapp of the Inter- low death and accident rate among the miners state Commerce Commission, for a conference of Nova Scotia as compared with the rates on the subject of the regulation of railroad in other mining communities. It is interest-

traffic rates between the two countries. While the proceedings of the conference will not be made public until the final report, which will be brought out in a month or two, Chairman Knapp has given out the following as the subjects discussed.

(1) Whether existing legislation in the two countries is adequate for the effective control of through traffic, and whether joint control of such traffic would be mutually advantageous to the business interests of both countries; (2) Whether it would be necessary to the end in view to negotiate a treaty between the two countries, or whether the result could be accomplished by concurrent legislation; (3) Whether under a treaty or such concurrent legislation joint control could be enforced through the separate administrative or judicial authorities in each country respectively, or preferably by the creation of a new joint tribunal in the nature of an international traffic commission; (4) Whether such joint control should include not only through railroad rates and regulations, but also express companies and telegraph and telephone companies operating between the two coun-

Trade Schools Canada is making noteworthy advance in trade education. The Commission Royal appointed some months ago to investigate the subject of technical education in the Dominion, began its sessions late in July in Ottawa and at several points in Nova Scotia. The commission is authorized to visit any portion of the world to secure information. It will travel from one end of the country to the other, examining into the needs, the equipment and the industrial methods of the Then it will visit the technical schools of the United States, and later pro-Agreeing with In the course of a speech delivered ceed to Europe. The Dominion has aiready

ing to note that the appointment of the Royal Commission to make this investigation was urged by both the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress. The chairman of the commission is Dr. James W. Robertson, whose notable contributions to agricultural and industrial education while he was Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, were made samiliar to our readers in the REVIEW for November, 1907.

The celebration of the one hun-A Century dredth anniversary of Mexican Mexico independence and the eightieth birthday of General Porfirio Diaz, Presidentof that Republic will be marked by many interesting and picturesque events and exercises in Mexico City. The program, as prepared by the National Centennial Commis-

> Copyright by Harris & Ewing THE LATE SENOR PEDRO MONTT, PRESIDENT OF CHILE, WHO DIED LAST MONTH

great civic and military parade; a historical pageant; displays of fireworks; theatrical performances and many other features. ticularly significant will be the inauguration of the city's new water works on September 13, by Vice President Corral; the dedication, on September 22, of the new National University by President Diaz; and the laying of the corner stone, on September 23, of the new legislative palace also by President Diaz. All the nations of the world with which Mexico maintains diplomatic relations have been invited to send representatives. A number of the European governments have signified their intention of presenting to Mexico some

The progressive republic of Chile Progressios Chile has completely recovered from the disastrous earthquake which There will be the dedication of many new almost destroyed its capital, Santiago, in public buildings, monuments and parks; a 1906. Agricultural and trade statistics re-

lasting memorial of the centennial.

DR. JAMES WILSON ROBERTSON

(The emment Canadian authority on agriculture and industrial education, who is chairman of the Royal Commission to investigate technical schools in the Dominton)

sion, covers the entire month of September, with particular emphasis, of course, upon the . filteenth and sixteenth, which are the birthdays, respectively, of the nation and its chief. Copyright by Harris & Ewing AN IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT BEVERLY LAST MONTH

(This photograph was taken during the visit of the late President Montt of Chile to President Taft at Beverly Mr. Taft and Señor Montt will be recognized in the center of the group. The ladies scated are Mrs. Taft and Señora Montt. Back of President Taft standing, is Governor Draper, of Massachusetts. Standing at Mr. Taft's right is Secretary Knox and behind him the President's secretary, Mr. Norton.)

cently collected by the International Bureau of the American Republics indicate this. In railroad building and general commerce there has been a good deal of solid progress. The those between our own and the other Latinfinances of the republic, however, are not as American countries. To-day, as Señor Montt yet in a wholly satisfactory condition. Com- remarked in his talk with President Taft, "the plete stability of the currency has not been people of the United States and the Yankees attained. The late President Pedro Montt, of South America are really good friends." who had been the Chilean chief executive for The only difficulty remaining unsettled bethe past four years, fought hard during his tween them is the now famous Alsop case. whole term of office for a currency readjust- This arose out of claims against Bolivia by ment that would bring Chile into line with American citizens in 1874, involving territhe rest of the modern commercial world, tory which later became part of Chile. Up to The Chilean Congress, however, did not agree the present, the case has not been settled. with him. The strain of this campaign to The amount in question, however, has been swing the national legislature to his point of deposited in London by the Chilean governview, added to the burden of his official duties, ment, to be turned over to the United States told severely on his health. Late in June he should King George of England, who has sucembarked on a trip to Europe to consult a ceeded his father as arbitrator, decide in favor German specialist, paying a brief visit to this of the American claims. Being a sea country, country on the way. He spent several days with fifty-nine ports, and with her business in New York last month, and also made a enterprises chiefly concerned in mineral prodspecial visit, accompanied by his wife and the ucts, Chile is deeply interested in the Panofficial members of his party, to Beverly to ama Canal. Hitherto she has been one of the pay his respects to President Taft. He died most remote of South American countries at Bremen, only a few hours after landing from the United States. When the canal is from the steamer. Señor Montt was sixty- completed she will be brought days nearer to five years of age. He was a man of engaging American ports. The Chilean press, furtherpersonality and a statesman of distinction. more, is working for the establishment of at. As President, he added to the stability and least one steamship line between Valparaiso the honorable prestige of his country.

The relations between Chile and Chile and America Good the United States have not always Friends How been as intimate and cordial as and New York. From Buenos Aires regular

passenger travel is now carried on through the newly opened trans-Andean tunnel. month Chile will celebrate the centennial of her independence. On the eighteenth an International Agricultural and Industrial Exposition will be opened in the Government Park in Santiago. In connection with this, there will be held an exposition of fine arts, which promises to be of world interest.

Office of the The principal result of the deliber-Pan-American ations of the Fourth Pan-American Congress, which was in session at Buenos Aires from July 12 to August 20, was the unanimous agreement on the part of all the American nations, as represented by their delegates to the Congress, to submit to arbitration all money claims that they are unable to settle amicably by means of diplomacy. The Congress approved a convention regarding literary and artistic copyrights, the terms of which will be made public later. It decided also that the International Bureau of the American Republics shall hereafter be JOHN REDMOND, THE ABLE AND SAGACIOUS LEADER known as the Bureau of the Pan-American of the Irish GROUP IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT Union. This bureau will determine where the that of Nicaragua. Trade between the United of Home Rule. States and the republics of the southern continent is increasing, and a number of projects are now being pushed for the establishment of new steamship lines. Even to-day, before the other gulf ports.

The British den death of King Edward. This event at however, as we pointed out in these pages

next Pan-American Congress is to be held, once brought about a return to saner, calmer All the delegates agreed that the question of political methods by all parties. King the extension of the Monroe Doctrine should George has helped greatly by the tact and disnot be brought up for open discussion, for cretion with which he has played his part fear that the susceptibilities of European through all the crowded weeks since his accesnations might be wounded. There was de- sion. Mr. John Redmond and the Irish party veloped, however, a sentiment, particularly also have shown admirable good taste and among the Brazilian and Argentinan dele- restraint. They have earned the goodwill of gates, strongly in favor of extending the all parties for their moderation and political doctrine to cover such troublesome cases as skill, and have greatly bettered the chances

The most important achieve-The Sudget ment of the Parliament just adjourned was undoubtedly the the completion of the Panama Canal, the adoption of Chancellor Lloyd-George's bitrepublics of South America and Central terly contested budget. The struggle over America are rapidly becoming acquainted this, as our readers will remember, brought with the business men and methods of the to a head the long-standing controversy be-Mississippi valley, through New Orleans and tween the Lords and the Commons, and occasioned a dissolution of Parliament and the new elections. This budget, on which the The British Parliament, the last Peers called for the opinion of the country, as of King Edward VII and the well as that for the following year, was passed first of King George V, which ad- without difficulty. The dispute over the journed on August 3, left a good record of reorganization of the House of Lords, or at work done. Its early sessions were marked least over the limiting of its veto power, was by much intemperate language, a great deal submitted to a conference committee, repreof excitement over what Englishmen have senting both great political parties. It was been calling a constitutional crisis, and threats hoped that in this way some sort of comof all sorts of arbitrary proceedings. In promise could be reached in the matter. the midst of this turmoil occurred the sud- From the very nature of the Liberal demands, Indeed, on June 29, Premier Asquith pub- nigh independent sovereign nations. Finally. licly announced that the conference had defi- there is the nightmare of German industrial nitely failed to agree on the main points at and naval expansion which has frightened the with the situation.

Parliament also enacted into law A Simpler bills definitely providing for a Oath regency, for the new civil list, and for modification in the wording of the accession oath.

I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I am a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church as by law established in England, and I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant Succession to the throne of my realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers according to

Conformists. It is worthy of note in this different condition obtains. Home Rule for Ireland.

There will be plenty of trouble-**Problems** some questions for Mr. Asquith Facina the to face when Parliament reassembles. Besides the home issues, to which refer-

last month, a compromise was impossible. the position of colonies to the dignity of wellissue. During the summer recess, however, British press for a decade. Mr. Asquith will until Parliament reassembles, on November need all his skill and breadth of view to meet 15, the committee will hold sessions and these problems, which are more serious than endeavor to agree, if not upon a compromise those that ever faced even Gladstone or of principles, at least upon methods of dealing Salisbury. Unfortunately he is not, as were both of these statesmen, an eminent international personality.

One of the most momentous phases Church and State in of the present-day advance of Europe liberalism throughout the world The wording of the royal oath at is the struggle of governments and peoples to coronation has been changed by mutual agree- free themselves from the political and eco-No modification, however, has been nomic burden of an established church. It made in the emphatic assertion that the British will not be denied by modern secularists and sovereign must always be a Protestant. When churchmen alike in the countries where church King George is crowned next June, he will and state are united that, in the long run, not swear fidelity to his high office in these words: only the state but the church itself would greatly benefit by a separation. The ideal relation between church and state is undoubtedly that which obtains in this country. Here there are no formal nor special contract relations between the two parties, and the Government gives to the property and rights of the church the same protection it gives the property and rights of other associations, with the additional privilege of partial That is to say, he will make no offensive refer- exemption from taxation. In Europe, howences to either Roman Catholics or Non- ever, particularly in Latin Europe, quite a In these counconnection, that the change in the accession tries there is a church organization, a hieroath was strongly advocated in the House of archy, which has survived from the days when Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the the church and the state were literally one. highest ecclesiastic in the Anglican Church. The members of this organization are recog-All matters which seem likely to provoke nized as quasi-public officials. The organizaopposition and heated debate have been put tion itself, moreover, is in possession of land, off by Parliament until the autumn. Among treasure, and other material property and its these are the decisions regarding the veto officials in actual and potential control of a power of the Lords, woman suffrage and vast deal of human and other machinery for the production of material wealth and the attainment of temporal political power.

The advance of modern education Modern Progress vs. Medievalism and of liberal ideas in economics and politics demands that the adence has already been made, there are many ministration of government shall be increasvexing problems in the larger situation of the ingly responsive and responsible to the people empire. For several years India has been who are governed, with no interference or seriously disaffected and Sir Charles Hardinge, control by any outside power. All over the the new Viceroy, will find a very difficult task continent of Europe public opinion, as exbefore him when he reaches Calcutta in the pressed in the opinions and the legislative autumn. Egypt, as Mr. Roosevelt so vigor- acts of parliaments, demands that sovereign ously pointed out to the world some months power shall reside in, and only in, the governago, is very uneasy. Australia and Canada ment. How shall the present order of a fealty are drawing further and further away from divided between the home government and

the Holy See at Rome be changed without doing grave injustice to many innocent and worthy persons, violating rights long established by custom and agreement, and throwing upon a cold, unsympathetic world many righteous men and women, who all their lives have been engaged in works of charity and unselfishness? This is the heart of the difficulty facing the governments of those European countries, Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, that are now engaged in slowly but surely breaking the bonds that have hitherto bound them to the Church of Rome. It is not, as has been often charged, an attack on religion by a godless age. Nowhere throughout the world has the alliance of church and state proven of real, lasting good to either. The idea is now being challenged by progressive thinkers outside the church and by some of the most devoted and loyal souls within. In France, after a conflict of years, the divorce of church and state has been accomplished, and the result is beneficial for both sides. In Italy the church has lost none of its spiritual vitality or efficiency because of the virtual disestablishment.

Constitutions
and
Conscidents

Spain and Portugal. In these, as in the other Latin countries of Europe, the relations between the Roman Catholic authorities and the secular government are regulated by a treaty known as a

THE ROYAL BOYS OF SPAIN

(Prince Alfonso, the heir, aged 3, and Prince Jaime, aged 2. There is also a princess aged 1 year)

Concordat. Most of these treaties were concluded early in the nineteenth century, when modern constitution-making began in Europe. Then it was that the Roman Catholic Church began to lose its temporal power, and was forced, unhappily and reluctantly, to seek political protection for the material interests it still possessed, to bargain and deal by diplomatic methods with secular governments, often hostile, and sometimes openly anti-Christian. The Concordat between Spain and the Vatican was concluded in 1851. This agreement asserts that the Roman Catholic shall be the state religion of Spain. It provides further for the restoration to the church of all confiscated property that had not been sold when the agreement was made, declares the church's right to acquire property, puts education and the censorship of the press under the supervision of the bishops, provides for a tax to be used for the support of the church (approximately \$8,000,000 is raised annually for this purpose), and limits the number of monastic orders to three. This instrument has been modified in several ways by different national constitutions adopted since 1851. So far as the consent of Rome is concerned, however, it is still binding in its entirety upon the Spanish Government.

THE PROGRESSIVE, COURAGEOUS SPANISH PREMIER (Senor Don José Canalejas y Mendes, who is conducting a long, hard fight for the complete political and economic modernization of his country)

foreign free. A third deals in detail with promised to Rome. To deny this, the Spanish ber of monastic orders permitted in Premier maintains, is to refuse to recognize and a fourth has permitted the estab- the very fundamental rights of government. of a few lay schools. These are Barcelona, and are accused by clerieffy mpathizers of teaching principles of heism and anarchy. It was for maintainment is the result, not so much of school charged with spreading such the efforts of the Premier, Senor Don José that Ferrer was executed some Canalejas y Mendes, to secure a revision of the premier ago. Early last year negotiations the Concordat of 1867 as of his Scrines ago. Early last year negotiations the Concordat of 1851, as of his general polynomial begun between the Spanish Government icv toward clericalism. begun between the Spanish Government icy toward clericalism. Some weeks ago the The church authorities at Rome, cially against the decree issued by the Spanspeaking through Cardinal Merry del Val, the ish Government, nullifying that clause of the Papal that, until so lagreement had sects from dieplaning in cultivation and Catholic tained that, until so been reached, the in Spain, as in all other modern olic. The real significance of the decree was

The present rupture between the The Policy Vatican and the Spanish Govern-Canalajas lovernment was of worship. This, as we understand it, is not bound to fulfil ever, what the Concordat. a vital point with the authorities at Rome. No matter what the Constitution or Cortes It is not the displaying of the emblems but night say, the church contended that nothing the language of the edict to which the Vatica.xx nugue be done in the way of change without objects. Freedom of worship has for yearss the consent of Rome. The government at been accorded by the Spanish constitutions. Madrid, on its part, acknowledged responsi- The wording of the edict, however, the Vatability only to the representatives of the people can contends, denies by implication that the in Parliament. The spirit of nationalism is national church of Spain is the Roman Cathits indication that no Concordat or agree- illiterate and fanatical peasants such as make ment would in the future be accepted by the up, largely, the population of the Biscayan Spanish Government if it curtailed in any provinces. This would be particularly likely way the liberty of any religious sect.

now known to be supported by King Al- provinces are also the center of the Carlist fonso, toward the religious orders, which movement, and religion and politics are apt at present number 100,000 in a population of to be mixed by the Basques. At the last 18,000,000. After the friars had withdrawn moment the authorities at Rome, fearing a from the Philippines and the "Congregations" civil war with terrible consequences to the had been expelled from France, the religious country, directed the local curés to prevent societies multiplied rapidly in Spain. The the demonstration. It was asserted by the so-called monastic orders are permitted to Paris press last month that the direction of engage in trade without being taxed like their the foreign policy of the Vatican had been secular brethren. It is claimed by the Span- taken over temporarily by Cardinal Rampolla, ish Liberals that the so-called "church fac- who was Papal Secretary of State for Pope Leo tory" competes at an unfair advantage with XIII. Cardinal Rampolla has been known to many of the industries of Spain, which are differ radically from Cardinal Merry del Val struggling against great odds. That these in the value he places upon conciliation when orders are excessive in numbers and have the Vatican is dealing with governments. undue influence in Spain even the Vatican authorities have admitted in the past. In 1902 the government at Madrid passed a Parties and the in the disagreement between the law requiring the registration of all religious law requiring the registration of all religious Spanish government and the associations or orders. This law has been very Church of Rome. The first is King Alfonso generally evaded. Soon after Premier Cana-XIII, who, although a devout Catholic, is a leias came into office, last February, he is-modern progressive ruler. He and his family sued, with the King's consent, a decree directing provincial governors to compel the orders to register as required by law. The Spanish bishops protested and carried the matter to the Vatican. In July King Alfonso signed a decree limiting the number of religious associations in Spain, and giving to all denominations an equal position before the law. This decree provided for complete supervision of in his home affairs the Telegraph remarks: the religious societies by the state, without consulting the Vatican, and made all authorized orders subject to all the provisions of the the Second, but the progressive role to be expected law in common with the lay inhabitants of of one imbued with the spirit of the twentieth the country. There the matter rests. the country. There the matter rests.

During the past few weeks there people prevail. Clerical have been clerical demonstrations at various points in Spain, and counter demonstrations of anti-clerical fac- Cortes, composed of a progressive Chamber tions at which some rioting and destruction of Deputies, led by Senor Canalejas, the Prime of property have occurred. A very large pub- Minister, and a reactionary Senate. Finally, lic protest which had been planned to take there are the political groups of the Deputies place on Sunday, August 7, at San Sebastian, themselves, which give a new Premier to the Spain's summer capital on the Bay of Biscay, kingdom with bewildering frequency, and was forbidden by the government. premier, who publicly announced that he did treme ultramontanism to reckless republicannot object to expressions of opinion, no matter ism. With moderate Liberals, such as former

to provoke disorder, since San Sebastian is only a few miles distant from the important Influence of The main issue of the present mining and manufacturing town of Bilbao. the Religious rupture is the general attitude of where a strike of serious proportions has been Señor Canalejas, in which he is going on for almost two months. The Basque

> The Spanish There are three principal factors /asue are immensely popular with the Spanish people. Alfonso has such complete confidence in the Premier and is in such complete accord with his policies that he has not permitted the present difficulty to interfere with his long-planned trip to England and France. Commenting on the presence of the Spanish King in London at such a juncture

> Alfonso XIII will play the part not of a Philip his disposition when he sought his spouse in a land where liberty, democracy and the sovereignty of the

Then there is the national parliament, the The which represent all shades of opinion from exhow hostile to his own, considered it unsafe to Premier Moret, and even the Conservative permit the assémbling of large numbers of leader, Maura, supporting him, Canalejas has at his back the tremendous force of educated, country is furnished by some of the findings France has been for more than a century.

departments by an international commission savings of the French peasant. she would soon vastly improve her status and acute as that in Spain. Lisbon's dispute with Rome revolves around the action of Cardinal as interference in domestic affairs. The diffi- for Canada and Newfoundland. civil registration of births, deaths and mar- over territorial waters. The American claim. vears to come in either Spain or Portugal. made subject to any power or authority of from any ecclesiastical authority, seems near subsequent legislation." Mr. Root vigorously at hand in both countries.

Directina insure economic and financial stability to the lic some time during the present month.

progressive opinion. If all the liberal sec- of the Rochette investigation commission tions with their indiscriminate names should recently made public. During the past few vote with Canalejas, he ought to be able to years in France there have been many cases, carry through his policy when the Cortes be- some of them acquiring international notogins its sessions next month. That policy riety, of the defrauding of great numbers of represents an attempt to solve upon moderate people by unscrupulous persons. It seems lines a problem similar though not identical easy to take advantage of the French proclivwith that with which France has had to deal. ity for speculation. Cautious and frugal as There is this difference, of course, that Spain the average Frenchman is, he can usually be is very much more devoted to the church than induced to engage in some new commercial speculative venture. The Rochette affair was typical. In two years' time this unscrupulous An Economic, The present issue in both Spain promoter was able to induce small country inNot a Religious, and Portugal is civil rather than vestors to put more than \$25,000,000 into his religious. Religion, in truth, has ventures, which were all fraudulent. nothing to do with either Spanish or Portu- Parliamentary Commission appointed to inguese decadence. What both these peoples vestigate the affair found certain serious need is new blood and new points of view. faults in the system of French judicial pro-Some of the Spanish leaders see this. Spain, cedure. These, it urged, should be corrected. said Canalejas in a recent interview, has begun It also even more strongly urged that the govto realize that "she is not living in the middle ernment should devise some means for utilizof the last century, and her statesmen are con- ing this willingness of the peasantry to specvinced that they must bring their country ulate, by directing it to the development of abreast of the modern spirit. . . . We purely French enterprises. Of recent years cannot and will not permit clericalism to pre-large numbers of small capitalists, not satisvent this." Spain, says C. Bogue Luffman fied with two and a half or three per cent. inin his recent work on that country, is "held vestments at home, have sought more profitto Europe solely by the vitalizing stream of able holdings abroad. This the government commercial people from the north, the Eng- is urged to discourage, and the Minister of lish, French and Germans, and if it were Finance is called upon to find some safe, dopossible to reorganize and preserve her public mestic outlet for the apparently inexhaustible

estate." The situation in Portugal is not so The Flaheries All the evidence and arguments on both sides of the Newfoundland Case at The Hague fisheries case had been presented Merry del Val in suppressing a Portuguese to The Hague arbitration tribunal by the ecclesiastical review for some comment on middle of last month. Sir W. S. Robson, the political matters. This action by the Vatican British Attorney-General, summed up the was regarded by the government at Lisbon case for Great Britain, and Hon. John S. Ewart culty has been increased by the bill recently Elihu Root presented the final brief for the introduced in the Portuguese parliament by United States. In the main the British conthe Minister of Justice, providing for the tention was that of sovereignty extending riages. This has hitherto been an important on the other hand, as set forth in a speech by source of income for the clergy. A complete Senator Root lasting six days, was based on separation of church and state is not likely for the Treaty of 1818, which "should not be But modern government, without dictation Great Britain to restrict, modify or affect by denied Great Britain's right to impose any regulations whatsoever on American fisher-A striking indication of the extent men. By the terms of the arbitration agreeto which the paternalistic idea has ment the court has two months in which to imbedded itself in the French render its decision. It is confidently expected, mind and of how useful it may be made to however, that the judgment will be made pub-

Francis Joseph Emperor, Francis Joseph of Aus- justice in their demands, maintain that these tria-Hungary, who, on the eighteenth day of were a cloak for certain political purposes. last month, celebrated his eightieth birthday. By the middle of last month, the strike had If he lives until December 2 of the present affected all the German shipyards except the year, he will have been sixty-two years on the government works. France, which has bethrone of the Dual Monarchy. During that come a highly socialized state, and which genmonumentally long reign almost every im- erally has a strike of some sort on its hands, aginable calamity has fallen upon him. His faced no less than five different troubles of this realm has been torn by fierce conflicts be- kind during late July and early August. tween the diverse races that make up its Most of these were among industrial workers population. His armies have been defeated in Paris. A strike on the North Eastern on the field of battle, and he has lost territory. Railroad system in England, during late His beautiful and accomplished wife, the Em-press Elizabeth, was murdered, and his only jection to the "Americanization" of British son and heir died by his own hand to escape methods. By this they meant that all emthe public shame of a mysterious private ployees were required to live up to the stand-Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has In Holland, a three weeks' lockout, affecting maintained a cheerful, dignified calm and a 10,000 workers in almost all the cotton mills remarkable tenacity of purpose. He has of the country, was settled late in August by been, moreover, an example to the crowned a compromise over the question of wages. heads of Europe for his untiring devotion to The strike of the Spanish miners in Bilbao and duty and for his many private virtues. Durits vicinity has already been referred to. ing the year preceding his eightieth birthday, Early in August, a voluntary commission of he had the satisfaction of seeing the prestige members of the House of Deputies began to of his country greatly increased by the ac- investigate industrial conditions in the Basque quiescence of the rest of the continent in the provinces with a view to suggesting intervenannexation of the two Balkan provinces, tion by the Cortes. Bosnia and Herzegovina. He recently made a visit to these provinces and was loyally received by their inhabitants. He has not been world Peace tion of the growth of a fraternal able, it is true, to thoroughly settle the parliamentary difficulties between Vienna and the civilized world than the increasing freexist," said a Bohemian statesman, a gen- has been particularly noteworthy for internarope. When that power is wielded by a mon- English and American jurists have been subarch who is as just and wise as Francis Joseph mitting to an impartial tribunal their argulife and usefulness.

refused their demands for increased wages inviolability of private property at sea. An-

The best wishes of the civilized and fewer hours of labor. The shipbuilders, world have gone out to the aged while not denying that the men had some Through it all, Francis Joseph, and set by a few abnormally rapid workers.

Idea feeling among all the peoples of Yet his influence has always quency with which international conferences been in the direction of conciliation to the are held, and the ever widening scope of the Hungarians. "If Austria-Hungary did not subjects which they consider. This summer eration ago, "she would have to be invented." tional gatherings. At Buenos Aires all the A strong power at Vienna has always been nations of the American continents have been necessary to keep the peace between the jan- for a full month debating subjects of common gling and diverse races of southeastern Eu- interest and concern. In the Dutch capital has been, the entire continent, as well as the ments in the matter of the Newfoundland peoples of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan fisheries dispute. For the first five days of states, has reason to join in hoping that the last month the International Peace Congress aged monarch may have still more years of met at Stockholm. This assembly, attended by 600 delegates from all over the world, enthusiastically adopted a resolution urging Labor troubles of proportions af- all governments to follow the lead of the Troubles In feeting the entire nation occurred United that an authorizing the President to feeting the part forw weeks in five appoint a commission to study the question during the past few weeks in five appoint a commission to study the question European countries. All the workers in the of the limitation of armaments. The conshipbuilding concerns in Hamburg, involving gress also passed a resolution requesting the a total of 35,000 men, went out on a strike United States to convoke a diplomatic conearly in August, because the companies ference with the object of proclaiming the

other international peace association, the cation of modern methods, particularly to Interparliamentary Union, meeting at Brus- the problem of transportation. Through its sels on August 20, is now considering, among Consul General in New York, the Ottoman other important subjects, the American prop- government recently invited bids from osition that the International Prize Court Americans for the construction of an electric at The Hague be invested with the jurisdic- street railway system in Constantinople and tion of an international arbitration court.

Association assembled in London. The most proved the preliminary draft of a convention important subjects considered were divorce, giving to a group of New York capitalists bills of exchange and workmen's compensa- concessions for the construction of about tion as affected by international relations. A 1500 miles of railroad with mineral and oil resolution was passed favoring the establish- rights in the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan. ment of a school of international law in This convention will go into effect at once, if connection with The Hague Tribunal. At approved by the Turkish parliament, which Copenhagen, on August 23, the International meets on November 18. It is known to have Socialist Congress began a week's sessions, the approval of the Sultan and of many of Other important world gatherings of the the most progressive political leaders. past month were the second International Free Trade Congress at Antwerp, from August 9 to 12, and the eleventh International Congress of Geologists, at Stockholm, from August 18 to 25. The sixth International Black Sea, in a southeasterly direction to a Congress of Esperantists met at Washington point near the Persian border. The other on August 14, at which were present delegates will start from some port on the Mediterrafrom 40 States and 20 foreign countries. nean, not yet determined, and stretch in a Early in the present month the International northeasterly direction to Lake Van, cross-Eucharistic Congress, at which there will be ing the other line. This region, originally delegates from all the Roman Catholic coun- one of the most fertile in the world, needs tries of the world, will meet in Montreal. only irrigation and railroads to make it a Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli will be the most productive and thriving industrial and Papal legate. On August 29, the International commercial country. For years it has been Meeting for Solar Research began a week's realized in Europe that a rich field for comconvention in the Carnegie Observatory on mercial exploitation exists in Asiatic Turkey. Finally, the international conference to devise Turkish people had not yet been awakened measures to combat the opium evil, originally Now that the old regime, with its bribery and set for a date early next month, will be post-political corruption, has passed away, capital poned until late in October, owing to the will begin to work. Even before the change, inability of China's representatives to be German financiers had begun the construcpresent at the earlier date. The Chinese, tion, under international regulation, of the however, are deeply interested.

Modern modernization of Turkey has been going on line from Constantinople to Mecca. When ever since the triumph of the Young Turks the Bagdad Railroad and the other lines re-over Abdul Hamid, a year and a half ago. ferred to are completed, Persia will be con-In political, educational, but particularly in nected with the Mediterranean Sea, and economic reforms, there has been a great deal Nineveh, the ancient capital of Sennacherib, of progress. We have recorded from time to will be a half way station between the retime in these pages, the betterment of relig- formed kingdom of the Shah and a Palestine ious, social and financial conditions in Tur- which has been quickened to modern life by key. There is also a very noteworthy ad- steel rails, telephones, reaping-machines and vance in general business and in the appli- American business methods.

its suburbs. At about the same time, it also granted a concession to several English and During the first week of last American companies for the construction and International month also, the twenty-sixth con-exclusive operation of telephones in the wention of the International Law Turkish capital. The Ministry has ap-

The railroad system will consist Railroads Opening Up of two trunk lines. One will extend from Samsoon on the Wilson, near Pasadena, California. Capital was ready and waiting, but the now famous Bagdad Railway. company will, it is reported, have ready to Very rapidly, and with so little submit to the Turkish parliament, this fall, advertising that the rest of the a plan for building a trolley line in Jerusalem. world scarcely realizes it, the Already there is a railroad and a telephone

Four years ago an edict was issued Preparino a by the Dowager Empress of China declaring that the one hope for the iuture of the Empire lay in the granting of a constitution. In the preceding year a com-mission had made an extended trip through Europe and the United States studying the political systems of the Western nations. Upon their return, the commissioners memorialized the throne, and this edict of 1906 was the reply to the memorial. A constitution was definitely promised and a tentative outline published of the course to be followed which should lead up, eventually, to the establishment of an Imperial Chinese Parliament. The basis of the constitution was to be found in the various imperial edicts, memorials and collections of rules and regulations. A later edict, in 1908, set forth the general principles of the constitution, and announced that nine years would be devoted to preparing the people for full parliamentary govern-ment. Some of the steps required have already been taken successfully. Provincial councils have been assembled, and arrangements made for the summoning of the National Assembly in Peking. This assembly will have but a single chamber, although it will contain the elements of a two-chamber legislature. One-half of its members are to be representatives of the titled classes, the officials of the larger cities and the wealthy land owners. The other half will be chosen from members of the various provincial councils.

A number of educational and Making commercial commissions have left China to tour the world, during the past two or three years, and their influence upon administrative and educational affairs at home is quite evident. The preparatory steps have been taken rather more rapidly than had been anticipated, and the central government is now experiencing some difficulty in restraining the ardor of many of the popular leaders for still more rapid advance. the date of the granting of the constitution and the opening of the parliament. The Re- the Great Teacher hved, taught and hes buried) gent, Prince Ch'un, however, has shown himmajority that no argument is needed to con- its two neighbors made in the Treaty of

DUKE K'UNG, LEADER OF THE CHINESE PROGRESSIVE ARISTOCRATS

(The lineal descendant, of the 76th generation, of Confucius. A tall, strongly made, fine representative aristocrat of the Chinese race, with unbroken lineage extending over 24 centuries. The title is the oldest in the world, and Within the past few months there have been one of the very few in China descending without diminurepeated petitions to the throne to advance tion" from father to son. Duke K'ung is progressive, and has founded a school at the sneestral home in which English is taught. He resides at Choufou in Shantung, where

self to be a man of unusual sagacity and vince the outside world of the wisdom of statesmanship, and has firmly resisted any caution and patience. Step by step, China is attempts to force the situation until the peo- making order at home, and asserting her digple are fully ready. There is a constitutional nity abroad. Replying to the Manchurian party in China which voices its demands very convention recently agreed upon between loudly at times. The uneducated and super- Russia and Japan, the Peking government stitious, however, are still so vastly in the emphasizes the "disinterested" assurances of

vance much credit is due to that excellent body of military policemen, known as the Philippine Constabulary. On another page this month (310), Judge Lobingier pays a deserved tribute to this excellent body of peace-keepers. An important decision affecting the immigration of Chinese into the Philippines, and in all probability preventing the repetition of the blackmailing of Chinese merchants by the "Tongs," a Chinese secret order, was rendered by the Supreme Court at Manila in July. Last October, Governor-General Forbes deported as "undesirable aliens" six Chinese accused of belonging to the blackmailing order. Some weeks later these Chinese returned, declaring that they refused to consider themselves prohibited from the country. Again Governor Forbes expelled them. The Chinese appealed from his decision, and entered suit for damages in one of the lower courts. In two decisions handed down on July 31 and August 3, in the case mentioned and another similar case, the Supreme Court decided that the Governor-General should be upheld in his action in deporting undesirable aliens. It also prohibited the lower court from proceeding with the damage suit.

Cupyright by Pardy, Boston

HON. W. CAMERON FORBES, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES

Whose deportation of certain "undesirable aliens" has (been declared legal by the Philippine Supreme Court)

Portsmouth in 1905, and expresses pleasure that the "Open Door" will be maintained. It is significant to note the fact that, only a few days after the Chinese reply was delivered to the Japanese and Russian foreign offices, the government at Peking announced its decision to employ no more foreign diplomatic advisors. "We are able now," says the note, "to conduct our foreign relations ourselves."

Our peaceful Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, in his tour last month of the Philippine Islands, found much to commend in the working of the administrative machinery at Manila and in the general advance of social and economic conditions throughout the islands. It is true that there is still a great deal of disaffection among some of the native tribes. One fanatic made an attempt upon the life of Governor-General Forbes some weeks ago. Law and order, however, are surely, if slowly, asserting their sway over all the islands. For this ad-

SECURING THE OPEN DOOR

The Outside Quartet (England, United States, Germany and France), to Russia and Japan: "Hello, there, what are you doing?" Russia and Japan. "Making the Open Door Secure."

From Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart)

MR. ROOSEVELT, ADDRESSING THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE AT NEW YORK,
AUGUST 19. (BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SITTING AT THE FRONT)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From July 21 to August 19, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

July 23.—The Democratic primary in Texas results in the nomination of the anti-prohibition candidate for Governor, Oscar B. Colquitt; the proposition to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition, is carried.

July 26.—Nebraska Democrats reject Mr. Bryan's proposed county-option plank at the State convention; the Republican platform declares in favor of county option.

July 27.—Warren G. Harding is nominated for Governor of Ohio, at the Republican State convention, by a combination of regulars and "progressives."

July 28.—The Minnesota Democratic convention nominates ex-Governor John Lind to head the State ticket, votes down county option, and endorses the initiative and referendum... A third party, called the "Keystone," is launched in Pennsylvania to oppose both the regular State tickets; William H. Berry is the nominee for Governor.

August 1.—Ex-Governor Claude A. Swanson is appointed to serve as Senator from Virginia for the unexpired term of the late Senator Daniel.

August 2.—Gov. W. R. Stubbs (Rep.) is renominated on an insurgent platform in the Kansas
primaries; the insurgents also carry six of the eight
Congressional districts. Joseph W. McNeal
(Rep.) and Lee Cruce (Dem.) are nominated for
Governor in the Oklahoma primaries; the so-called
"grandfather clause" is carried, amending the
State constitution and depriving about 30,000
negroes of the franchise.

August 3.—Insurgents dominate the Iowa Republican convention; the platform mildly endorses the Taft administration but criticises the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Governor Campbell, in a special message to the Texas Legislature, urges the passage of a law prohibiting saloons within ten miles of public schools.

August 4.—The voters of Tennessee reject at the Democratic judiciary primary the candidates favored by Governor Patterson... A federal suit is filed in the United States District Court at Pittsburg, charging the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with violation of the "hours of service" act of 1908. Senator Gore, testifying before the Senate investigating committee at Muskogee, Okla., reiterates his charges of attempted bribery.

August 10.—J. B. Terrell is nominated for Governor in the Texas Republican State convention.

The Interstate Commerce Commission orders 415 common carriers to show cause for proposed advances in freight rates.

August 11.—Senator Aldrich denies the charges of Senator Bristow regarding changes in the rubber schedule of the new tariff law.

August 12. -The Texas Senate votes against the anti-saloon measures which had passed the House by large majorities.

August 16.—Hiram M. Johnson, the insurgent candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in California, is victorious in the primaries. . . . Benjamin W. Hooper is nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Tennessee. . In the Nebraska primaries, Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, defeats Governor Shallenberger for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination; Senator Burkett

tween government forces and Nationalist insur-

August 17.—The Spanish Government prohibits the meetings of Carlists called for August 28.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

July 21.—China expresses satisfaction with the recently concluded Russo-Japanese convention regarding Manchuria.

July 30.-Three Chinese officials in Manchuria resign as a protest against the Russo-Japanese agreement.

August 2.—Senator Root begins the closing argument for America in the fisheries case at The

August 5.—At the closing session of the International Peace Congress at Stockholm, the action of the American representatives regarding limitation of armament, is raised.

August 6.—President Taft is visited at Beverly, Mass., by President Montt, of Chile.

August 9.—The Sungari agreement, between Russia and China, is signed at Peking; China abandons claim to a free-trading zone on both sides of the boundary.

August 11.—The Pan-American Conference, at Buenos Aires, resolves to reorganize the Bureau of American Republics into a Pan-American Union under the presidency of the Secretary of State of the United States. The Viceroy of Manchuria formally demands of the Japanese consul the withdrawal of Japanese in places not open to the residence of foreigners.

August 12.—The Pan-American Conference unanimously approves a convention making ob-ligatory the arbitration of pecuniary claims among the republics of America. Senator Root concludes his address before the Hague Tribunal and The Rhode Island Legislature convenes in special the argument in the fisheries arbitration case comes

> August 17.—It is rumored in Tokio that Japan has begun negotiations to annex Korea.

> August 18.—Brazil and Argentina satisfactorily atone for recent flag insults in the capitals of both countries.

ABRONAUTICS

August 3.—Nicholas Kinet, a Belgian, falls to his death at Brussels after an accident to his motor

August 7. Ernest Willows pilots a dirigible members are said to be adherents of Zelaya and balloon, by night, from Cardiff to London, a dis-hostile to the United States. tance of 150 miles.

> August 10.—Walter Brookins, attempting a short turn in a high wind at Asbury Park, N. J., wrecks his machine and seriously injures himself and a number of spectators.

August 12.. J. Armstrong Drexel, an American, August 3 .- The British Parliament adjourns established a new record for altitude at Lanark, Scotland, attaining a height of 6750 feet.

> August 13.—James Radley, an English aeronaut using a Bleriot monoplane, covers a mile in 47 2-5 seconds at Lanark, Scotland.

August 14.—Charles F. Willard, at Garden City, ed at Teheran, Persia, in the fighting be- N. Y., carries three passengers in his monoplane.

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GOV. W. R. STUBBS, OF KANSAS

(Who won a renomination, with increased plurality, at the Republican primaries last month)

(Rep.) and Congressman Hitchcock (Dem.) are nominated for the Senatorship. The New York Republican Committee rejects Colonel Roosevelt for temporary chairman of the State convention and selects Vice-President Sherman instead. session to consider the report of the redistricting to an end. commission and to revise the tax laws.

August 18.—Congressman Longworth of Ohio, states that he will not support Joseph G. Cannon for re-election as Speaker; Mr. Cannon announces that he will again be a candidate for the position.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

July 21.—Señor Roque Saenz-Pena is proclaimed president of Argentina. President Madriz, of Nicaragua, forms his first complete cabinet; the

July 29.—The Spanish ambassador to the Vatican is recalled as a result of the rupture over religious orders in Spain....The bill amending the Kings accession declaration passes its third read-ing in the British House of Commons.

until November 15.

August 4 -Alexander Guchov, president of the Russian Duma, begins a sentence of four weeks' imprisonment for fighting a duel.

August 7 - Forty-two persons are killed or

sugraph by the National Press Association, Washington

SOME OF THE FOREIGN DELEGATES TO THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL ESPERANTO CONCRESS HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 15-20. FIFTEEN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ARE REPRESENTED

August 17.—M. Le Blanc wins the cross-country race of 485 miles around Paris which started on Hamburg shipyards go on strike, demanding a 10 August 7.

August 18.—John B. Moissant, an American, arrives within twenty-five miles of London in an attempted flight, with a passenger, from Paris.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

July 21.—Eleven soldiers are killed by the blowing out of a breech block of a 12-inch gun at Fortress Monroe.... The strike of 12,000 workmen on the Northeastern Railways, England, ends in a victory for the company.

July 23.—A cyclone sweeping over Milan, Italy, causes the death of sixty people and the destruc-tion of many millions of dollars worth of property. The Japanese steamer Telsurei founders off Chindo, Korea; only forty of the 250 passengers and crew were known to have been saved.

July 24.—The 500th anniversary of the battle of Granwald is celebrated by 30,000 Poles on Staten Island, New York City.

July 27.-M. Rochette, the French banker, is sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling.

July 31.-President Taft approves the opinion of the Attorney-General that there can be no legal objection to the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, in Confederate uniform, being in the capitol at Washington.

August 1.—The new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York City is formally turned over to the company by the contractors.

August 2.—The strike of conductors, trainmen, and yardmen on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont systems is ended through intervention by the Canadian Government.

August 3.—Eight thousand mechanics in the per cent, increase in wages.

August 5.—President Taft makes the principal address at the dedication of the Pilgrim monument at Provincetown, Mass.

August 6.—The super-Dreadnought Lion, 700 feet long, with a displacement of 26,000 tons, is launched in England.... Official figures place the number of deaths from cholera in Russia, during the week, at 8679.

August 8 — Thirtèen persons are killed and twelve injured in a railroad collision at Ignacio, Cal.

August 9.-Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, about to start for Europe on a brief vacation, is shot and seriously injured by a discharged city employee.

August 10.—Fifteen members of a mob which took part in a lynching at Newark, O., on July 8 are indicted for fifth-degree murder.

August 12.—Uhlan, a trotting horse, establishes at Cleveland a new mile record of 1 minute, 5834 seconds.

August 13.—The war department sends troops to fight the forest fires which are raging over 100,-000 acres in Montana and Idaho.... More than 1000 lives are lost and 100,000 persons made homeless by extensive floods near Tokio; the damage to the rice crop is estimated at \$4,500,000.

August 14.—Fire destroys the Belgian, English, and French sections of the Brussels Exposition, the loss amounting to more than \$10,000,000... Thirty-two persons are killed and a hundred injured in a train wreck at Saujon, France, many of them being children.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, PIONEER ARMY NURSE (Who died last month at the age of ninety)

August 15.—Governor Harmon, without consulting Mayor Marshall, orders 1000 members of the Ohio National Guard to proceed to Columbus for strike duty. . The sixth International Congress of Esperanto opens at Washington, D. C., August 11.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, wie Dr. Zamenhof and representatives from almost for her activity in law and politics, 70. every civilized nation being present.

August 18.-Forest fires have broken out anew in Oregon and in Washington, and troops have been sent to assist in checking the flames.

States, 78.

July 22.—Leopold Delisle, the French historian, 84.

July 23. John Sutcliffe, a widely known mining engineer, 73.

July 24 —Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Looker, U. S. N., retired, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 80.

July 25.—Samuel Ross Winans, professor of Greek at Princeton University, 55... Judge Charles Francis Stone, of the New Hampshire Superior Court, 66.

July 26.—Rear-Admiral James A. Hawke, U.S.N., retired, formerly medical director of the navy, 69,

July 27. James W. Ridgway, for many years district-attorney of Kings County, N. Y., 59....

Ex-Judge George Baker Lake, a prominent Nebraska lawyer, 84.

July 28.-James L. Houghteling, founder of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 54.

July 29. -Rev. Dr. Bostwick Hawley, of New York, a well-known Methodist Episcopal clergyman and the oldest graduate of Wesleyan University, 96.

July 31.—John G. Carlisle, a Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator from Kentucky, and Secretary of the Treasury during President Cleveland's second administration, 74... Congressman Charles Q. Tirrell, of Massachusetts, 65.

August 3. - Edward Linley Sambourne, the chief cartoonist of the London Punch, 65.

August 5. J. Edward Simmons, the New York banker and president of the Chamber of Com-merce, 68. Rear-Admiral Walter K. Scofield, merce, 68. Rear-Admiral Walter K. Sconera, U. S. N., retired, 71... Bishop Edward J. Dunne, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Dallas, Tex., 62... Horace A. Taylor, for many years prominent in Wisconsin Republican politics, 75.

August 6.—Harvey W. Scott, editor of the Portland Oregonian, 72 Dr. Charles Jewett, of New York, a widely known medical authority, 71. Ex-Congressman Wharton Green, of North Carolina, 79.

August 7 — John B. Studley, an old-time actor,
A. Bleeker Banks, formerly mayor of Albany, 80. 72.

August 8.—Charles H. Shaw, professor of biology at the University of Pennsylvania, 38. ... Ralph B. Page, professor of History at Rutgers College, 32. . . Ex-Congressman Franklin Bound, of Pennsylvania, 81. Alexander J. Nelidoff, the Russian diplomat, 74.

August 11.-Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, widely known

August 12. Robert Treat Paine, the Boston philanthropist, 74. . . Dr. John B. Rich, of New York, for more than seventy years a practising dentist, 99.

OBITUARY

August 13.—Gen. Adoniram J. Warner, formerly Congressman from Ohio and a prominent free-silver advocate, 76... J. Poyntz Spencer, Earl master of the Knights Templar of the United Spencer, a member of the Gladstone cabinet, 75.

August 14.—Florence Nightingale, heroine of the Crimean War and founder of the modern system of army field hospitals, 90. . Rev. Edward Payson Hammond, the evangelist, 78.

August 16.—Pedro Montt, President of Chile, 64... Charles Lenepveu, the French composer, 70. ... Albert Spies, of New Jersey, an editor of technical magazines, 48.... Dr. Charles Fahlberg, a noted German chemist.

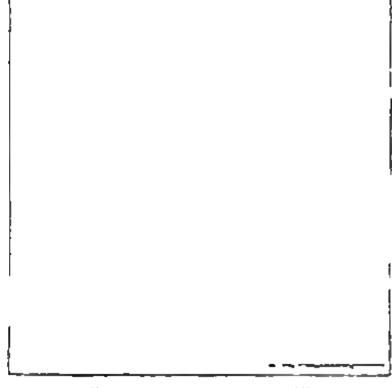
August 17.-Major A. M. Brown, the Pittsburg banker and author of the address on "The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Standpoint," 84.

August 18.-Frank Fowler, the portrait painter. 58. David Ranken, Jr., the St. Louis philanthropist, 74. . . Prof. David L. Maulsby, of Tults College, 51.

POLITICS IN CARTOONS

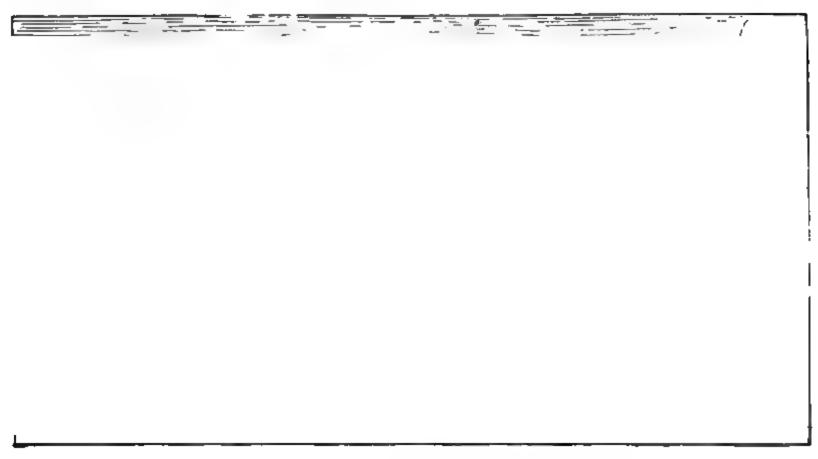
BARKER JOE CANNON AND THOSE NAUGHTY INSURGENT YOUNGSTERS (The insurgents are represented as washing the whitewash off the Sacred White Elephant—the Republican party) From the Saturday Globe (Utica)

The majority of the cartoons of the past ing much attention on account of his month had to do with the political conditions speeches in Kansas, while the lack of har-throughout the country, Mr. Cannon receivements in the Republican party was another favorite topic with the cartoonists.



"OH, LISTEN TO THE BAND!"

(Bandmaster Taft distracted by the Republican discord) From the World (New York)



Whether or not the insurgent movement is actually growing stronger, and even spreading to the conservative East—as the cartoonist suggests above—is supposed to have been the question which Senator Crane went West last month to investigate. The Senator was prominently cartooned as the political scout and emissary of the Administration. In the "Crazy Quilt" cartoon, on the previous page, Mr. Crane is piously aiding the "Big Chief."

SENATOR CRANE AS THE BEVERLY SPECIALIST From the Star (Washington)

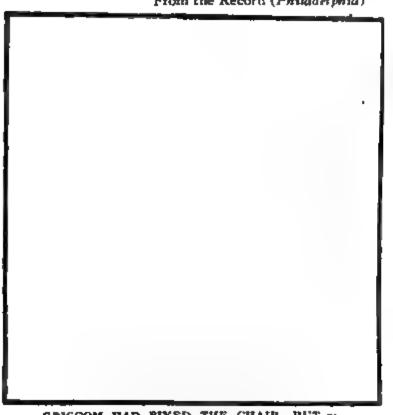


WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?
From the Herald (Washington)

BACKING UP TAFT From the Press (New York)

Many amusing cartoons resulted from the action of the New York State Republican Committee last month in voting—by a slight majority—in favor of Vice-President Sherman instead of Colonel Roosevelt for temporary chairman of the State convention. Whether the Colonel would carry the fight to the convention itself, and also what he would say in his Western speeches, were subjects of much interest.

MUST GET IT TOGETHER BEFORE ELECTION
(The Republican Party picture puzzle)
From the Record (Philadelphia)







THE CHALLENGE From the North American (Philadelphia)

AT LAST THEY HAVE TAKEN THE HIST From the Post (Cincinnati)

THE RETURN OF THE SCOUT From the Record-Herald (Chicago)

THE ADMINISTRATION IS NOW PILLED WITH PRIDE (Extract from news item)
From the Post (Cincinnati)

In the cartoons on this page the Republican standpatters are "pointing with pride" to the large increase in customs receipts for the first year under the new tariff law; Mr. Harmon sees a Democratic victory in Ohio this year and also in the nation in 1912; and the defeat of Mr. Bryan's county-option issue in the Nebraska primaries leaves him and Victory "strangers yet."

CINCHING IT
From the Evening News (Newark)

Marin Mary

"STRANGERS YET!"
From the Eagle (Brooklyn)

SOMNHOQUENCE BY GOVERNOR HARMON From the Times-Star (Cincinnati)

JUDSON HARMON OF OHIO

BY SLOANE GORDON

mayor of this town. I'm Governor of the being, temporarily at least, "in bad." State. If the local authorities can't cope aren't here to do police duty. But if a riot the merits and demerits of the State executive. starts we'll put it down, you bet."

Saying which Judson Harmon, Governor,

hand. But that's another story.

that Governor Harmon made the statement He ain't no more stuck up than you be." given above. He had just landed in Columabout it. The interference of troops in strike with him that you're bound to recognize and times is a condition usually fraught with appreciate and swell up about. delicate danger to those politically ambitious. Politicians had schemed to get Harmon" into a nature. They have to be. No man is a hero

ting ready, right now, to work and fight and quantities to make them conspicuous. shout for Harmon for President when he se- so the fact that Governor Harmon is the idol of cures the Democratic nomination for that the Ohio press boys is worthy of record. They exalted position, as Ohio confidently and all like him. It may be that the particular pridefully believes that he will. Ohio really paper which a reporter is employed by mainfeels that there is no chance for her to lose tains a political policy that compels the in the Presidential elections of 1912. She Columbus representative to hang a criticism feels perfectly confident that William Howard of Harmon on every available news-hook. Taft will be renominated by the Republicans. That makes no difference. The reporter

WELL, it's just like this," said Judson And she would wager her State seal that Harmon of Ohio, tossing his Pan- Judson Harmon will be nominated by the ama hat onto a convenient lounge and seating Democrats. And right now she thinks a heap himself on the edge of a big table that occu- more of Harmon and his chances for electionpies the center of the long reception room day success than she does of the chances of adjoining the Governor's office. "I'm not the Mr. Taft, who suffers the disadvantage of

Harmon appeals to the Ohioan whether with this situation we'll declare martial law that Buckeye's political notions dovetail and then we'll run the street cars ourselves. with the Harmon brand of politics or no. But I've got to be assured that this is neces- Because Harmon is, to use the expression of a sary. And not only that, but these soldiers Holmes County farmer who was analyzing

"jes' so durn common."
"I'll tell ye, boys," he said. "I went down strode into his private office and slammed the t' th' state house an' I walked right into th' door. Then he sent for the mayor of Colum-Governor's office an' I sez, sez I, 'Where's bus—one Marshall—and told him to get Jud?' An' right then he comes a-walkin' busy, which the mayor did, though to but out an' he grabs me by th' hand and he asts little purpose, as it later developed. And it me where I'm from an' hands me a stogy an'. finally did become necessary for the State by cracky, when I tells him my name and that authorities and the State troops to take a I'm from ol' Holmes, why, he asts me about a lot of th' fellers up here an' takes me by th' It was to a news-hungry horde of reporters arm and we walks out o' the capitol together.

Which homely estimate casts an intense bus from his summer home in Michigan, and interesting sidelight on J. Harmon. He There was a street-car strike on in Columbus. may not be feverishly interested in you, The mayor and the sheriff had called out the but he has a quiet, unobtrusive way of maktroops. Four thousand of the State militia ing you believe that he has been sitting up were camped about the town. It was cost- and waiting to greet you since the dawn of ing the State thousands of dollars to maintain history. Not an ostentatious palaver, underthem there. And Judson Harmon was mad stand, but just a natural, friendly sort of a way

Newspaper men are good judges of human hole." Didit bother him? Not a whit. He just to a seasoned reporter. All great men are went at the situation with characteristic direct-merely ornamented clay. The reporter is ness. And that's the Harmon way—direct—trained to cynicism. He knows how most forceful—unwavering. If he has work to do, great men become great and what negligible he does it. If he starts out to play, he plays. atoms they would have remained if printer's And so Ohio likes him immensely and is get-ink hadn't been smeared over them in sufficient

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THE HON. JUDSON HARMON, COVERNOR OF THIO

(The portraits and other illustrations accompanying this article are all reproduced from photographs made during the past summer at Governor Harmon's summer home at Charlevoix, Mich. They are now published for the first time)

likes Harmon. And Harmon understands writes like that ought to be sentenced to the reporter's position. And he jokes with thirty days in a country school." him and gives him the news and sits on the hands the reporter an occasional stogy and frills about him whatever. talks right out in meeting.

Governor one day last winter.

from his private office.

The reporter entered haltingly.

"Sit down," directed the Governor.

The reporter eased himself into a chair.

porter. "It seems to me that a man who candor that was most refreshing.

Then the reporter got his interview and big table in the center of the Governor's re- went away understanding that Governor Harception room and swings his ample feet and mon was "just folks" and that there were no

And Judson Harmon, Attorney-General of A timid young newsman, green and uncer- the United States in the cabinet of Grover tain of himself, was sent to interview the Cleveland, was just the same as is Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio. There were no frills "Come in," shouted Governor Harmon about him then. When he first came to Washington the reporters flocked about him, of course, to ascertain just what sort of a person this newly discovered Ohio attorney who had been elevated to the cabinet might be. "Look at that letter," said the executive, Mr. Harmon met them smilingly, looked them thrusting a sheet of paper covered with al- over with eyes a-twinkle and proceeded to leged writing into the hand of the puzzled re- answer their questions with a frankness and

response to interrogatories. "How the devil do go to Washington as the wife of a cabinet I know? What would you do? I don't know officer she may. If she elects to stay in Cinany more about this job yet than a pig does cinnati, here we stay." of Sanscrit. But I'm going to try to find out And so it happens that Mrs. Harmon smally about it, and then do the best I can. I wish settled the question and that it was her veryou boys would help me. You know more dict that made Judson Harmon Attameyabout the duties right now than I do."

Well maybe that didn't make a hit with the correspondents! Here was a distinctly new ever filled that exalted type of public official—not one wrapped about Harmon took hold he p by the mantle of his own importance, but he always does. There just a natural human person who said exactly tionary about his meth what any other official under like circum- period of his incumbend stances would say if he said what was in his carried through prosec mind. Harmon said what was in his mind, decisions that have es And he's still doing it.

were and the records testify to his subsequent experiences.

mastery of the position.

Ohio applicants for office. Harmon candidly him to Washington as a cabinet member. told him all he knew about each of the men "I don't know whether Bill Taft is follow-

James E. Campbell, then Governor of Ohio, further. However-They became rather chummy on this occaconsidered "that fellow Harmon" a mighty

fine man.

It wasn't long after that that Judson Harmon, in opening his mail at the law office of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, in Cincinnati, found a brief letter, hand-written, from President Cleveland, inviting him to become a member of the cabinet, with the Attorney-Generalship as his particular job.

Mr. Harmon read it over carefully. got up and paced back and forth in the office a few times. Then he called Mr. Colston and

explained the situation to him.

'Now," he said, "I'm going out home and Convergit by the American Press Association

"What am I going to do?" he remarked in job she can have it. That is, if she wants to

General of the United States.

No more vigorous 1 precedents. And he d

But he carried out his promise to "try to natural way that marks every move that he find out" what his duties as Attorney-General has ever made, before and since his cabinet

For, prior to his service as Attorney-Gen-The manner in which he secured that posi- eral, Mr. Harmon held other public positions. tion is worthy of note. Secretary Daniel He was Superior Court judge in Cincinnati Lamont sent him word in Cincinnati that and was succeeded in that position (which he President Cleveland would like to have a talk resigned) by William H. Taft, now President. with him. Mr. Harmon went to Washington. Later he became a District Judge, and, He met Cleveland, and the talk followed. It strangely enough, Mr. Taft followed him in developed that Mr. Cleveland was seeking that position. Then Mr. Taft became Solicitorsome unbiased information about a number of General of the United States. Harmon followed

whose names came up for discussion, sparing ing me or I'm following him," he laughingly none, condemning none and commending remarked one day; "but we seem to be moving none -just stating facts. President Cleveland along in the same general direction. I wonthanked him and every disappointed office- der if he won't follow me into the cabinet." seeker in Ohio blamed "Jud" Harmon for Sure enough, Mr. Taft did follow him into the "knocking" him and preventing him from sac- cabinet by becoming Secretary of War under rificing his private interests for the public good. Mr. Roosevelt. And those who believe in the A short while afterward President Cleve- Harmon brand of destiny are insistently conland and Mr. Harmon were both guests of fident that "Jud" is to follow Mr. Taft still

Out in Ohio they still call him "Judge." sion. After Mr. Harmon left, Mr. Cleveland Nine out of every ten men referring now to made the remark to Mrs. Campbell that he the man who has been Attorney-General and

put it up to Mrs. Harmon. If she wants the Governor Harmon's cottage at Charlevolx, MICH.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF MRS. HARMON

Governor since he sat on the bench speak of chin. It is built like a stone abutment. smile under the lashes. Over these eyes are wonders. great bushy brows that really need trimming. much that seems to retain the color of youth- the out-of-doors as a schoolboy. ful days. His nose is plentiful and arched a plete the facial picture. That is, except the localities. Judson Harmon never missed a

"Judge Harmon." And yet he doesn't look Harmon body is long and lank and loosely particularly judicial. To look conventionally knit—a sort of an Abe Lincoln body with judicial one must be as solemn as a treeful of long legs and long arms attached at regular owls. Governor Harmon doesn't come up to places and a way of doubling itself up in a specifications in this regard. He has big gray chair that makes you wonder if it will come eyes that are set wide apart and little laugh- out without kinking. But it does come out all made wrinkles radiate from them in all di- right and when the Harmon mentality directions. There is always the suggestion of a rects its activities that body can do athletic

Mr. Harmon is sixty-three years old. No There is plenty of hair left on the outskirts of one, not acquainted with this fact, would take the massive Harmon head, but up on top it him to be more than fifty-five at the most. isn't congested to speak of. There are strands He is just as vigorous as a man of many years of gray,—many of them,—but there is also under fifty-five and as fond of sports and of

For many years he was one of the best bit and under it there bristles forth a gray amateur baseball players in Cincinnati. He mustache that looks like the business side of was the pitcher in a nine composed of busia wire brush. A mouth that is wide and ness men who met every Saturday afternoon straight, teeth that are white and even, and out in the suburbs of the Queen City to try ears that are neither modest nor retiring com- diamond conclusions with teams from other

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GOVERNOR AND MRS. HARMON WITH TWO OF THEIR GRANDCHILDREN

game while he was in town. He would go to the ball field, shed his coat and collar and with rolled sleeves wadein and pitch nine straight innings with all the vim and vigor of a Cy Young. In fact, he still loves to get out with his old baseball friends and pitch a bit, even though prudes may maintain that this is not a dignified thing for the Governor of a great State to do. Harmon cares about as much for what the prudes think about him as he does about the morals of Mars. Also he is a great lover of golf and he and President Tast have

DAUGHTER AND GRANDDAUGHTER (Mrs. Cassait and Olivia Harmon Cassait)

had battles on the links many times. It is not recorded that Governor Harmon was always victorious in these contests; nor is it of record that Mr. Taft established golf supremacy, but the respective golf merits of neither the one nor the other will have any particular bearing upon the more important contest in which the twain seem destined to engage in the fall of 1912.

Another Harmon hobby is fishing. Mr. Harmon and President Cleveland found common ground in that sport and made many a trip together to Middle Bass Island

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THE GOVERNOR'S FAVORITE RECREATION

reporter who was assigned to "cover" one grand-dad had to be content with two lake of the Harmon-Cleveland fishing trips rowed perch that wouldn't weigh a pound put toand began sparring for "copy."

conversation.

twinkle in his big gray eyes, "I usually use when and how and where to catch them. rye, but Mr. Cleveland seems to prefer bourbon. Which do you like?"

igan for his vacation and fishes and fishes and "they're catching fish down in Florida." fishes. He can go out in the gray of dawn and sit in a boat all day and come in at night with I've dwelt upon the personal side because a new crop of tan and a hard-luck story and that is the most interesting side of any public enjoy it, apparently, just as much as though man. You and I would rather know what he had made the record catch of the season. sort of socks and hats a man wears than to In his fishing excursions he dresses for the have his ideas of the fourth dimension thrust part. He puts on a loose flannel shirt and a upon us. But maybe, in conclusion, at least, soft hat and wears a short-stemmed pipe that we would like to know something about the works much more constantly than the reel. views and ideals of a man so pregnant of po-On many of his fishing excursions Mr. Har- tential political possibilities as Judson Harmon is accompanied by his little grand- mon. Wherefore, they may be given.

in Lake Erie. There is a story current anent daughter, who takes almost as keen an interest one of these fishing excursions that cannot be in the sport as does her distinguished "grandverified because Governor Harmon declines dad," as she calls him. One day last summer to either affirm or deny it. "They say" that a the youngster landed a three-pound bass while out to the place where the President and his gether. But, ordinarily, Mr. Harmon is a Attorney-General had their boats anchored successful fisherman. He has studied fish and knows all about the technique of the "What sort of bait do you use?" inquired game. If you give him the chance he will the press representative by way of opening talk fish to you for three consecutive hours, telling you all about the habits and habitats "Well," answered Mr. Harmon, with a of the fresh-water and salt-water tribes and

"Boys," he remarked to a group of State officials who were congregated in the executive Every summer Mr. Harmon goes to Mich- chambers one blustery afternoon last January.

But there are other sides to Judson Harmon.

Cappright by the American Phys. Americalist

Judson Harmon is not a radical in the vocate of tariff reform and has been such for modern acceptation of that term. Neither, many years. He believes the present proit should be noted, is he a reactionary. He tective tariff to be not only unfair but dishondoes not meet the requirements of the ultra- est. And he has made many notable speeches Bryan wing of the Democratic party. In along this line. On October 16, 1000, at the the convention at Dayton last June which re- Texas State Fair held in Dallas, Mr. Harmon nominated Mr. Harmon for the Ohio Gov- delivered an address in which he discussed ernorship, he lost no little support by, tacitly the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law at length, at least, "acquiescing in the program of the dwelling upon the unhealthy growth of comconservatives" and giving silent countenance binations and trusts and stating among other to their successful efforts to throttle the things the following: movement to endorse a candidate for United States Senator.

Democratic platforms in Ohio for years have urged the election of United States Senators by direct vote. As the next best thing, seeing that the federal Constitution provides other means for the selection of members of the upper house, Ohio Democrats have urged and, in some instances, accomplished endorsement. John H. Clarke of Cleveland was once endorsed. James E. Campbell of Hamilton was endorsed two years ago. The "practical politicians" of the party have fought against this because endorsement shuts out contributions to the campaign fund. If John Croesus harbors a desire to represent Ohio in the United States Senate (as he does this year) he is willing to put up to a fund raised for the purpose of furthering the interests of "right" members of the General Assembly. But he wouldn't be foolish enough to come out as a candidate for endorsement at the hands of a State convention, because he knows that he and his ambition would be pilloried.

Mr. Harmon, it must be said, in all candor, took the side of the "practical politicians" at Dayton, and Ohio's Democracy, after years of clamor for the popular election of Senators, went on record as cravenly ignoring that issue in this year of grace. And there will be a battle of dollars waged for the Senatorship in Ohio this fall as a result, if the legislature is Democratic. Governor Harmon didn't rise to the occasion. In justice to him it should be stated that he is probably honestly against any "new-fangled" method of Senatorial selection. He has a tendency to worship at the shrine of the old order of things. He is a Cleveland Democrat strictly constitutional and inclined to deprecate innovation. He has but little patience with those who seek so-called "reform."

on broad public matters—views that he airs whenever called upon—views that he insists on presenting without regard to platforms, parties, or expediency. He is a pepperish ad-

It is time to close up the public nursery, now that the industries it has fed so long are grown, many of them overgrown, and have married and been given in marriage, too.

The people want protection themselves, now, from these giants which keep them walled in at home, at their mercy, and go across the ocean to meet foreign competition on its own ground.

They wish to be set free so they can make, and carry out if need be, on their own behalf, the threat Mr. Taft made as Secretary of War when the American manufacturers proposed to charge the same exorbitant prices they charge citizens, for implements and materials required for the Panama Canal, viz: to buy in other markets unless price-

They remember that President McKinley said at Buffalo eight years ago that we have outgrown and must abandon the policy of shutting ourselves off from the markets of the world.

They know that we have to keep on raising most of our revenue by taxes on imports. They wish these laid so as fairly to divide the burden among all classes and parts of the country. They believe that these taxes, with the cost and risk of long carriage which all competitors must bear, will afford the only advantage American manufacturers can now justly have. But they insist that tariff taxes shall be measured by the proper requirements of the government and not by the demands of seekers after private advantage. The amount of public revenue needed can always be readily known, but the wit of man cannot estimate what these private demands ought to be, no matter what basis be assumed for them. "A reasonable profit" would be as hard to determine as a "reasonable restraint of trade," which the President rightly says is impossible. And if it could be figured out, nobody has ever explained why the government should guarantee a reasonable profit to some citizens while it leaves all the others to take their chances.

On the subject of States' rights Mr. Harmon is equally vehement. In an address at the Jefferson banquet of the National Democratic Club in New York in 1909 he set forth his ideas on this matter. Said he:

The people of every State profit constantly by the experience of the others and often adopt their But he has his fixed and unalterable views it would not be wholesome to allow the men of other States, near or distant, to have a voice in the

GOVERNOR HARMON IS A RIVAL OF PRESIDENT TAFT-ON THE GOLF COURSE

feeble, or it would become a government wholly different from its design.

He believes in an income tax.

He believes in the stringent federal regulation of trusts.

He believes that "malefactors of great wealth" should, as he puts it, "be confined in asylums."

'When a man's money-crazy," Governor Harmon says, "he is just as dangerous as when he's blood-crazy. For my part I think an insane murderer running amuck is far less important—far less menaceful—than a money-mad monopolist."

And yet the man who gives voice to these views is pictured by those who oppose him as a corporation lawyer-representative-pupil.

It is true that he has been a corporation attorney. In the practice of the law-aside cause they sometimes uphold the side of a case that from his public career entirely-Judson Harmon has been eminently successful. He has won famous cases. He has been conspicwously for or against this corporation or that. But here is something that should be noted about him:

He has never in his entire career as an attorney for and against corporations been engaged for a corporation against the public. He wouldn't accept such employment. His enemies may scoff at this if they will, but his record proves it. He has always been perfectly, plainly and unmistakably sincere in that regard.

In an address which he delivered at the opening of the Law School of the University of Cincinnati on Sept. 26, 1905, Mr. Harmon had this to say to the students:

Listen to no one who suggests that morals concern the clients only while you have to do with legal rights alone. It is true that one may do a moral wrong by enforcing a legal right, and in such cases the lawyer does not necessarily share the blame. And there is no substance in the charge that lawyers must become lax of conscience beproves to be the wrong onc.

I have no patience with those who affect to despise wealth. Honorably gained it should be a joy to anyone. But huge corporations and powerful industrial and commercial combinations in various Copyright by the Unterlean Press Association A VACATION SNAP-SHOT

forms have brought on a conflict with the sentiment of the people who, true to the instincts of the race, see a grave menace to our welfare and perhaps to our institutions and are seeking various remedies by law.

I do not mean that lawyers should refuse to represent such (corporation) clients. It is their obligation to render proper service to any who ask it and a lawyer of high rank rarely fails to number some of these among his clients. But he must be careful to do nothing for them that he would not do for less important clients. He must not forget that they, unlike his ordinary clients, have or may have interests which conflict with those of the public, and that his first duty is to the public, not only because he is a citizen but because from it he has received his commission as an officer of justice.

for every machine vote so alienated Mr. Har- quette railroad situate in Canada. mon has gathered unto himself scores of supthat if elected he would run the gubernatorial charming and accomplished wife. office on a business and not on a political

basis. The politicians had heard this sort of talk before and they winked knowingly at one another and perfunctorily applauded. they had reckoned faultily. When Mr. Harmon came in he started after the grafters and the lobbyists; recommended a number of investigations that resulted in putting one former state official in the penitentiary and in recovering vast sums of money illegally taken as interest on public funds by former state treasurers.

Mr. Harmon in his messages to the Ohio Legislature advocated various progressive measures, a number of which were adopted, even though the Legislature was politically hostile to the executive.

Mr. Harmon is a business man of remarkable ability. This is attested by his handling of several great railroad properties. As receiver for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern back in the nineties, he made his first great record, bringing order out of chaos and restoring to the stockholders a rehabilitated property. A few years ago he was appointed receiver of the Grand Central System, which included the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette railroads. This system was in such a tangle that the properties looked like "a net loss with no insurance" as one of the expert accountants remarked at the time. Receiver Harmon in a little over two years paid every creditor in full and then turned over to the stockholders a property the stock of which was worth par.

Mr. Harmon has been severely criticized by those who carp for having retained this receivership for eight months after he became The fact is that he sent in his res-Governor. ignation before Being inaugurated, but Judge Lurton, then on the federal circuit bench, declined to accept it on the ground that there were many matters pending that no other As Governor, of Ohio Mr. Harmon has person could so well adjust as Mr. Harmon. made a most remarkable record. He has up- It is notable, in this connection, that, for the set all precedents by calmly ignoring the first time in history, the Canadian courts apmachine politicians, as a result of which a pointed a United States subject as receiver number of them in his own party grow apo- where Canadian property was involved. This pletic whenever his name is mentioned. But property was that portion of the Perc Mar-

Governor Harmon was born at Newtown, porters among the business men of all parties Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio. His -men who believe that he has given Ohio a father was a school-teacher who subsequently business administration. Mr. Harmon did became a Baptist minister. There is a little not seek the governorship. He was drafted, church in Newtown still standing that was And when he agreed to run, after being waited built through the activities of the elder Harupon by numerous anxious committees of mon. The Governor has three daughters and politicians, he did so with the understanding is splendidly devoted to them and to his

That Mr. Harmon is an active and desirous

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A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE TO BE RECKONED WITH

candidate for the Presidency none may doubt. he lose Ohio-assuming that he makes a He has established a press bureau in Colum-creditable showing—he will still be a formibus, conducted by Mr. O. C. Riddle, and a dable Presidential probability. And when he In that event his nomination for the higher and swing his feet and talk straight out from office is practically certain. But even should the shoulder. That's his way.

daily grist of Harmon literature is ground out reaches the White House, if he ever does, he there. It is more than probable that Mr. will, at times, sit on the edge of the big table Harmon will be reëlected Governor this fall. that occupies the center of the cabinet room



MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS MADE THE UNITED STATES RESPECTED THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO

THE PEACEKEEPERS OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER

(Judge of the Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands)

to believe that there were many others which insurrection.

T is a subject of common remark among the official histories have left unnoticed and it those informed that the Philippine Islands would probably not be incorrect to say that at are more peaceful to-day than at any time least the last quarter-century preceding the within a score of years and probably many American advent was one of almost continmore. We are apt to acquire an exaggerated uous unrest and more or less open revolution. notion of the turbulence of the period since It was this condition that made possible the American sovereignty began as compared with unfortunate and ill-advised war against Amerthat preceding, because the latter is less familiar ica. That was the culmination of the long to us. The Spanish chroniclers were disposed period of revolt, and its consequences and to conceal the troubles of their government and echoes died slowly. Remnants of the insurto lead their readers to believe that its rule was gent forces continued in the hills as ladrone much more effective and unchallenged than bands long after the last official surrender. was really the case. We know, however, of Depredations by these were constantly occurthe uprising in Tayabas in 1841, and of the ring, and in some parts, as Samar and Leyte, Cavite insurrection of 1872. There is reason almost reached the proportions of a new

some remote portion of the Moro province, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of that which always presents a problem sui generis, State and of the Philippines, who brings to no armed band shows itself. Here and there in the position a wealth of legal knowledge that some inaccessible mountain region of the far should prove especially valuable in the changed interior a lonely ladrone stalks with few or no conditions under which the Constabulary is now followers and in constant fear, or steals into operating. some peaceful barrio only to secure food and

even in the archipelago, than American sov- upon for no pecuniary aid. ereignty; for the Spanish guardia civil was of this class. It is still rendering good service in Spain, where it recently destroyed the follow-

But now all is changed. Except possibly in is the Hon. Charles B. Elliott, of Minnesota,

The original design of the organization was But that of a police force in form as well as in fact. and in Its members were called "constables" and er, the were organized not into companies, but into peace, provincial groups. They were armed not with unre- rifles but with revolvers and shotguns. Gradually, however, it was found that the conditions o this were still such as to require military as well as ar and police service, and changes were introduced Every accordingly. In 1905 the men were organized appre- into companies with appropriate officers. Excoun- perience; too, showed the necessity of an e out- improved armament, and long-range Krag ilipino carbines with knife bayonets were eventually pacifi- furnished. Strict military discipline, with drill ted the and other exercises, mark the daily routine of is the every Constabulary detachment. Finally, it should not be forgotten that from the beginning the entire expenses of the force, including both officers and men, have been defrayed from revenues raised in the Philippines and The idea of such an organization is older, that the United States Government is called

PRESENT ORGANIZATION

ing of the famous brigand "Fl Vivillo" ("The Mr. Hamilton Wright, in his excellent Lively Kid") and has long operated against "Handbook of the Philippines," declares that similar bands. In the Philippines through "In some respects the Constabulary is the most many years it was the mainstay of such peace unique military organization in the world." and order as were preserved. Upon the estab- But it is in its internal structure and discipline, lishment of American civil government in rather than elsewhere, that its military side is 1901, when it had become apparent that the visible. At the head of the organization is the maintenance of a large force of troops in the chief,—now Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A., Islands was neither necessary nor desirable, —who, in addition to his civil designation as the Philippine Commission set about to solve Director of the Constabulary, bears the title of the peace problem by other means, and the General. His administration has been marked guardia civil furnished at once a suggestion by a growing appreciation of the Constabulary and a model. The Commissioner to whom the among the Filipinos and a general improve-Department of Commerce and Police was ment in esprit du corps. Below him are six assigned was Gen. Luke E. Wright, afterward Colonels and four Lieutenant Colonels each Governor General and Secretary of War, and having the alternative title of Assistant Chief. under his wise direction, with the able assist- Next in order are about twenty-two Majors, ance of Major Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., its most of whom are also Senior Inspectors of the first chief, the Philippines Constabulary was various provinces. For the territorial distribufiganized. General Wright was succeeded in tion of the constabulary reaches to every provhis department by the Hon. W. Cameron ince in the archipelago, and over each is a Senior Forbes, now Governor General, who has Inspector. As there are thirty-eight provinces, always made the Constabulary one of his first the number of Majors is insufficient for this concerns. The present head of the department purpose, and many Captains are accordingly A belef sketch of this gallant and accomplished officer and serving as Senior Inspectors. Below the Caphis work in the Constabiliary, by Prof. J.W. Jenks, appeared in the Review of Reviews, Vol. XXVI. p. 436.

Serving as Senior Inspectors. Below the Captains are the First, Second, and Third Lieutenants, who complete the roster , of noncommissioned

Entrance to this roster is, of course, normally through the lowest round. The filling of all vacancies by promotion from the lower grades is the announced rule of the service. Hence the utmost care is now exercised in the selection of Third Lieutenants. American candidates for this appointment are now usually required to be graduates of some institution of college rank, and to produce the best of credentials as to character and antecedents. Indeed the American universities and colleges are now regularly called upon for recommendations to fill these positions. The result is that new material for the Constabulary is being recruited from the flower of the American youth, and its future, so far as officers are concerned, is assured. On the other hand the service offers to a

limited number of young Americans with a tration, instruction in Philippine law and the taste for semi-military life, a fairly perma- Spanish language, both of which are highly nent and attractive career. While the com- serviceable to every officer. The school was pensation at first is not large (third lieu- originally established in Manila, but in 1908 tenants receive \$1100 annually) it increases under the superintendency of Major James F. substantially with promotion, and at the end of Quinn, it was removed to Baguio, the summer twenty years of service the Constabulary man, capital, where its building occupies a comprivate or officer, may retire with a life pension manding eminence among the pine-clad hills of of at least one-half his current pay.' Besides Benguet. Here in a climate of the temperate the line officers already mentioned the Con- zone, away from the distractions of a large city stabulary has a very efficient corps of staff offi- like Manila, the young cadet devotes himself cers. These include the Supply Division, with to three months of final preparation for his its medical corps, which often affords the only work. skilled physician in remote parts of the Philippines, and the Information Division, which furnishes invaluable assistance to the courts in the detection and apprehension of criminals.

THE CONSTABULARY SCHOOL

No sketch of the organization would be complete which should fail to mention this unique Colonel Crame, Chief of the Information Diviand useful institution which aims to give the sion, is a Filipino, as are three of the Captains newly appointed Constabulary officer a special course of instruction before sending him to his All the noncommissioned officers are Filipinos, post of duty. The course includes, in addition and so is the entire enlisted strength of more

RAW RECRUITS (IGORROTE)

FILIPINOS IN THE FORCE

While special mention has been made of American officers in the Constabulary, it must not be supposed that these are the only ones. On the contrary, the Filipinos have a very considerable representation in the official corps. and some forty Lieutenants of various grades. to military drill and Constabulary adminis- than 5400 men. When it is remembered that *Philippine Act 1636 The amount may be increased to this force is scattered over an archipelago more fourths by remaining ten years tonger, the allowance than twelve hundred miles in length and con-

taining a population of seven and one-half millions, it will be seen that the numbers are surprisingly few for the task imposed, and that the credit due for the success attained is correspondingly great. The officers as a rule speak favorably of their men, their obedience to discipline, readiness to learn and general faithfulness. Much care is exercised for their comfort and sanitation, and schools of instruction are conducted in the barracks by the American officers. Here are trained the noncommissioned officers, usually selected from privates who show the greatest proficiency in the school, and not the least of the good influence of the Constabulary comes from those who return to civil life after a transforming course of instruction and discipline during their period of enlistment. But the present stage of efficiency has been reached only after a long process of experiment and selection as regards both officers and inten, and the chief reason why more Filipinos, are not now occupying the advanced posts is the difficulty of attaining the high standards imposed. A 1 8 4 7 8 8 7

THE CONSTABULARY AT WORK

As has been suggested, the Constabulary was not designed to be primarily a military organization. This does not mean, however, that it has not been or cannot be used for military purposes. On the contrary, it has frequently been so used, especially in former years when the terpart, the Italian Carbinieri, the Canadian unsettled state of the country compelled resort mounted police, and the constabularies of to heroic measures, happily now no longer nec- Pennsylvania and Jamaica, its main function essary. To mention only two instances, the Con- is to preserve order and to prevent and punish stabulary did yeoman service in the fierce battle violations of law. The Philippines Constabof Bud Dajo, in the Sulu group on March 12, ulary is not intended to supersede the munici-1906, when a detachment led by the gallant pal police, but the inefficiency of the latter in Captain (now Lieutenant Colonel) White, the the provincial towns renders the former's present head of the Constabulary School, co- services all the more necessary. There have, operated with the regulars in routing and de- indeed, been proposals from time to time to stroying one of the most desperate bands of place the municipal police under the Constab-Moro outlaws. Twelve days later, at Mactaon, ulary, and this appears to be the only method Samar, the writer was an unexpected witness by which the police in the provinces can ever to the valor of constabulary soldiers who, while be brought up to a proper standard. But the guarding and escorting Governor Curry and local politicians almost uniformly oppose this, himself on a mission of peace to the puldhans knowing that it would reduce their influence, or mountain brigands, were treacherously and the central government has apparently attacked by a much superior force of the hesitated to force the change lest it should be latter and repulsed them completely after a considered an interference with the local bloody encounter. It is true that a portion of autonomy guaranteed by President McKinthe Constabulary fled at the first pulahan ley's instructions to the Philippine Commission. charge, but this only made more creditable But even without this reform the Philippines, the conduct of the handful that stood firm and saved the day.

But the prime purpose of the Constabulary is not military but police duty. Like its prototype, the Spanish guardia civil, and its coun-

NATIVE SERGEANTS

In his message to the legislature in 1908, Governor General Smith called special attention to the inefficiency of the municipal police, referring only to those in the provinces By an unfortunate mistake the cable reports of this message were understood by the American press as referring to the Manila police, which is an exceptionally fine body of menbeing administered, with the city itself, under the super vision of the Governor General.

thanks to the Constabulary, are now one of the instruction in civic duties receive your first conbest policed parts of the world. There are, indeed, few countries where escape is more difficult for the ordinary criminal or which possess tain their confidence and good will. a detective organization equipped on so large and coördinated a scale. The news of a crime committed in one part of the archipelago can that the officer's acquaintance with Philippine soon be telegraphed to a Constabulary force in law becomes extremely valuable. The mutaicany other part, and the apprehension of the ipal presidents find it difficult to understand the criminal is usually but a question of time. When Municipal Code or the numerous other laws it is further explained that there are no juries which govern their official acts. The justices in the Philippine courts, and few, if any, of of the peace may be called upon to interpret those miscarriages of justice through appeals and apply provisions of almost any of the to sentiment and other causes which are so Philippine codes or statutes. Yet these officials familiar at home, it will easily be understood are usually men with very little training for that our insular machinery for the prevention their tasks, and the Constabulary officer is often and punishment of crime is the more efficient the only accessible representative of the Amerand secures better results.

only a part of the Constabulary's work. Its he cannot be too well posted on the laws of the purpose is to protect law-abiding people not archipelago. Naturally those relating to crime merely from the lawless, but also from other and criminal procedure concern him first, but dangers. Destructive conflagrations not infre- there is hardly any legal subject upon which it quently sweep through the Philippine towns, may not be advantageous for him to be able to and a detachment of Constabulary soldiers give advice. For not the least of his opporusually affords the sole fire-fighting brigade. tunities is that of settling disputes between liti-Floods and tempests threaten the property and gants and interpreting the laws not merely to often the life of the Filipino. The Constab- officials but directly to the people. As has been ulary is at hand to render aid. There is, in fact, well said by Colonel Harbord, "in many places apparently no service to the people, from remote from the centres of commerce and poli-destroying noxious insects to furnishing de- tics the Constabulary khaki and red are the lightful band music in the public parks, for only visible symbols of government to the peowhich these little khaki-clad soldiers may not ple whose knowledge of the lawmaking and be called upon.

find a very practical field of usefulness in the right sort thrown in such a community beassisting and instructing native civilian officials. comes the guide, philosopher, and friend of Major Allen, the first Constabulary chief, used hundreds." to tell his young officers who were being sent to the provinces for the first time that forces that make for peace in the richest of our their primary mission was to make peace new possessions. Surely former President between the United States Government and the community wherein they should be stationed, and in a letter addressed to district directors' under date of September 2, 1905, the same officer said:

New conditions require, while maintaining cohesion and discipline in our ranks, that sound

sideration . . . We must do all we can to help and to teach native officials by persuasion, advice

It is in the performance of this line of duty ican Government from whom they may seek But the apprehension of criminals forms instruction or advice in an emergency. Clearly, other branches of the government is shadowy On the other hand, the Constabulary officers and intangible. The Constabulary officer of

Such is a brief glance at one of the prime Roosevelt was not far wrong in classing the Constabulary with the judiciary and design that the successful outcome of Am undertaking in the Philippines largely upon the efficiency of the former the purity of the latter. Here, also other features of the Philippine political ization, the home country may find some to imitate.



¹The archipelago is divided into six districts, with a director in charge of each.

CATCHING A CAVALRY CHARGE ON THE MOVING-FICTURE CAMERA

THE MOVING PICTURE AND THE NATIONAL CHARACTER

MOVING pictures are the main American preciate this first of all. Study this table: against only 76 regular theaters. Some of the

CITIES	POPULATION	M. P. THEATERS	SEATING CAPACITY		
New York	4,338,322	450 (est.)	150,000		
Chicago	2,000,000	310 "	93,000		
Philadelphia	1,491,082	160 "	57,000		
St. Louis	824,000	142 "	50,410		
Cleveland	600,000	75 "	22,500		
Baltimore	600,000	75 " 83 "	24,900		
San Francisco	400,000	68 "	32,400		
Cincinnati	350,000	75 "	22,500		
New Orleans	325,000	28 "	5,600		

In New York City, the moving-picture amusement of to-day. You must ap- center of the world, there are 250 "shows" latter include moving pictures on their bills.

> The chief combination of manufacturers produces 20,000 feet a week of new films-of which eighty copies apiece must be made. Mr. Edison's royalty, begun only recently, amounts from this source to an income of \$8000 a week. The middlemen or "exchanges" pay manufacturers \$9,000,000 for films, which the former rent at about \$18,000,000 a year to the actual exhibitors or showmen. They in turn

collected nickels and dimes in 1909, at their 10,000 ticket-windows, amounting to \$57,500,000. And these audiences numbered more than two and a quarter million souls per day—three times the audiences of all the regular theaters in America put together!

When an enterprise as vast as this gets into the field of morals, something serious is bound to happen one way or the other. So far, it is happening both ways. For instance, we quote from a last month's newspaper:

Charles Judson witnessed a 'sucide' scene last night in a moving picture show at Newark. Then he went home and copied the plan of the picture heroine. His body was found in his gas-filled room this morning.

The suicide was nineteen years old. The picture that he saw last night showed a young woman going through all the pre-liminaries to suicide by gas, finally reclining on her bed and awaiting death calmly.

What was thrown on the screen Judson copied to the last detail, even to the stuffing of the cracks of the windows and doors.

In the files of any newspaper office can be found story after story like the above. Only a few weeks ago the newspapers told of a tragedy in Philadelphia. A clerk, unreasonably jealous of his wife, went with her to a moving-picture melodrama. It showed a home disrupted by a friend's attentions to the wife. suggestion of fancied wrongs fanned the clerk to a murderous rage. The next morning this clerk shot his wife dead in the presence of their sevenyear-old son. The police had no trouble in learning the immediate incitement.

With young, formative, and impressionable minds the results are, of course, worse. Indeed, the motionpicture show is as widely suggestive to this class as the cheap sensational novel used to be. Recent records show that three Brooklyn lads committed burglary to get the price of admission to unlimited "Wild West" pictures. To obtain free tickets from the criminals who run shows in sections of large cities, many boys and girls have been led into all sorts of vice. Two Pittsburg youths tried to "hold up" a street car after viewing a train robbery enacted on a movingpicture screen.

Only a few weeks ago, the President of Police in Berlin forbade children under fourteen to attend moving pictures at night under any circumstances. Before that, the efforts of the S. P. C. C. of New York City had resulted in a similar law against the admission of any children under sixteen unaccompanied by an adult. The International Police Association adopted William A. Pinkerton's resolution at its last meeting for the suppression of moving pictures calculated to increase crime. The agitation in July against the moving pictures of the prizefight at Reno, Nevada, became nation wide.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE ...

Is there any reason why so compelling a force cannot be thrown entirely to the aid of education and inspiration?

'No reason at all appears to an observer of the uplift and public serv-

Photographs by

(A) recruiting stations spirited manuscrives are shown of submarines, as above, and torpedo banks, as in the central reproduction of consecutive films)

(A scene from "Tom Bowline," the story of a country lad s rise in the Navy, written by Paymaster Dyer, and acted before the motion-camera for the inspiration of prospective sailors)

ice already credited to the best film manufacturers. To popularize the Navy, a few motion pictures were made, by order of the Government, for exhibition in recruiting offices. Then one of the "Edison" film company's operators suggested that mere views and naval drills were all right, but that adventures, romances, and spirited action would be Whereupon Paymaster George P. Dyer became an active playwright, with motion pictures as his material. His first production was "Up the Ladder Bowline," a Tom with country lad's rise in the service and the heroism that wins him a beautiful bride. "The Sea Hounds" was another romance dealing with torpedo boats. The Government cheerfully furnished as "stage properties" the battleship Texas, at Charleston; the Reina Mercedes at Newport; the entire torpedo fleet of eleven craft at Newport; a halfdozen torpedo boats at Charleston, and a squadron at Magdalena Bay. The method has proved a convincing recruiting method.

The possibilities of constructive helpfulness in the motion picture have long been plain to thinkers like Thomas A. Edison. He said recently: "It will wine out narrow-minded prejudices which are founded on ignorance, it will create a feeling of sympathy and a desire to help the down-trodden people of the earth, and it will give new ideals to be followed."

"It is a tremendous vital force of culture as well as amusement" in the neat phrase of Prof. F. K. Starr of the Uni-

Photographs by Labson Manufacturing Company
THE LIFE AND BATTLES OF JOHN
'PAUL JONES

(The actors followed historical paintings closely The hattle of the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard was run off in miniature—in a tank)

ing over the catalogues of manufacturers like Pathé Frères and George Kleine of Chicago, one finds films offered that unfold lessons in "agriculture, aëronautics, animal life, bacteriology, biography, biology, botany, entomology, ethnology, fisheries, geography, history, industrial, kindergarten studies, mining and metallurgy, microscopy, military, naval, natural history, ornithology, pathology, pisciculture, railroad, religion, scenic, travel and zoölogy."

versity of Chicago. Glanc-

William H. Maxwell, the New York City Superintendent of Schools, demonstrated this year, before the Board of Education and a number of visiting educators and clergymen, a history lesson in motion pictures—scenes from the life of George Washington, including a highly realistic crossing of the Delaware, a triumph of "make-believe" more impressive to the school child's imagination than any book could pos-sibly be. The scenes were directed by the late Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, head of the People's Institute, a

> pioneer in the movement for wholesome pictures. Another filmhistory just completed is the life of John Paul Jones. During months past actors and stage managers have been at work dramatizing historical paintings of the sea-fighter's life with high accuracy. The battle between the Serapis and Bon Homme Richard is unquestionably convincing, although it actually took place in the Bronx Borough of New York City on a miniature scale, in a tank.

Photograph by the Borgraph Company

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE FIRST MOVING PICTURE INHIBITION IN CHINA

(The kinetoscope contained pictures of Li himself, as he had visited Grant's Tomb in New York Li exclaimed with emotion, "It moves! It moves!")

Indeed, no less than 900 of the 2000 subjects passed upon by the "censors" of moving pictures in New York City, during the year ending last spring, were classed as having educational value. Many other subjects dealt incidentally with foreign geography and social life.

Only 14 per cent. of these films were classed as "pedagogical." But of the other 86 per cent. a full half was put down as "serious" drama.

These 2000 films, however. were of the better

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF CENSORSHIP

The big practical step toward eliminating ing and respectability, has business value.

ing each time upon fifty-odd series of films. But there are many examples of big outan immediate money loss.

tures that are improper has ceased to exist realistic war-time series. The Edison Com-

ACTUALITY REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE

Photograph by Pathe Frees.

SCENE FROM "THE LIFE OF CHRIST," AS PRODUCED BEFORE MOTION PICTURES IN FRANCE WITH EXTRAORDINARY HISTORICAL ACCURACY, DELICACY AND REVERENCE

class to begin with, as will be plain after ex- with these leading and successful manufacamining the nature of the "censors" work. turers—those in the so-called "trust," and several of the "independents" too. To get plays that shall be at once uplifting and

striking, they scour the earth.

For instance, ex-President Roosevelt, soon pictures that are dangerous, and encouraging after his return from Africa, spoke at a gathwholesome ones, was the formation, by the Peo- ering of notable big game hunters in warm ple's Institute of New York, of the National praise of another African sportsman, like-Board of Censorship. This is composed of wise just returned. The latter, however, public-spirited men and women, persons of had exhibited his coolness, courage and high professional standing, representatives quick decision in face of dangerous aniof the municipal government, and of social or- mais to obtain, not their hides and heads, ganizations, along with those of the main com- but their movements on films worked by bination of manufacturers. Many of the so- other members of the party. The method called "independents," however, voluntarily used by "Buffalo Jones," leader of this submit their films also for the National Board's carefully selected expedition, was to "rope" "O K"—which, as a certificate of good stand- or "lasso" the brute performers. Many thousand dollars will be spent before the Four times a week the censors meet, pass- public sees that American film, of course. Slips of paper are handed around, and criti- lays on the part of moving picture manucisms and suggestions are written on them by facturers to get the "real thing" outdoors. the censors. These command the manufac- The Selig Company in Chicago, having turers' attention, although, in many cases, mapped out supposititious adventures of the rearrangement of plot and picture means Colonel Roosevelt in the jungle, is said to have spent \$10,000 before the pictures were completed. A real lion had to be shot dead by the moving-picture hunter, whose life was really in peril. The Kalem Company So the problem of suppressing moving pic- hired a whole railroad in Florida to make a

Photograph by Pathé I-rères

"THE KISS OF JUDAS" ANOTHER BIBLICAL SUBJECT AS STAGED FOR THE FRENCH "FILMS D'ART," BEFORE WHICH ALBERT LAMBERT, MOUNET-SULLY AND OTHER FAMOUS ACTORS HAVE APPEARED

automobile originally worth \$4,000 over the were forty more gallons in glass bottles in while the action in the open is "the real thing." the tonneau, to insure a sightly explosion when the machine landed on the rocks. The flames shot up a hundred feet. The camera men got excellent pictures.

in France. In Spain, Russia, Italy, Germany, and remote. When it was over, silence con-India and Japan there are fully equipped tinued—until a woman laughed shrilly, halfthere is an operator with his camera, ready to body relaxed. go out on instructions from Paris.

Précieuses Ridicules" and it is told that they poet of Provence, has had his "Meirelle" and acted with all the sparkle and inspiration that "L'Arlesienne" charmingly illustrated.

goes across the footlights to a keenly sympatheticau. dience. "We are playing for posterity," remarked Coquelin.

Edmond Rostand is reported as fashioning a picture play. Henri Lavedan has written several, among them "The Assassination of the Duke of Guise," for which Saint Saëns composed especial music; and the "Kiss of Judas." Albert Lambert's portrayal of Jesus is beautifully tender, irradiated by a transfiguring humility and clothed

pany, in depicting how an evil man came to with a tranquillity and mysticism that differhis end by going over a steep cliff, sent an entiates it completely from its surroundings.

Stage management, too, is at its highest Palisades, opposite New York City. In the in these pictures. The suggestion of painted tank were twenty gallons of gasolene and there canvas is entirely lacking in the interiors,

SPELLBOUND BEFORE A PICTURE PLAY

The delicacy and reverence of "The Kiss The leading French Company, Pathé of Judas" is without a single false note of the Frères, has 5,000 employees over most of theatric. I first saw it following a helter skelthe globe. It has offices and a manufacter comedy that had kept the house in a ripple tory in New York City and Jersey City. The of laughter. All became hushed and still. main offices are in Paris with several branches. Even the clicking machine seemed detached branches. In almost every other country hysterically, and the spell was broken. Every-

"The Life of Christ," the staging of which cost nearly \$10,000, became highly popular FRENCH ART ON THE MOVING-PICTURE SCREEN abroad. In America, within the last few months, Pathé Frères have disposed of \$150,-In France the moving picture has been ooo of films, to theaters, lecture lyceums, elevated to another form of artistic expres- churches and religious societies. Balzac's sion. As early as 1889 Coquelin and Bern- "Peau de Chagrin," "Duchess de Langeas," hardt did not consider it inconsistent with "La Grande Bretache" and other stories have their high position to pose before the speed-been visualized. So has the work of Gautier, ing films. Bernhardt gave her rendition of master picture painter himself. Hugo and "Hamlet," Coquelin appeared in "Les Merimée furnish themes. Mistral, gentle

BERNHARDT AND COQUELIN ON THE "FILMS"

(In 1889, when the moving-picture camera was new, Bernhardt acted before it in "Hamlet" and Coquelin in "Les Précieuses Ridicules." The French have raised moving pictures to the rank of a high art, employing the most famous actors and the best stage management and acenery)

picture shows in your precinct, and where any signs are displayed relative to the attempted assassination of Mayor Gaynor you will have same removed forthwith and forbid any pictures to be shown relative to the same.

WHAT EVERY COMMUNITY CAN DO

gious or public-spirited organization can ob- probably the greatest single force in shaping tain from the National Board of Censors of the American character.

Here is a final instance of the other kind New York City lists of pictures that have of picture. Just as this magazine went to been approved, so that improper ones may press, Acting Police Commissioner Bugher, rigidly be boycotted. Such an arrangement of New York City, had issued this order to in every section of the country would clear the situation immensely. On the circulating library plan, catalogues could be examined, You will forthwith carefully inspect all moving and the desirable films marked. Thus it would readily become apparent to both manufacturer and exhibitor what the better element of the public admired, and what it condemned.

The exclusion of improper books from public libraries and circulating libraries is pretty closely attended to. Yet no group of libraries Enough examples have been given of mov- in the world have ever possessed the influence ing pictures that are very bad and very good over susceptible children, and over all minds to show how simply the problem could be in the formative and impressionable stage, solved by organized supervision. Any reli- that the motion picture exerts to-day. It is

Photograph 1x the Biograph Company

"MOVING" DRAMAS-CLASSICAL AND ROMANTIC

(The left-hand scene is from Browning's "Pippa Passes," as done in motion pictures; the other, from Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramons." To act this for the films, the entire company were sent to the exact locality used by the novelist, in Ventura County, California)

EXPOSURES OF TRICKERY IN SCALES AND MEASURES

BY FRANCIS ARNOLD COLLINS

A MONG an astonishing proportion of dealers, both wholesale and retail, the familiar units of measure have become merely figures of speech. Under a lax administration of the law pounds, pints, and yards have grown more and more elastic, limited only by the conscience of the tradesmen and the credulity of the customer. So general has this deception become, so much a matter of course, that to-day many leading merchants and commercial exchanges actually defend short-weighting and short-measuring as an established "trade custom," and argue, in all seriousness, that to return to the old standards would disorganize trade.

It has been found that more than two-thirds of all the scales used in New York are 3 per cent. "fast," or worse. The minimum deception of 3 per cent, is alone equivalent to the interest paid by savings benks or first-class bonds. A legal rate of interest, the common reward of industry, is therefore counted against the purchaser before he enters the store. The COMMISSIONER CLEMENT DRISCOLL, OF THE NEW YORK annual loss to the consumer aggregates tens of millions of dollars.

THE NEW YORK FIGHT FOR BEFORM

is aroused, consternation is spread among the the country. offenders, and a reform, more or less permanent, is effected.

The conditions in New York City were made the subject of a special investigation recently, the worst anticipations were realized. The ered. The wear and tear upon scales, the

CITY DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (Commissioner Driscoll has made the campaign against petty frauds one of the spectacular features of the Gaynor administration)

investigations indicated that in Manhattan A vigorous campaign against these abuses 44.47 per cent. of all the scales, 66.66 per cent. is under way in New York. The awakening to of the weights, and 59.61 per cent. of the these intolerable conditions is largely due to the measures swindled the consumer. Conditions work of Mr. Fritz Reichmann, the Superin- were a trifle better in the other boroughs. Acttendent of Weights and Measures for the State ing upon this report, Mayor Gaynor com-of New York. Mr. Reichmann employs direct pletely reorganized the Municipal Department methods. He visits a city or town unan- of Weights and Measures, appointing Mr. nounced, and, basket on arm, calls at the Clement Driscoll commissioner. Mr. Driscoll leading shops and purchases familiar house- at once led a number of raids upon stores and hold articles. He has no trouble gathering markets, and even the great wholesale houses. evidence. When the exact weight or measure- The extent of short-weighting and measurements have been ascertained, he appears be- ment revealed by him seems almost unbelievfore some civic body or other representative able. As a result of his campaigns much gathering and displays his basket of short- permanent good has been accomplished, and weighted commodities. Invariably, the public the example is being followed in many parts of

THE LESSER OFFENSES

Much unconscious cheating, due to inaccuby the Bureau of Municipal Research, when rate weights and measures, has been discovTHE PALSE BUSHEL-A COMMON DECEPTION

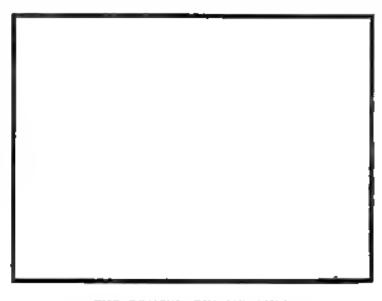
failure to keep them clean, and the rust and short 10 per cent. or more, and 50.1 per cent. stiffness which comes from disuse are largely of the weights were 10 per cent. or more off. accountable for such variations. In this class A very trifling proportion of these errors was of errors the loss, however, works both ways, accidental. The percentage of weights and and the dealer is as likely to suffer as the cus- measures causing a loss to the customer was tomer. In the long run, to be sure, things are 56.32, while the percentage of loss to the dealer likely to even up. A strict enforcement of the was but 2.37,—a suggestive contrast. law is likely to work to the advantage of both parties.

A far more serious class of offenders is made up of the small dealers who deliberately falsify their weights and measures. When such deceptions are mentioned, it is this class which is commonly called to mind. These offenders show considerable ingenuity, although little art, in foisting their short weights upon the public. As a rule, they are easily detected. Many of their devices are so obvious that the consumer who permits himself to be deceived arouses little sympathy.

WIDESPREAD DECEPTION

One of the most elementary methods of deception is to tamper with the measures. The small huckster drives nails through the sides twenty milk dealers in New York showed that of his quart measure and bends down the 60 per cent, of the quart bottles, 83 per cent, of points inside. A more skillful merchant inserts the pint bottles, and 60 per cent. of the half-a false bottom. The tin measure is deeply pint bottles were short. The maximum shortdented, invariably on the inside. Whether age for quart bottles was 7.8 per cent., and of such a measure be used for apples, potatoes, pint bottles 2.6. The conditions in the bread or some liquid, it, of course, gives short measure bakeries is even more serious. Among fortyin direct ratio to the depth of the dents. With- eight bakeries investigated, 45.2 per cent. supout meaning to palliate this class of offenses, plied a loaf of bread under fourteen ounces, the the authorities are not chiefly concerned with standard size advertised, and 83.3 per cent them. The total loss to the public from these sold short loaves for the sixteen-ounce loaf. frauds is relatively small. It is, besides, a crime easily dealt with. A hasty examination of the scales or measures is soon made and the case for the prosecution easily prepared. Few intelligent purchasers are deceived.

forced upon them by the methods of powerful competitors, either the department stores or the chain stores. The smaller dealer finds himself undersold by his rival who is enabled to cut prices by first cutting weights or meas-To hold his trade the small trader imitates his rival, and the struggle thus commenced spreads rapidly. An entire neighborhood is soon corrupted. The extent of this deliberate deception is astounding. During a careful investigation of conditions in New York City in which 617 places were visited and some 2957 sets of scales, weights, or measures were examined, it was found that 34.9 per cent. of the scales were 10 per cent. or more short, 15.7 per cent. of the weights were



THE DENTED TIN MEASURE

An investigation of the milk-bottles used by

FALSE BERRY BOXES

It is commonly said in the shipping trade that any kind of a berry box "will go" in New In running down these offenders, the author- York. No matter how high the false bottom ities often find that such cheating has been may be raised, there seems to be no complaint.

Mr. Reichmann has chanced upon cranberry measures, supposed to hold 67.2 cubic inches each, which actually held but 18 cubic inches. The dry measures have been practically unregulated in New York till the present time. It is estimated that more than 40 per cent. of the berry boxes are undersized. In one of these raids the boxes obtained were, on the average, more than 50 per cent, short. So great is

the demand for these false measures that a raised by a string to fit tightly beneath the openconsiderable industry has been built up to ing, thus reducing the can exactly 80 per cent. supply them. Many of the products of these manufacturers are works of art, showing remarkable ingenuity and workmanship. It is possible to buy a "bushel" basket, for instance, with false sides and bottom so carefully woven almost unbelievable. As a result of a careful that the average eye will be completely de-examination of the weights and measures of ceived. The "second-story" berry box supplies New York recently, it was found that more a well-defined want. It is made with a false than half the apparatus used was false. Stimbottom, usually removable, so cheaply that ulated by the present short-weight agitation, many shopkeepers are unable to resist its the scale business is said to be experiencing an temptation. The crusade for honest measures, unprecedented boom. One large manufachowever, has already borne fruit. Very re- turer of scales has announced that he is unable

PALSE-BOTTOM DRY MEASURE

honest boxes hereafter.

METAL CANS AND MEASURES

The masterpieces of the false-measure manu- admitted that "anything was good enough facturer, however, are those worked out in the for America." In the absence of any general metal cans and measures. A "five-gallon" supervision, unscrupulous manufacturers supcan suitable for milk or oil is supplied to the ply the dishonest dealer with fraudulent trade, for instance, with a cleverly contrived scales practically with impunity. One maninner can, very difficult to detect, which reduces ufacturer admitted having sold thousands but one gallon, had been introduced, which was tions, some manufacturers distribute broad-

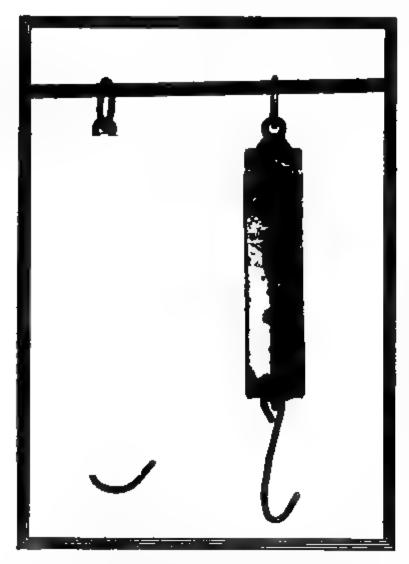
THE BERRY BOX THAT "GOES" IN NEW YORK

TAMPERING WITH SCALES

The extent to which scales are doctored is

to keep up with the demand. Thousands of scales have been confiscated in New York. One of the commonest deceptions is merely to loosen the brass fronts of the scales and slide the index of degrees up or down, thus making the pound anything the dealer chooses. Many scales, again, are provided with adjustable adjustment screws which enable the salesman to turn the weight up or down before the eyes of the customer.

Within a few weeks Comcently the berry-box manufacturers in North missioner Driscoll has visited the factories of Carolina have met and agreed to make only several large manufacturers to fix the responsibility for the "fast" scales common to every community. He found that while many manufacturers turn out accurate, conscientious scales for their export trade, they frankly its capacity 20 per cent. In a recent raid one of fraudulent scales in the past year. In alof these cans was secured which showed still most any other country this would be a criminal further "improvement." A small can, holding offense. Not content with even these condi-



SPRING SCALES USED BY JUNKMEN

(The scale on the left shows the front in correct position, on the right is shown the same scale with the front pulled down so that the pointer is far below the zero mark Pifteen pounds placed on the right-hand scale would register zero)

cast advertising literature demonstrating how tradesmen may profit by the use of their "fast" scales and giving definite figures. Several dealers have called on Commissioner Driscoll to report the visits of well-dressed, plausible salesmen, representing the scales manufacturers, who have sought to instruct them how to swindle their customers.

The tricks of the scale trade are particularly insidious. One set of scales is built with a bar so adjusted that if it be so much as touched by a corner of the meat hanging over the side, it will run the weight up an extra pound or so. Other scales will run "fast" if the weights be placed on the edge of the tray. There are other marvelously ingenious computing scales which perform the mental processes of the tradesman, and, if desired, compute dishonestly.

It is believed that the customer could be safeguarded if all these scales were regulated by a mechanical contrivance, a special wrench, for instance, which would not be supplied to dealers. A correct counter-balance scale, again, should have a base formed of a single piece of steel, forming a perfect parallelogram, whereas they are commonly made in two

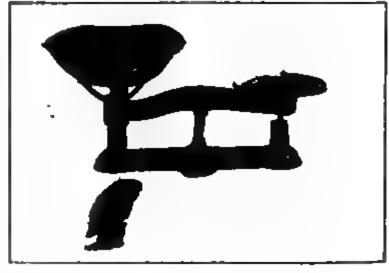
pieces. The purchaser may well be suspicious of all the scales with dials turned from the purchaser. Many hucksters use double scales, one for appearances, and the other for weighing. A rigid inspection, such as is common in European cities, is advocated.

SHORT-WEIGHTING EVEN WITH TRUE SCALES

There are many methods of short-weighting in common practice in which the scales play no part. These methods are so subtle that it is exceedingly difficult to catch or convict the dealers who employ them. We have all, for example, seen the clerk throw a piece of meat upon the scales, causing them to vibrate violently. While the customer waits impatiently for the arrow on the dial to come to rest, a clerk steps forward with apologies for the delay, steadies the scales with a skillful hand, and lifts a clear half-pound out of the customer's pocket into his own.

The universal method of ordering by telephone makes the position of the "honest" butcher unassailable. A five-pound steak, for example, is ordered and paid for, but reaches the customer a good pound short in weight. If a complaint be made, the butcher explains that the difference represents the trimmings. While there is a certain legitimate loss here, it is very commonly exaggerated, and since the butcher keeps the trimmings it is impossible to get evidence.

The public loses an enormous amount annually through the short weight in hams. Thousands of hams examined in New York recently were found to be 10, even 20 per cent. under weight. The hams, the dealers explain, have shrunken. Here is another elastic factor which in the hands of an unscrupulous dealer is often turned against the customer.



NOW THE SMALL RETAILER SOMETIMES DEPRESSES
HIS SCALE-PAN

(The weights are usually attached by a longer wire concealed behind the counter)

HOW MANY POUNDS IN A POTATO BARREL? tigations have shown that these "pound" pack-

The fraud in selling potatoes is equally startling. A barrel of potatoes, under the law, dishonest that they are sold only in the rushshould weigh 174 pounds, but of the 15,000 hour trade. In the hurry and confusion of the barrels of potatoes shipped to New York daily moment the customer is less critical. scarcely one is honest. The average barrel of purchaser of flour or sugar should be particu-potatoes shipped from Norfolk, one of New larly cautious in accepting the package which York's main supplies, at present holds but 132 is ready wrapped. The olive oil bottle, again, pounds. This loss of 25 per cent. has been has been growing steadily smaller; the oneborne with criminal good nature for years. pound box of candies is likely to be outra-Since the present agitation for honest measures geously short-weighted, and the list may be began, the potato dealers have been taken to continued indefinitely. The purchaser should task for the deception. Far from being re- obviously have his own scales and insist upon pentant, however, they justify themselves by honest weights. Such conditions are by no saying that the 132-pound potato barrel is a means limited to New York. Mr. Reichmann's "trade custom," and that if the consumer in- investigations throughout the State indicate the sists upon honest measure, the growers will be presence of identical conditions in many cities. so indignant that they will boycott New York and a serious potato famine will result.

DISHONEST "POUND" PACKAGES

ages are usually from 10 to 40 per cent. short.

Many of these packages are so obviously

FRAUD IN THE DRY-GOODS TRADE

Although the recent investigations have been directed mainly toward the dealers in groceries The practice of selling goods by the package, and provisions dry-goods trade conditions are rather than by the pound or pint, has greatly equally serious. Honest measures are rare in increased the profits of the dishonest packer. sheets or blankets, laces or linens. Commis-A box or tin attractively wrapped and dis-sioner Driscoll recently bought sheets at several played tempts the average housewife, who leading New York stores only to find that

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PART OF A PAGE FROM AN ACTUAL INVOICE OF AN IMPORTING HOUSE, SHOWING THAT EACH ARTICLE HAS THREE DIFFERENT SIZES

(Collector Loeb is breaking up this long-established practice)

package contains a pound. The retailer is, of for "Custom-House Measurement." course, often the victim of the packer. Inves- Confronted with the evidence, the firm

accepts it at its face value. Even when such those marked 72x90 inches were considerably a package weighs a pound, the customer pays under size. The bill of lading of one of the high for the heavy paper package, but even largest and most highly respected houses in the this reasonably honest weight is very rare. country was found to contain three columns Mr. Driscoll has said that there are not three for stating the "measurements": one for "Actual groceries in New York where every pound Size," another for "Marked Size" and a third

frankly acknowledged the deception but organized and perform efficient service. There pleaded that it was a "trade custom," which are many county as well as town officers and had been in common practice for fifty years. the field is well covered. These officials adjust To force the dealers to abide by their own and repair faulty scales upon the fee system. In markings, it was argued, would work great Boston the work is carried further and one-half inconvenience to the trade. The great firm the staff is engaged in testing and sealing milkwhich practiced this deception had no share in bottles. Last year fully 800,000 such tests were the dishonest profits. The responsibility lay made. Throughout New England all prosecuwith the manufacturer. The fact that the tions for short weights and measures are crimwholesaler had guilty knowledge of this decep- inal. The plan has been found to work well tion and was a party in defrauding the con- in practice. sumer, throughout the country, is disregarded.

THE CHICAGO FEE SYSTEM

made to safeguard the public in Chicago. As sade along the lines of Commissioner Driscoll's far back as 1903 the city department of work in New York. Nearly all large cities weights and measures was investigated, when throughout the country have more or less effiit was found to be inefficient, and a thorough cient bureaus for regulating weights and measreorganization took place. Two years ago Mr. ures. In comparison with the energetic house-John Kjellender, of the department, visited cleaning being carried on at present by Com-New York to study local conditions. The missioner Driscoll in New York, however, Chicago bureau works upon the fee system, most of their operations appear careless or It examines scales once a year, and some perfunctory. \$10,000 is annually collected in this way. A fine is also collected for violations. In a dealers in American cities is doubtless as a rule single year the Chicago department paid its no greater and no less than in New York. The running expenses and cleared \$7000. It is manufacturers of "fast" scales do not depend estimated that the New York department, if alone upon New York for their custom. The run on this principle, with its present activity, package system of selling goods is of course would bring in something like \$250,000 a year. common to the entire country. Since New

INSPECTION IN OTHER CITIES

measures throughout New England are well over a very wide area.

The supervision of weights and measures in the District of Columbia is especially well organized. As a result of the present agitation plans are being considered for organizing a de-A serious and well-directed effort is being partment in Philadelphia, and starting a cru-

The proportion of careless or dishonest York is the great distributing center for the wholesale trade, the proportion of short weights and measures now brought to light indicates The various bureaus regulating weights and the condition in retail stores of every class

PEACH ORCHARDS IN THE GRAND RIVER VALLEY, COLORADO—IRRIGATION HAS MADE THIS FORMER DESERT INTO FRUIT LAND OF THE FIRST RANK

(The right of way for the canal cost \$7000 per zero. Irrigated orchard land in the Grand River Valley brings from \$2500 to \$4000 an acre. Under irrigation, Colorado peaches bring on an average a profit of \$150 to \$250 per acre, pears, \$200 and \$300, and apples as high as \$1000)

ADVERTISING THE STATE OF COLORADO

WE begin with a recent letter from Mr. the last four months by the Colorado State J. R. Johnson, of Marquette, Kansas, to Board of Immigration. the Colorado State Board of Immigration at Denver. It is not the conventional communication one would address to an ordinary State Board:

Your kind letter of May 26 at hand and contents fully noted. Also the booklets on Colorado. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in giving me the information I was seeking. I have received letters from various other parties in the fruit districts of Colorado. I think I shall accept your invitation and procure a home seeker's ticket, and come to Colorado some time this summer or fall to see the fruit country.

The State of Colorado, however, was extremely glad to hear from Mr. Johnson. In filling once again with human voice and fact, his letter was a result of a campaign movement the silent and deserted farms of made upon him and thousands more like him. New England. They suggest channels through To get that letter, the State had produced a which a laboring class may be drawn into the weekly newspaper; had corresponded with South. Of course, they are of vital concern to local bodies; had produced booklets; had all those at work to turn the vitalizing tide of caused personal letters, and circular letters, immigration into other semi-arid States, like and "follow-up" letters to be written, in the Idaho and Utah. Parts of these are to-day most approved modern advertising styles; the same blistered and unfruitful spots which had placed announcements in newspapers and much of Colorado was until irrigation turned magazines and trade periodicals; had arranged it to a garden spot. with railroad companies for special rates, and with railroad officials for personal cooperation from the beaten tracks of other States has with inquirers. All this machinery has been been concisely explained by her present Govput in active and successful operation within ernor, John H. Shafroth, at the invitation of

Though such ultra-modern methods are blazing a new trail in State activities, the principle illustrated is a well-known one. Years ago, for instance, a Wisconsin commission did effective work in bringing laborers

from Europe.

Colorado's present aggressive appeal carries a double interest. Not only has it, in itself, a wide potentiality for hundreds of thousands to whom the West hitherto has seemed a dream merely, but public-spirited people everywhere will follow its energetic methods as a possible solution of many old problems. These efforts indicate a means of

Why Colorado has struck out so boldly

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATE BECOMING AN AGRICULTURAL LEADER

munication we quote the following:

The figures gathered by the members of our Agricultural School faculty are an answer in themselves to Colorado's campaign for greater popula-tion. They show that a total of \$32,616,142 for agricultural products were consumed in Colorado and produced in other states during the last year. Yet we have land on which all of these imported agricultural products can be raised even more profitably than elsewhere. Our acres under irrigation produced the most remarkable crops in the history of the country, while there are 4,000,000 acres more in Colorado that can be placed under irrigation at once, and which are not now producing crops at any time.

THE BOARD, THE STATE, AND THE WORK

Inquiry leads one to the great need of Colo- ready to spring into splendid fruitfulness. rado for the development of her vast resources it will do the most good.

ing lature in 1909. Its purposes are defined mountain States." as follows by its enabling act: "Fully to adattended the people of other States and nations. This may have been true in those other

the REVIEW. From Governor Shafroth's com- so that by immigration and investment the development of the State may be stimulated and the population increased." In other

words, to enter the advertising field.

Thus constituted, its members are Governor Shafroth, president; former Governor Alva Adams, of Pueblo; D. C. Dodge, of Denver, and T. T. Mahoney, of Grand Junction, all of whom have been actively interested for years in the development of the State. Alfred Patek, the Commissioner, who has specialized on agriculture by reclamation, is in direct charge of the work.

THE FARMER THE FIRST PROBLEM

The board's first task must be with the The conditions that confront the Immigra- farmer. Potential and untilled and waiting tion Board are as unusual as its methods, are literally millions of acres in Colorado

But "It will take 30,000 additional farms as Governor Shafroth points out; leads to her simply to supply Colorado's cash market," change from a mining to an agricultural State; says Governor Shafroth, "and we have room and to the importance of irrigation. It leads for several hundred thousand farmers who will to orchards that were Rocky Mountain be able to supply the markets of neighboring barrens a few years ago, but now rank with States or of the Far East, should the land now the highest priced apple lands in Oregon lying untouched be put under cultivation. or California or New York; to fields whose Colorado needs 50,000 farmers alone who are yields of wheat and oats and sugar-beets set expert swine growers and feeders; Colorado high records. It leads, finally, to the aggres-needs at least 5000 men who are expert in egg which is showering information about Col- have on our western slope thousands of acres orado's attractions to the settler wherever of land which can be made as rich and profitable as any of those which are now producing The board itself is the outgrowth of a the finest fruit in the world. If there were a private body called the Colorado State Com- sufficient number of men to grow grapes, mercial Association. It developed to the Colorado could not alone fully supply its own enguity of a State Board created by act of the market, but could fill the demand in all other

An erroneous impression exists that Colothe resources of the State of Colorado rado is, characteristically, a mining State.

ONE HUNDRED WHEAT STACKS IN SIGHT OF LONG'S PEAK, COLORADO

at a touch into a great producing center for practically all of them producing the most re-the growing things of earth. The production markable crops in the history of the country." of its farm, range and orchard products in \$8,543,000.

output for 1909 was but \$32,211,527.

IRRIGATION NOW A SCIENCE

ing the achievements and possibilities in the of from 400,000 to 500,000 acres. scientific application of water to Colorado soil.

Then, fresh attention has been called to Colorado's importance agriculturally through the reclamation work now being carried on to several times this sum.

days before the wand of irrigation changed it "Colorado has 2,317,255 acres under irrigation,

Back in the other years when Colorado 1000 was the most remarkable in its history. was largely a burnt and desert land, many Governor Shafroth quotes the value of cattle small and irresponsible irrigation projects raised as over \$15,000,000, of hogs \$5,631,000, were launched which were doomed to failure. of sheep \$5,700,000, of horses \$6,130,000, of Such projects have embraced perhaps 500,dairy products \$28,000,000, of sugar beets 000 acres up to date. They, however, were \$7,500,000, of potatoes \$6,150,000. Its for-largely born in the days before irrigation age and hay crops amounted to approximately took its place as a science. No Govern-\$19,000,000. It produced \$2,000,000 worth ment enterprise has ever failed, nor have of poultry and eggs. Its beet-sugar product any organized under what is termed an irriwas \$12,600,000 and its fruit had a value of gation district. This is formed under the laws of the State, and under it the farmers The State reports on agricultural products and landowners of the district come together as a whole give the output of these at \$84,- and vote upon the proposal of assessing 135,550, dairy products at \$28,000,000, and themselves for the expenses necessary to live stock, wool, hides, etc., at \$36,281,000, or irrigate. While there are no specific records \$148,416,550 for all combined. The mineral available, it is estimated that practically all of the 475,220 acres, for the reclamation of which the various irrigation districts have been formed, have become tillable. Mr. John F. Field, a Denver civil engineer who Irrigation is the Aladdin's lamp that has has given special attention to the subject, transformed Colorado from a mining to a calculates that the storage of flood waters farming State. Naturally, the Immigration in immense reservoirs for use in the drier Board's attention is concentrated on advertis- periods would allow a further development

RECORD-BREAKING CROP VIELDS

Now for some actual results, in bushels and by the federal Government and by private dollars, from the slender streams made by Up to January, in 1910, the man to turn through fields once arid. The Government had expended in reclamation by records which the Immigration Board has irrigation in the State \$3,956,014 of the total been spreading need no sensational headlines appropriation of \$0,865,000. The remainder to draw any farmer's attention. One of the is to be used as soon as it is available. The ex- most striking of these tables shows that the penditure by private enterprises has amounted yield per acre, and value per acre, of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay run from 50 "To-day," remarks Governor Shafroth, to 100 per cent. higher in Colorado than

COLORADO WHEAT ON IRRIGATED LAND

(Pifty and 6e and even 7e bushels an acre is being produced from such fields. Irrigated cats have run from 9e to 12e and 125 bushels to the acre, and barley as high as 147 bushels)

These data were obtained from the Govern- of irrigation-grown fruit. Apples come first, ment Year Book and cover a ten-year period "Single apple trees," says ex-Governor these irrigated lands of Colorado.

pounds per bushel, while in the States men- which went to outside markets. tioned a bushel of oats seldom weighs more head of all States in the Union.

ONE APPLE TREE WORTH MORE THAN AN ACRE OF WHEAT OR CORN

turist who has visited Colorado carries away an acre above all expenses."

in many other of the leading crop States, as the farming marvel of marvels is the record

up to and including the crop year 1908. The Adams, now a member of the State Board of average for Colorado in this table includes Immigration, "produce more value than an the irrigated and nonirrigated crop lands, acre of wheat in Dakota or an acre of corn in The yields and values are much higher for Iowa; and the products of an acre of apples the irrigated lands alone. Yields of wheat enough to pay a large part of the value of an 50, 60 and even 70 bushels an acre; oats 90, Eastern farm." Five thousand car-loads is, 120, and 125 bushels per acre; barley 90, 125 he estimates, the Colorado apple crop for and 147 bushels per acre are on record in 1900; and buyers are crying still for more. Of these the Grand Valley section shipped Illuminative, too, in the foregoing regard 2076 cars of apples last year, Delta County, is the comparative weight of oats in the 1882, Montrose County 426; thus giving to same States compared with that of Colorado. the western and irrigated portion of Colorado Irrigated oats in Colorado often weigh 50 4384 cars of apples out of the estimated 5000

No wonder some of this land has sold for than 32 or 34 pounds. The alfalfa and hay crop \$2500 to \$4000 an acre. Many of its 10 to for the year 1909 was \$17,600,000, according 20-acre fruit farms give their owners \$1000 to the statistics on file in the office of the per acre in apples, pears and peaches this Board of Immigration. In the sugar-beet year-25 per cent. on the land investment. industry Colorado has worked her way to the W. H. Olin, the author of a booklet, "Irrigation in Colorado," speaks of a 45-acre orchard so loaded with its fruited harvest that 50 per cent, of the trees have to be propped up. "This orchard," says Mr. Ofin, "netted However, the thought that every agricul- its owner for twelve consecutive years \$250

WHEAT IN THE "DRY-FARMING" SECTION OF COLORADO, TO THE EAST OF THE "DIVIDE"

(Even under "dry farming" wheat has run more than 60 bushels an acre. The most profitable industries in the "dry-farming" section are dairying and poultry raising)

gration board, or anybody else, to "adver- 10,000 truck-farmers." And according to offitise" successfully apple orchards that average cial figures, Colorado yields large crops of all \$200 profit per acre per year. Nor are other vegetables. Cabbage, from 10 to 20 tons an Colorado fruits far behind. State officials acre; tomatoes, from 6 to 10 tons; celery estimate that the average profit in peaches yields a value per acre of from \$150 to \$250 amounts to from \$100 to \$250 per acre; an acre, which means a clear profit of \$100 to plums, gross revenue, \$688.50 (cost of rais-\$150. Cabbage nets an average return of ing about 60 per cent.); pears, \$200 to \$300; \$100 an acre, tomatoes \$50 to \$75 an acre. cherries, \$638 (cost of raising not deducted); Onions yield an average of 4000 bushels an strawberries, \$300 to \$500 (cost of raising 50 acre, which indicates a profit of \$107.40. per cent.); vinifera grapes, \$324; American grapes, \$50 to \$200; raspberries, currants, local is even more noticeable in the field of gooseberries, blackberries and dewberries all dairying. "Not enough dairymen!" is the average about \$50 to \$250 (from 25 to 50 cry of the board, which points out that \$5,per cent. of that would be the expense of 000,000 worth of butter, cream, cheese, conharvesting the crop, etc.); and cantaloupes, densed milk, butterine, and malted milk must \$30 to \$75 an acre.

VEGETABLES NEEDED LOCALLY

So from picturesque and productive orchards one passes to less artistic but still profitable opportunities that the Immigration that great Continental Divide which parts Board points to. The calls for truck garden- the two wide agricultural sections of the ers are insistent. "There is a local market State. To the east of this natural barrier for vegetables," writes the board, "of \$3,- stretches away that central area which is ooo.ooo—that being the value of the garden devoted especially to "dry" farming. "On stuff shipped into the State in 1909. Such a these plains," says Governor Shafroth, "dairy-

It would not seem difficult for an immi- market will take all the produce raised by

Importation of products that ought to be be shipped into Colorado from other States at the present time.

THE LAY OF THE LAND

The broad face of Colorado is separated by

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mintes munifests asset in the production . ree Gulletinils weekly bewsraper This prints ster la trairies 25 SHARE THE PARTY AND them them investigate the State —ar wear bodies and reserves pinces where they are calculated to se ine most effective. The Buildin is a vees_v publication of our pages, steadily क्षानाम व विकास The atest number at imani publishes no less The recinquities. It exces a column to "Orportunities," ganged from Colora-132 correspondents in the wants of localities, as voiced by the local papers. "Dairymen Wanted in Plateau Country," "Wood-Pulp Print Paper, Straw-board and Starch Factories all Needed in San Luis,""Opening for a Straw-board Factory

2.80

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in Loveland," "Raw Material near La Junta," "Numerous Opportunities at Clifton," "Building of a Flour Mill would be Aided by Local People," "Dairymen are Wanted Here," are some of the headings under this column.

In the "Important 'Announcements" on the first page, commercial organizations are adjured to followup these inquiries with their literature, and wherever possible to present the attractions of their respective localities by personal letters. They are warned against the heresy of "knocking" other localities of the

So, should you write an inquiry to Colorado the day you read this, it will be distributed through the length and breadth of that proweek: and answers agents and business

organizations and private individuals and near Palisade, took from 155 pear trees 755 state officials most qualified to meet your boxes which sold at \$2 a box net, thus makstated wish.

the board itself does not remain idle. It prices of orchards, the easy methods of killing furnishes the inquirer promptly with profuse frost employed in Colorado, interspersed with circulars, personal letters, and booklets with cordial invitations which indicate that Coltitles like these:

"Irrigation in Colorado": "Colorado's Statistics for 1900"; "Fertile Lands of Colo- hogs, or to know about the irrigated regions of rado"; "Thirty Thousand More Farmers Colorado, or the land for "dry" farming, you Needed in Colorado"; "Colorado Guide"; will receive the same minute information "Agriculture in Colorado"; "Apples and Al- along your own lines. To a poultry raiser the falfa," by Former Governor Alva Adams; Board writes that he is needed in Colorado to "The Western Slope," by Governor Shafroth. produce for the local cash market \$2,000,000 These are general Colorado booklets.

card. It asks you all the questions which State is given; the difficulties which have been even an ingenious board can conceive. In overcome are named, and successes cited. what business are you now engaged? When

gressive State by the COLORADO STRAWBERRIES. THE AVERAGE CROP BRINGS onions, or whatever middle of the next \$300 to \$500 an acre else. You learn the

(The cost of raising need not exceed 50 per cent. Garden prices for such prodwill be received from truck as well as small fruit is profitable in Colorado. Vegelocal bodies, from \$3,000,000) table imports last year into the State were no less than

will you visit Colorado? Will you be a possible investor? Coming as a home seeker? If so, in town, city or country? As a tourist? Do you wish to secure irrigated lands? Dry-farming lands? Are you interested in opportunities for investment? Investment in mining? Or manufactories? Do you intend to buy land or a homestead? How many in your party?

A BUSINESSLIKE "FOLLOW-UP."

Now comes the turn of the "followup" letters. They reflect the spirit of the most alert and modern of private organizations. If you are a truck gardener you learn the crops suited to the market of the State: whether of cabbage or celery or ucts. Maybe it is fruit. To take an extract: "J.E. Morford,

ing a profit of \$1510 an acre." Then come While such events are happening, however, the average profits per acre of crops, the orado is "in to win.'

Or, if you are a dairyman, or wish to raise worth of eggs and \$2,000,000 worth of poul-Then there is the little accompanying post- try. The history of poultry raising in the

Though aggressive, the board is scrupu-

rado. It means added traffic for the roads in passengers and freight. Therefore the Bulletims containing the inquiries are also sent to the trunk lines entering Denver. The freight agent who receives them either uses them or sends them to connecting lines, so that the inquirer may be seen and interviewed about his prospective removal, informed as to the possibilities of wealth lying within the State, and the exact cost of transporting all his household goods and chattels.

Another aggressive side of the board's campaign is the invasion of other states by trains, charged with Colorado exhibits, each manned by two experienced lecturers. This summer the state fairs of Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa were visited. in addition to a wide rural district. During the day the exhibition cars were opened; at night illustrated lectures were given in halls rented for that purpose. This dash at the enemy will continue until Christmas-time.

Then there are the plans for "Letter Day." Every school teacher in the State will receive a letter from the board, briefly setting forth the advantages of Colorado. On "Letter Day" this letter will be placed on the blackboards. Then the pupils will be asked to address it to some farmer friend in the East, with a request that the State Board of Immigration be consulted at once regarding it.

Directly through the Immigration Board's activity, thousands of farmers will doubtless be led from less attractive paths into those new fields upon which moisture descends as you want it.

From the writers of this article, and from other Review readers who are not Coloradans, the humiliating confession is due that if any of our own states were in such a quandary owning enormous agricultural possibilities, yet importing agricultural products of \$32,-000,000 a year-it might be a matter of be quoted extensively in the public press with

The crisp and common-sense and energetic for the manner in which the lists are used, government. Readers smile over them as Direct work is, however, but one side of the theoretical, impossible idealism. Here in board's activities. The railroads have a vital Denver is one actual realization—an exam-

SAME OF THE SPIRITED "POLLOW-UP" POSTAL CARDS THAT THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION SENDS INQUIRERS

(No received) of these striking State advertisements can neget that Colorado is now at the head of every State in best sugar production, that Colorado hogs brought \$1.031.000 last year, or that the total farm crops last year excreded \$54,000,000 and this year may exceed \$100,000,000)

lously careful to protect the rights of the inquirer. While one of the writers of this ar- years before the economic readjustment took ticle was in the office of Commissioner Patek place. Of course, our State officials might of the board, a real estate man made a request for its Bulletin, which of course con- clarion calls that "something ought to be tains many names and addresses of inquirers. done." But in Colorado they have done it. He had no commercial body to vouch for his honesty, nor connection with any organiza- work of the Immigration Board reflects the tion recognized by the board. His request same spirit that has built up the greatest busiwas refused. These lists are given only to com- nesses of this great industrial country. In mercial bodies whose boards of directors can distant cities editorials are frequently written be held strictly responsible by the State Board about "business methods" as applied to

in the increase of population in Colo- ple worth noting.

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THE RELATION OF CAPITAL TO **AGRICULTURE**

BY MILTON WHITNEY

(Chief of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture)

Nour large commercial organizations, such tions capable of enforcement under penalty torate of business men or financiers.

One of the most important needs of to-day ive control. is the application of such control to agriculture. Only then will the money-savers of the nation, large and small, be able to "invest in farmers," as it were, exchanging their money the New York Stock Exchange.

sense are certain of fulfillment.

INCREASING THE CORN YIELD

capacity, for lack of capital and intelligent which the investment is made. direction of labor. Much of the corn crop is yields could be largely increased with better and federal effort. equipment and intelligent control of labor; and with proper control of the labor capital WHY FARMING FAILS TO ATTRACT CAPITAL could safely be invested to provide the necessary equipment. The investments should be

as the Steel Corporation, the railroads, if the proper agricultural methods are not banks, and department stores, there are few followed. Such help could be extended wheror many departments, separately organized ever soils are particularly adapted to any of and independent so far as the details of the the important crops under suitable restricwork are concerned, but subject to control as tions and direction, and wherever the labor to the general policies by some central direc- (i. e., the farmers) is desirous of benefiting by the use of both capital and intelligent direct-

FARMING LARGE AREAS AS UNITS

The other method of operation which lends for securities of large issues, uniformly as safe itself to smaller or larger enterprises is to and stable as the high-grade farm mortgage organize any definite area, such as a valley is to-day, uniformly as exchangeable or nego- along the Mohawk in New York State, and tiable as the most widely dealt-in shares on plan without regard to existing farm boundaries for the best use of all the soils of the Such control can be secured by capital in area. The use and capacity of such soils agriculture in one of two directions, either of having been worked out as a whole, each farm which will secure to the farmer his independ- would have its own obligations, compliance ence as to his daily occupation and individual with which would entitle it to capital under development, an independence which must be penalties and to share in increased profits. guarded under our social and political system; This would involve an organization to conat the same time it will secure to capital the trol the farming operations of the entire area, confidence that its projects in the largest directing what crops and industries shall be developed, providing and distributing labor, and directing disposition of the products. As to whether the individual farmer should draw his profits on a pro rata basis or under some The farm value of the corn crop of the other equitable arrangement is a detail to be United States is \$1,720,000,000. It is now adjusted by the particular circumstances. definitely known through the soil surveys, Obviously the contracts with individual farmwith which I have the honor to be connected, ers should run for a series of years and should what are the best corn soils in different parts be guarded with such penalties as to insure of the country. Not all of the best corn soils the complete carrying out of the scheme of are producing to anything like their fullest operation described in the contract under

For the best development of agriculture grown on soil adapted to other crops, and on there must be an organized cooperation of which there is little chance of commercial effort between the various agencies of agrisuccess with corn. On the best corn soils the culture, capital, transportation, and State

Agriculture is one of the large industries of made only in consideration of certain obliga- the country. There is no business to-day

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The result where the complete in is an ir Tolk ? Elanda Te CONTROL OF SERVICE CONTROL OF SERVICE CO. AND CO. THE THE THE THE THE THE THE le relation (product

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TO CONTROL OF THE ABOVE STATES AND AN ARE TRACTED IN THE PARAMETER SEC. क्ष्म क्षाप्त र १९०० सम्बद्ध के **पालक प्रकार हो। अध्या** THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PARTY OF The second of th The second of th THE THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSONNELLY THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY WILL IN THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY BELLEVE IN THE PARTY WHEN THE THE RESERVE OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF T THE RESERVE OF LANGE BUILDING STATE SHOWING THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF T THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T THE RESERVE TO THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. IN COMMENSATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF The second of th

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY The second of th

The mass estimate of all railroads in 1007 made a title of \$2.55...000.000. The gross rails of the magnitude of our railroads in 1008 was a title of the magnitude of our railroads in 1008 was a railroad of our railroads of our railroads of our railroads in 1007 was a railroad of our railroads of our railroads of our railroads in 1007 was a railroad of our railroads of our railroads of our railroads in 1007 was a railroad of our railroads of our railroads of our railroads of our railroads in 1007 was a railroad of our railroads our railroads of our railroads o

THE CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY The num value of all interested live stock in the Secretary of American was Stype inches on As an industrial term it is surpassed only by the latter which is the latter of all reoches of manufactures which is the latter of the Bureau of the latter which is the latter of the Bureau of the latter which is the latter of the l S AT LEGGE TAME THE STATE OF THE STATE OF A SHOULD SHOULD BE TAKEN ASSESSED OF THE BUTCH OF THE BUTCH OF THE STATE OF THE BUTCH OF THE The gross electrons of a local agreement.

\$1.000.000. To give even a more striking commisce of the magnitude of our agriculture of the recalled that the national bank loans on July 15, 1908, amounted to \$4.615,700,000. The details of any or The details of our agricultural production are equally interesting. Committee to \$4.615,700,000. the details of our agricultural production of secretarity of and under no are equally interesting. Corn is being produced to the value of \$1,720,000,000, which is nearly as large as the iron and steel and their up on capital invested for the purpose of manufactured products, or the textile in- developing commercial operations to the highdustries, and is larger than lumber and its est possible degree of efficiency. remanufactures. Yet capital as such is not available in the production of corn. farm value of the cotton crop is \$850,000,000, which is equal to the gross value of the products of paper and printing. The farm value a safe line of investment for capital the maof the wheat crop is \$725,000,000, larger than the gross value of leather and its finished products. Yet these farm values are nearly independent of capital in organized form.

in the following table: ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF ALL AGRICULTURAL

PRODUCTS, 1909

Стор	Approximate Values
Corn	\$1,720,000,000
Cotton	850,000,000
Wheat	725,000,000
Hay	665,000,000
Oats	400,000,000
Potatoes	,. 212,000,000
Tobacco	100,000,000
Sugar	95,000,000
Barley	
Flaxseed	
Rice	25,000,000
Rye	23,000,000
Hops	8,000,000
All other crops not specified	753,000,000
All crops	\$5,700,000,000
All animal products	3,000,000,000

annual profits of the individual growers.

Total farm products......\$8,700,000,000

Compare with this the details of the manufacturing industries supported largely by capital, as shown in the following table:

GROSS VALUES OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFAC-TURES,1 1905

Food and kindred products	\$2,845,234,900
Iron and steel and their products	2,176,739,726
Textiles	2,147,441,418
Lumber and its remanufactures	1,223,730,336
Chemicals and allied products	1,031,965,263
Miscellaneous industries	941,604,873
Metals and metal products, other	21-7-10
than iron and steel	922,262,456
Paper and printing	857,112,256
Leather and its finished products	705,747,470
Vehicles for land transportation	643,924,442
Liquors and beverages	501,266,605
Clay, glass, and stone products	391,230,422
Tobacco.	331,117,681
Shipbuilding	82,769,239
· -	,, ,,

'Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1908, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Total.....\$14,802,147,087

Practically all of these industries are built

A GUIDE FROM THE BUREAU OF SOILS

To commercialize agriculture and make it terial—the soil—must be understood and its use determined. This is accomplished through the agency of the Soil Survey of the Bureau of Soils of the National Department of Agri-The details of our principal crops are given culture. This service is engaged in the classification and mapping of soils and the determination of the use of the several soil types and the crops best adapted to them. This work is of exactly the same fundamental ims portance to agriculture as the study of material and its use has been in the development of manufacturing industries; in a broad way, it has been brought to as high a degree of efficiency. It is the extension and practical application of the land classification on which the Department of the Interior has been engaged for many years. In the State of New York alone accurate soil maps have been made of 8000 square miles.

THE PROBLEM OF FARM LABOR

To commercialize and build up agriculture in the Eastern States will require additional stable labor, which at present must be drawn from the immigrant farmers. The classification, segregation, and distribution of these These crops are produced mainly on the immigrants is the work of the Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and through this channel an adequate supply of farm labor should be secured. The location of the immigrant farmer as determined by the local soil and labor conditions is the work of the corresponding State agencies.

The great transcontinental transportation systems, with the active cooperation of the Eastern railroads, have recognized the value of the immigrant and have utilized him in developing and using the soil resources of the The time has now come when the Eastern railroads can with profit look to using a part of the immigrant supply in developing and utilizing through intensive culture the soil of their own states.

It remains to show that the proper use of the soil can be secured and labor be properly directed in cooperation with capital, in order to insure that reasonable degree of success required of other commercial enterprises.

OUGHT THE RAILROADS TO ADVANCE RATES?

BY SAMUEL O. DUNN

to make general advances in their freight rates. roads until recent years was steadily to reduce The shippers of the country vigorously opposed rates; and this fostered the hope among the panic of 1907 lay heavily on commerce and and the belief that it always ought to be, downindustry; and the shippers contended that ward. The efforts of railway managers to rea raise of railroad rates would increase and verse this tendency comes as a kind of shock protract it. Their opposition was successful.

propose to make general raises in their freight cannot expect travelers or shippers to submit rates, and in the East some are also trying to to, the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise their passenger rates. Again they meet allow, or public opinion to indorse general with strong opposition. Those who oppose advances in rates until they shall be justified advances in rates now argue that, prosperity by facts and sound logic. having returned, the roads do not need higher rates. The railroads will not this time, after a noisy flourish of trumpets, retire tamely from the field, as they did in 1908. Prices, and particularly those of railroad supplies, have more for higher rates is the heavy increases that have than recovered from the effects of the panic of been and still are taking place in railroad ex-1007. The railroads since early in 1910 have penses. In 1900 there were 1,017,653 employmade large increases in the wages of their em- ees on railway pay-rolls; and the total wages ployees, many being directly or indirectly in paid them annually amounted to \$577,264,841, pursuance of decisions of arbitration boards or \$567 per employee. In 1900 the number of organized under the federal arbitration act. employees had grown to 1,502,823 and the Public sentiment toward the roads seems more wages paid them to \$988,323,694, or \$651 per friendly than two years ago. The railway employee; and in 1910 the roads have made managers therefore think that now is as proper further increases which raise the average anand propitious a time as they ever will have nual wage to fully \$700, or 23 per cent. more vigorously to urge their claim for higher rates. than it was ten years ago. The number of

public to keen interest and many travelers and and their average annual wage \$604, or \$96 shippers to vocal, stubborn antagonism is not less than the present average. It is probable surprising. The total bill of the country for the number of employees is now, or soon will railroad transportation in the year ended June be, as great as in 1907. If so, the railways are, 30, 1909,—the last for which statistics of the or soon will be, paying for the same amount Interstate Commerce Commission are avail- of labor as they had three years ago, \$158, able,—was the big sum of \$2,418,677,538. Of 500,000 more than they paid for it then. this \$1,677,614,678 was paid for the carriage of freight and \$563,609,342 for the carriage of passengers; the rest for the transportation of mail, express, etc. An average advance of 10 for cent, in freight and passenger rates would, rials and equipment have been as remarkable as therefore, increase the country's annual trans- the increases in wages. The following figures portation bill over \$200,000,000; an average are representative prices actually paid in the milyance of but 5 per cent, would increase it over years mentioned by one of the largest and best-\$100,000,000. The demand of the carriers for managed railroads in the country, with the higher rates is important not only because of percentages of increase in them, the data be-

WO years ago the railroads of the United because it seems a radical departure in railway States announced that they were going policy. The almost uniform course of our The business depression that followed many that their tendency always would be, to the public. In the circumstances the burden Prosperity has returned. The railroads again of proof properly is laid on the roads. They

RAILROAD WAGE INCREASES

The corner stone of the argument advanced That this move of the railroads arouses the employees in the busy year 1907 was 1,672,074,

INCREASED COST OF EQUIPMENT

The increases in the prices of railway matethe large amount of money involved but also ing fragmentary because the purchases of this road, like those of most roads, had not been in 1909 it was 1.928 cents. A very careful check very great or varied up to the middle of the of the actual rates made by C. C. McCain, present calendar year:

COMPARATIVE COSTS OF EQUIPMENT, 1900 AND 1910

Cars .	Cost in 1900	Cost in 1910	Increase 1910 over 1900	
Box	\$503.65	\$677.00	34.41	
Furniture	588.00	731.54	24.41	
Stock	510.65	622.70	21.94	
Refrigerator	880.14	939 - 44	6.74	
Flat	453 - 53	760.00	67.58	
Gondola	532.00	637.00	19.74	
Ore	584.75	815.55	39.47	i
Caboose	714.25	1,090.00	52.67	
Freight 1	3,000.00	18,825.00	44.80	- 1
		12,200.00	27.15	1

chairman of the Eastern Trunk Line Committee, has shown that the average earnings per ton per mile accurately reflect the true freightrate situation, and that the reductions made in specific rates during the past thirteen years have offset the advances.

TRANSPORTATION HAS REALLY DECLINED IN PRICE

The nominal price, or cost, of a thing is the amount of money it exchanges for. Its real price, or cost, is the amount of commodities or services that it buys, or that are required to buy it. Now, while the nominal price of trans-

COMPARATIVE COST OF MATERIAL IN 1900, 1907, AND 1910

Class of Material	Cost 1900	Cost 1907	Cost 1910	Per cent. in- crease 1910 over 1907	Per cent. in- crease 1910 over 1900
Track or cross ties, oak	\$0.43	\$ o.6o	\$ 0.65	8.3	44.4
Track or cross ties, cedar		∙55	- 54	2.0 Dec.	161.9
Switch ties, oak		25.50 M	28.00 M	9.7	59 · 4
Lumber, yellow pine		20.00 M	22.00 M	10.0	22.2
Bridge lumber		27.20 M	27.20 M	•••• _	81.3
Angle bars	1.15 cwt.	1.60 cwt.	1.50 cwt.	6.2 Dec.	30.4
Track bolts and nuts		2.45 cwt.	2.15 cwt.	12.2	26.4
Track spikes		1.90 cwt.	1.80 cwt.	5.2	50.0
Steel rail, new		28.00 ton	28.00 ton	• • •	55 - 5
Locomotive coal		1.73 ton	1.88 ton	8.6	33 · 3
Piles, oak		. 18	. 23	27.7	35.2
Piles, tamarack	.00	.08	. 13	62.5	116.6

been part of a general upward movement. or fifteen years, its real price has greatly de-There was a recession in the prices of many clined, for a given amount of transportation will commodities after the panic of 1907; but the buy, on the average, fully 25 per cent. less labor latest report of the federal Bureau of Labor and commodities than it would in 1000 and 40 states that "wholesale prices in March, 1910, per cent. less than in 1897; and, on the other were higher than at any time in the preceding hand, a day's labor, a bushel of grain, 100 twenty years, being 7.5 per cent. higher than pounds of merchandise, a car or a locomotive, in March, 1909, 10.2 per cent. higher than in will buy, on the average, 25 per cent. more August, 1908, 21.1 per cent. higher than the transportation than it would in 1900 and 40 average yearly price of 1900, 49.2 per cent. per cent. more than in 1897. higher than the average yearly price of 1897, and 33.8 per cent. higher than the average in prices have followed raises in wages and price for the ten years 1800 to 1800."

\$46,337,632, or \$247 a mile, in 1899 to \$89,- questioned the right to make them. 026,226, or \$382 a mile, in 1000, the total argue that, the prices of commodities in general increase being 94 per cent., and the increase having risen, commerce can easily bear higher per mile 54 per cent.

SLIGHT CHANGES IN RATES

These advances in wages and in prices have portation has not changed much in the last ten

Railroad managers point out that advances increases in the prices of raw materials in every The taxes paid by railroads increased from industry except theirs; and that no one has rates. If, for example, when a commodity sells for \$2 per 100 pounds, it can bear a freight rate of 10 cents, which is 5 per cent. of its price, then it can when its price increases 20 per While, since 1807, prices, wages and taxes cent., or to \$2.40, even more easily bear a rate have been thus greatly rising, railroad rates 10 per cent. higher, which would be 11 cents, have remained almost stationary. The average or but 4.5 per cent. of its price. Finally, the freight rate per ton per mile in 1897 was 7.98 railway managers contend, the advances in mills; in 1900 it was 7.29 mills; and in 1909 wages and in the prices of materials and it was 7.63 mills. The average rate per pas- equipment are so augmenting the expenses senger per mile in 1000 was 2.003 cents; and of railway operation that the roads must sub-

stantially increase their earnings by means of of this and of improvements and economies in raises in their rates in order to get and keep on operation was an increase of net earnings from a sound operating and financial basis.

FACTORS TENDING TO LOWER OPERATING **EXPENSES**

To the foregoing, those who oppose advances in rates answer that while the increases in the cent.; while in 1909 they paid dividends on .costs of railroad labor and materials have 64 per cent. of their stock, the average dividend tended to increase operating expenses and on dividend-paying stock being 6.53 per cent. reduce net earnings, two powerful forces have been working successfully in the opposite vances in railroad charges that the foregoing direction: (1) The rapid growth of the coun- facts show that the carriers have been very try's commerce has caused a great increase prosperous, and do not need higher rates. in the density of traffic, which, in turn, has Many assert that if the roads were not overcaused a large increase in gross earnings; capitalized their present earnings would enable and at the same time has tended to make it them to pay not only reasonable, but high, practicable to handle each unit of traffic more average dividends. cheaply; and (2) the splendid improvements that have been made in railroad plants and ten years the forces that tend to increase railoperating methods in the last decade,—such as way profits have triumphed over those that the reduction of grades, the elimination of tend to reduce them. But this does not, as curves, the adoption of more powerful locomo- many think, decisively answer in the negative tives and cars of greater capacity, the hauling the question whether rates ought to be raised. of more cars in a train,—have tended to keep This question can be fairly answered only down operating expenses. Unquestionably, after inquiry as to whether, with present rates, these two forces have worked with great effect profits are and probably in future will remain to widen the margin between gross earnings on a level where they will attract adequate inand expenses. The density of the passenger vestment in railroads. traffic of American railroads increased from 78,300 passengers hauled one mile per mile of line in 1899 to 127,300 in 1909, or 63 per cent., and the density of freight traffic from 660,000 tons hauled one mile per mile of line cent. of the railroads' stock. Their earnings to 953,986, or 44 per cent. Other things being were then low; many were just emerging from equal, an increase in the density of traffic of receiverships. They had, as a whole, to climb a railroad, until it is worked practically to its a long way before they got on anything apfull capacity, tends to increase its earnings proaching a sound financial basis. Not until faster than its expenses; the railway business 1901 did they pay dividends on as much as 50 is one of "increasing returns." Why this is so per cent. of their stock; and the most stock becomes clear when one considers the obvious they ever did pay dividends on was 67 per facts that it costs much less than twice as much cent. to haul a full car than to haul a half-full car; clared, those of the fiscal year 1908, amounted that it costs much less than twice as much to to an average of only 5 per cent. on their total run an engine pulling its maximum load of outstanding stock, which, it must be admitted, cars than to run it with half its maximum is very low for a figure representing their maxiload: and that it costs much less than twice as *mum* dividend-payments. much to maintain and renew a track that is being worked to its capacity than to maintain and been so low because, as is often charged, they renew it when worked to but half of its capacity. are grossly overcapitalized. The Interstate

INCREASED NET EARNINGS

United States increased from \$4,570 per mile in the hands of the public was \$13,711,867,733, in 1899 to \$6,865 per mile in 1909, or 41 per "representing," says the commission, "a captraffic, gross earnings increased from \$7,005 valuation probably would show that it would per mile to \$10,381, or 48 per cent. The result cost a great deal more than this to reproduce

\$2,435 to \$3,516 per mile, or 44 per cent. This enabled the roads to pay largely augmented dividends. In 1899 they paid dividends on but 40.6 per cent. of their stock, the average dividend on dividend-paying stock being 4.96 per

It is contended by those who oppose ad-

The facts show conclusively that in the past

ARE THE ROADS OVERCAPITALIZED?

In 1899 no dividends were paid on 59.39 per The largest dividends they ever de-

Nor has their average percentage of dividends Commerce Commission stated in its preliminary statistical report for the year ended June 30, 1000, that the total amount of railroad cap-The operating expenses of the railroads of the ital, both stocks and bonds, then outstanding But meantime, owing to the growth of italization of \$59,259 per mile of line." A fair

were those in Minnesota and Washington, which has taken place in the rate that the rail-The Railroad Commission of Minnesota found roads themselves have to pay on their bonds. placed on them a valuation of \$54,201 per was 5.04 per cent.; and it probably is now 5.5 \$43,012, \$44,078 and \$70,278 per mile, respective rate of dividend that must be paid on tively, and placed on them valuations of stocks. When an investor can get only 3.75 \$30,000, \$67,800 and \$77,200 per mile, re- per cent. interest by loaning his money he may capitalization. But in most cases the water can get 5 per cent. or more from loans on giltand by increment in the value of the properties. 7 to 9 per cent. The capitalization of the railroads of the United with those in other lines of business. not kept pace with the needs of commerce.

from 187,534 miles in 1899 to 235,402 miles in ments in plants and operating methods cannot 1909, or 25 per cent. Meantime their total be relied on to keep down operating expenses passenger traffic increased from 14,591,327,000 in future as they have in the past, for on many passengers carried one mile to 29,109,323,000, roads grades and curves have been reduced, or 100 per cent., and their freight traffic from and the size of cars, the power of locomotives 123,667,257,000 tons hauled one mile to 218,802,987,000, or almost 80 per cent.

HIGHER INTEREST RATES ON RAILROAD INVESTMENTS

Now, to get the new capital requisite to increase their facilities to the extent that is demanded by the growth of commerce, the car- decision in the Spokane rate case: riers must be prepared to pay for it not only as high a percentage of return as, but a higher than they ever have paid or are now paying.

merely the physical properties. The two most recent years in the market rate of interest. thorough valuations ever made in this country This general increase is illustrated by that in 1907 that the roads in that State were capital- The average rate at which they borrowed ized for an average of \$44,206 per mile, and money in 1900 was 3.75 per cent.; in 1908 it The Railroad Commission of Wash- per cent., an increase in ten years of 33 per ington found in 1908 that the three important cent. Now, whatever raises the rate of interest lines in that State were capitalized for on bonds and other gilt-edged securities raises There have been numerous in- be willing to give par for a stock paying a divistances in this country of watering of railroad dend of only 5.5 to 7 per cent.; but when he has been entirely absorbed by the making of edged security he quickly becomes unwilling to improvements and extensions out of earnings invest in any stock that will not net him from

Now, assuming that passenger and freight States is probably now the most conservative in rates remained unchanged, would the resultant the world. While our roads are capitalized for of the various forces that determine railroad an average of but \$50,250 per mile, those of the profits be in future the increase of net earnings, Argentine Republic, for example, are capital- which the roads need, or a decrease? As has ized for \$59,930; those of New South Wales already been shown, the increases in wages (which were built and are operated by the state) that have been made within the last three years for \$64,000; those of Canada for \$66,752; will have the effect, when the roads again have those of Germany (which are state-owned) for as many employees on their pay-rolls as in \$100,783; those of France for \$139,390; and 1907, of increasing their operating expenses those of the United Kingdom for \$275,040. over \$158,500,000 a year. This equals 52 per While the increase in the net earnings and cent. of the net dividends declared in 1909. dividends of railways during the past ten years Furthermore, the prices of materials and has been large, their absolute amount always equipment are now the highest in history and has been, and is yet, very small as compared are still rising. On the other hand, increase in That the density of traffic tends to increase railroad they have not been large enough to attract an net earnings only before a railroad is being adequate supply of capital into the railway worked to its full capacity; for after the point business is demonstrated by the fact that there of traffic saturation is reached, new tracks or have been constant complaints for years that lines must be built to handle the additional the expansion of transportation facilities has traffic, which involves enormous new investment. Now, there are many roads which have The mileage of the railroads increased only reached this point. Furthermore, improveand the length of trains have been increased as much as is economically practicable, or even, in many cases, physically possible. The view of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the probable future resultant of the forces that determine railway net earnings was thus expressed by Commissioner Prouty in the recent

It is probable that at the outset the economies of operation more than outweighed the increased cost This is largely because of the increase within has been true. . . It is evident that the

total result to net revenues cannot be foretold with inatory and the smallness of the road's earnaccuracy. It is perhaps probable that the effect of increased wages and increased cost of supplies will be more seriously felt in the future than it has been in the past.

seems to be this: The railroads require a vast services for which it charges the rates, and the amount of new capital to make the great im- relative values of those services to those to provements and enlargements of their facilities whom they are rendered. For example, it costs that are necessary to enable them properly to more on the average to haul a ton of dry goods handle the traffic of the country; to get this than a ton of coal, owing mainly to the fact that capital they must pay higher rates of interest more tons of dry goods can be loaded in a and dividends; in order to meet their increas- car and that they must be given an expedited ing expenses, properly maintain their proper- service; and, besides, the service rendered in ties, and pay the higher rates of interest and hauling a ton of dry goods is more valuable to dividends that capitalists demand they must the shipper than the service rendered in haulearn both more gross and more net; and, ing a ton of coal simply because the dry goods unless they are allowed to advance their rates, is more valuable. it is probable that their net earnings not only will not increase, but will decrease.

in ten years and 50 per cent. in thirteen years. as much as that of the President, to use its The roads are asking for increases in rates that authority to promote the public welfare, and will certainly not average over 10 per cent., and because the Supreme Court of the United probably will average considerably less. There- States has held that railways cannot constitufore, if the very highest average advance that tionally be deprived of the right to earn a "fair has been proposed were made, rates would return." The Supreme Court, in the Consolistill be substantially lower, as compared with dated Gas Company case, indicated that 6 per prices, than they were ten years ago, and very cent. is the minimum to which a public servgreatly lower, as compared with prices, than ice corporation can be restricted. Just what they were thirteen years ago.

TASK OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

shall be allowed to raise their rates will rest, case, it did express the view that the net primarily, with the Interstate Commerce Com- earnings of the Northern Pacific and Great will be unprecedented in the history of this aged from 12 to 15 per cent., were excessive. country. The Hepburn act of 1906 empowered the commission to reduce rates only after the same; otherwise all the competitive traffic the railways had put them into effect. The will go to the road whose rates are lowest. But Mann-Elkins act of this year authorizes it to the net earnings of competing roads vary restrain an advance in rates from being put widely; in the same territory there are found into effect for a maximum period of ten months, roads which are earning 20 per cent. and while the commission is investigating whether others that are earning nothing, or perhaps 2, it is justifiable; and to forbid it entirely if it 3, or 4 per cent. Now, if the commission reshall finally be found unreasonable.

duced the commission considers (1) their rela- it permits a raise of rates the earnings of the tion to other rates; and (2) the probable effect strong as well as of the weak lines will be of a change in them on railroad earnings. It increased. will have to give preponderant consideration said that where the earnings of an entire group to the same points in passing on the proposed of roads will be affected by its order, it must advances. It must consider the relation of any take into account the entire situation; it will rate it is proposed to advance to other rates, not reduce rates because the earnings of some because, even though a railroad's earnings may one road or roads in a group are high, nor be too small, the rate in question may be high refrain from reducing them because the earnenough or even excessive and unfairly discrim- ings of some road or roads are already low.

ings be due to the extreme lowness of other rates. The factors which mainly determine the commission's decision as to the equitableness of the relation between rates are the relative The situation, then, briefly summed up, amounts it costs the railroad to render the

The commission must consider the probable effect of its orders on railroad earnings, both Prices in general have risen over 21 per cent. because, as an administrative body, it is its duty return the Interstate Commerce Commission regards as the maximum which in the interest of public expediency railways should be allowed to earn, it has never said, but in its The determination of whether the railways original opinion in the recent Spokane rate Its action regarding the matter Northern, which for five or six years had aver-

The rates of all competing railways must be duces a rate it reduces the earnings of the weak In determining whether rates shall be re- as well as of the strong competing lines; and if The commission has repeatedly

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS: THEIR RAPID INCREASE

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES AND HOW TO CHECK THEM

BY THE HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY

(Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Sixty-first Congress)

teen years ago the people were astounded at the way of reform in estimating for and in making dollar country." But to-day, at a single ses- the federal Government, and to avoid unnecsion of Congress, a billion dollars is appropriessary increases in the future. ated and it does not seem to cause the people to even pause and question the reasonableness or examine into the necessity of these largely increased expenditures.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION

party, in order to gain political advantage burden of which the people do not directly feel. because of our large appropriations, seeks to The citizen who must go into his own pocket, charge the party in control of the Government and therefrom contribute directly his share with extravagance and waste of public money, toward a public improvement or a public servyet the records will show there is no line of ice, is not indifferent as to the necessity for demarcation between the two parties in their such improvement or service, nor is he tardy demands for increased appropriations, nor any in complaining if the weight of the burden of greater zeal for economy in public expenditures taxation becomes excessive in proportion to upon the part of the members of one party the benefits he receives. The citizen watches than is shown by the adherents of the other, with jealous eye municipal and State expendiespecially when the interests of their respective tures, for he knows that with their increase he localities are concerned. This is so whether must bear his proportion of the taxes to meet those interests be in appropriations for public them. But the farther he is, apparently, rebuildings, for river and harbor improvements, moved from the source of the public revenue. for additional and greater battleships, for as when the revenue is secured indirectly, the military posts, for increases in salaries to curry less interested he is, the less familiar with the favor with officers as well as employees of the purposes for which the revenue is being exticular States or localities.

As neither political party is solely responsible for unnecessary or constitutionally unauthor- STATE FUNCTIONS TAKEN OVER BY THE NATION ized appropriations or more zealous than the other in the interest of economy, it is well for attention to certain restrictive legislation en-functions that the States have expressly re-

THE period since the Spanish-American acted within the last few years, with a view War has witnessed a marvelous increase to acquainting the public with what has in our national expenditures. Less than nine- already been accomplished by Congress in the thought of their Government appropriating federal appropriations, and also to what fura billion of dollars during a single Congress. ther reforms are needed to keep national ex-The explanation then was, we are a "billion- penditures within the legitimate functions of

INDIRECT TAXES

The fundamental cause of our greatly increased expenditures is found in the fact that these expenditures are met from revenues secured indirectly-from customs duties, internal While, as is usually the case, the minority revenue taxes, and miscellaneous receipts, the Government, or for any of the many other pended, and the less readily is his opinion imactivities of the federal Government in par- pressed upon the legislative body that authorizes the expenditure of his money.

This indirectness of federal taxation and the the country to seek the real causes of the tre- popular belief that what the federal Governmendous growth in federal expenditures dur- ment does and pays for does not come out of ing the little more than a decade since our war their pockets, give rise to the people's willing-with Spain. In doing so we shall also call ness to surrender to the federal Government

served to themselves, the exercise of which the causes of mine explosions generally was involves the expenditure of money, and like- being performed efficiently by a branch of the wise to the eagerness with which they demand Geological Survey. appropriations for objects which should and a general popular demand for remedial legis- throughout the country. lation by the federal Government as well as for federal appropriations.

the enactment of that law at a cost to the administration is a necessary concomitant. whole people of more than \$3,000,000 annuor necessity for a national law.

established a new bureau which is an instance business interests, which desire the federal in point. In response to a public sentiment Government to do things which they themaroused because of the failure of the States to selves could as well do, and should be required enact proper mining laws to protect the lives to do, or suffer the consequences. Certain of of workers in mines, a national Bureau of the activities of the United States Geological Mines was created. The establishment of this Survey furnish examples of this tendency. The bureau was doubly unwarranted; first, be- Geological Survey was established primarily cause its principal functions properly belong for the purpose of making a geological survey exclusively to the States in which mines are of the public domain. In performance of this located and over which the federal Govern- function, topographic and geologic surveys ment has no control; and second, because the have been made of public lands; but this

There is now a well-organized lobby, could just as well be undertaken and per-backed by many eminent physicians of the formed by their local or State governments. country, seeking to secure the establishment This tendency is therefore the result largely of a new department, to be known as the Deof the mistaken impression which the people partment of Health, with a Secretary in the seem to have, that in securing federal appro- Cabinet. The principal reason advanced for priations for their respective States and local- this new activity upon the part of the federal ities they are securing something for nothing. Government is the inefficiency of the States in While it is true that this tendency is due rather dealing with the question of public health and to negligence than to any deliberate failure hygiene. There has likewise, for some time, upon the part of the States to perform certain been a constant agitation to induce the federal of their functions, it is none the less serious, Government to make large appropriations for for the remissness of the States in the per- the support of educational institutions to be formance of their proper functions gives rise to located in the various Congressional districts

The function of promoting the public health has always been regarded as one purely local; With the development of transportation and so also the function of providing for the facilities and the resultant growth of our indus- education of its citizens. These functions have tries, State lines have, for all practical pur- always, heretofore, been jealously guarded by poses, been obliterated. There is not an indus- the States and their municipalities. Should the try of any size that does not manufacture goods federal Government once undertake the exerfor shipment into other States. If the remiss- cise of either one of these functions, even in a ness of one State in dealing with its domestic most limited manner, it would be only a quesaffairs made itself felt only within the borders tion of time when it would be called upon to of that State, then it might be left to suffer the extend its activity into purely local fields, for consequences until driven to seek a remedy. If the States and municipalities would then strive the condition of the packing industry at Chi- to secure federal aid for their hospitals and cago affected only the people of Illinois, the schools in much the same manner as they now federal Government would not have been seek to secure their proportion of other federal appealed to to protect the health of the people appropriations. To obtain this they would generally and also to protect our foreign com- have to surrender ultimately to the federal merce through the enactment of the meat- Government the right of local self-government inspection law. The neglect of Illinois and over their educational institutions and publicother States in which are located large packing health service, for with federal appropriations plants contributed more than anything else to for any service, whether national or local, federal

There are many other unwarranted activities ally. The same is true of the pure food law, now being performed by the federal Governfor had proper State laws been enacted and ment requiring increased appropriations. These enforced to safeguard the health of the people have grown from small beginnings, which were in each State there would have been no demand in themselves within the scope of federal functions, and have increased with the demands of Congress in the session recently closed certain sections of the country or of private scientific investigative work in connection with work has been and is now being done in States

ing gauged, and this work is done principally for the benefit of localities or industrial concerns interested in water-power development.

These are but a few of the activities of the federal Government which should properly be present large expenditures may be found in the performed either by the States or by private lack of any well formulated system of preparinterests that are now the beneficiaries at the ing the estimates for public expenditures and in expense of the whole people. The good which making the appropriations to meet the same. may be accomplished locally by any or all of A step in that direction, however, has been borders and at their own expense.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES

the appropriations for the same purposes for large as to cause a deficit. 1897 were only \$61,688,477.29. The appropriations for 1910 exceeded those for 1897 by over 400 per centum. The total appropriations for all other purposes, exclusive of postal including past wars.

it is practically impossible to reduce our ex- of taxation or new loans to make up the deficit.

where there is not now a foot of public land. penditures on account of past wars, it is possible Municipalities and counties have been surveyed to reduce very greatly our expenditures in prepaprimarily in the interest of municipalities and ration for war, without jeopardizing in the least public utility corporations, such as electric rail- our national safety, and it is to be hoped that ways and water-power companies. Likewise, the enlightened intelligence of the people will, nonnavigable streams, which lie wholly within in the not distant future, demand that we cease a single State and are, therefore, not within the this reckless waste indulged in merely for the jurisdiction of the federal Government, are begratification of an unwarranted national pride.

LACK OF BUDGET SYSTEM

Another very serious practical reason for our • these various activities cannot be questioned; taken. Under the practice which obtained up but the scope of the functions of the federal to March 4, 1909, the head of each execu-Government is not to be measured by the tive department submitted his estimates to the beneficent results which may accrue to indi- Secretary of the Treasury, who was charged vidual States, localities, or to certain private merely with the duty of grouping them in the interests, especially where the same results "Book of Estimates" for submission to Conmay be as well secured by the States whose gress at the beginning of each season. As a duty it is, under their organic laws, to look result of this method each department placed after the welfare of the people within their own its estimates at the highest figure, sometimes, too, without regard to the actual needs of the service or the estimated revenues of the Government, in the hope of securing more liberal appropriations. Each department prepared But by far the most serious single cause of its estimates, too, without regard to the necesour greatly increasing expenditures is the cost sities or the demands of other departments. It, of maintaining and enlarging our military therefore, not infrequently happened that the establishments. The total appropriations for estimates for expenditures were far in excess of the army, navy, fortifications, and military the estimated revenue, and the appropriations academy for 1910 were \$248,832,714.72, while made by seven different committees were so

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

In order to put an end to this haphazard expenditures, for 1897 were \$315,253,968.90, method and to secure some coordination in the while for 1910 they were \$560,876,772.40, or an preparation and submission of estimates, the increase of 178 per centum. In other words, the Committee on Appropriations placed in the percentage of increase in expenditures for prep- Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved aration for war is more than double the per- March 4, 1909, a provision which requires the centage of increase in all other expenditures, Secretary of the Treasury, after the estimates are submitted to him, to compare their total During the fiscal year 1909 we expended in with the estimated revenues for the ensuing fispreparation for war, that is, for our army, navy, cal year. If he finds that they are in excess of fortifications, and other objects made necessary the estimated revenues, he is then required to by our present policy, 39.4 per centum of our submit them to the President, who in turn entire revenue for that year, exclusive of postal examines them. If the President, after conreceipts; and on account of past wars we ex- sultation with the heads of the departments, pended 32 per centum of our total revenues, or believes that they cannot, without injury to the for both purposes 71.4 per centum, leaving only public service, be scaled down so as to bring 28.6 per centum for all other governmental them within the estimated revenue, he is then purposes outside of the Postal Service. While required to recommend to Congress new sources

In this way the responsibility for increased branch of the Government to cease the exexpenditures, which has heretofore rested en- penditure of public money through indirect tirely upon Congress, has been thrown, in part, means without authority of law, provides that upon the President and the executive depart- no part of any appropriations heretofore or ments, the heads of which are best able to hereafter made shall be available for the paydetermine what appropriations can, with the ment of the salaries of any person or commisleast injury to the public service, be reduced. sion appointed without the authority of law, or The success of this provision is evidenced by for the payment of compensation of persons the fact that the estimates submitted to Con- transferred from bureaus or departments to gress at the beginning of the session just closed assist such person or commission in its work, were \$80,261,738.43 less than the estimate unless such transfer or such commission has • submitted at the beginning of the previous been previously authorized by law. This is, in session, and \$44,706,231.66 less than the appro- effect, but a reiteration of a law on the statute priations made by Congress pursuant to the books at the time of its enactment, but which previous year's estimates.

REDUCING "DEFICIENCY" APPROPRIATIONS

expenditure, which has saved much money, is that the authority to expend the money of the the so-called "anti-deficiency" law. Up to people should be restricted to appropriations about four years ago a bureau or a department made by Congress. While this provision rewould submit an estimate, and if the amount mains law and the auditors for the several so estimated was not fully appropriated for by departments enforce it, government by execu-Congress, the bureau or department would tive choice will be impossible. nevertheless proceed to expend the amount appropriated, on the basis of the estimate, and SHOULD CABINET OFFICERS HAVE SEATS IN would then present to Congress, at its next session, an estimate to make up the deficiency. This practice enabled the heads of the departpublic expenditures.

their expenditures should be, has been de-impracticable. stroyed, and Congress now fixes the standard

had been repeatedly violated. Moreover, the Constitution provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," and it was Another reform in the methods of public the intention of the framers of that instrument

CONGRESS?

It has been suggested many times that our ments, and not Congress, to fix the standard of adoption of the European system of giving cabinet officers seats in the House of Repre-The law now provides that all appropria- sentatives would greatly facilitate the work of tions must be apportioned by the heads of Congress in making appropriations for the departments and bureau chiefs, by monthly or public service, and would likewise result in quarterly allotments, so as to cover the entire much economy. Whether such a system, if year, and the amount so allotted must not be adopted, would result in any economy is very exceeded, except in case of some extraordinary doubtful. There are many practical difficulties emergency, or the happening of some unfore- in the way of such a system in this country. seen and unavoidable contingency that could The greatest obstacle is our form of governnot be reasonably anticipated when the appor- ment with its three independent and coortionment was made. For a violation of this dinate branches. In England the cabinet is law a severe penalty is imposed. As a result, chosen from among the membership of the estimates for deficiency appropriations have House of Commons. Under our Constitution been materially reduced. The total deficiency this would not be possible, as a man cannot at appropriations during the last session were one and the same time hold office in the execu-\$7,587,654.12 less than those of the previous tive and legislative departments of the Govsession, and \$11,825,788.71 less than the ernment. This the founders of our Governaverage annual deficiencies during any fiscal ment wisely provided against in order to year since 1898. Thus the power, which, prevent one branch from dominating the other. through long usage, had been usurped by The proposition merely to grant them per-the departments and bureaus, of determining, mission to be present on the floor of the House without regard for the will of Congress, what and participate in the discussion is likewise

It is not likely that the people would take of public expenditures in all departments of kindly to the idea of having persons appointed the Government, free from department coercion. by the executive, sometimes because of their Another provision of law enacted a few ability along given lines, but not infrequently years ago, which has compelled the executive for personal or political reasons, participate in and bring their influence to bear directly upon the question of the appropriation of public between committees having appropriating jurmoney for their respective departments. isdiction was thought to have been found Their responsibility for such action would not in the Senate when recently a committee on be to the people but to the President.

the necessity for appropriations estimated for ating committees. This committee, however, is obtained through hearings before the found it impossible to accomplish anything, respective committees having appropriating because none of its members wished to antagjurisdiction. Reports of these hearings are onize any one of the appropriating committees always printed and are available for the in- by interfering with its work and interposing his formation of every Member of the House and judgment over that of the seventeen or more the country.

influence of heads of departments upon the committees was willing to surrender its judgfloor, while perhaps furnishing some enlight- ment to any other committee. For these and ment to those members who do not take the other reasons nothing whatever was accomtrouble to examine the reports of hearings, plished through that method. would tend to increase rather than decrease the interests of his own department. This is tion bills were prepared and submitted by the always the case under the present system, Committee on Ways and Means. and it is not reasonable to suppose that it would be different if cabinet officers were permitted to urge their estimates on the floor as well as before committees.

ATTITUDE OF HOUSE COMMITTEES

priations is the fact that the chairmen and to accept the chairmanship of this new commembers of those committees, each of which mittee. Thereafter, and until 1880, all approhas jurisdiction of but a single appropriation priations were considered by the Committee on bill, have become the partisan representatives Appropriations. In the latter year the legislain committee and upon the floor of the depart- tive committee on Agriculture was authorized, ment or the particular activity of the govern- under the rules of the House, to prepare and mental service which comes under their appro- report the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. priating jurisdiction. These committees have In 1885, to weaken the influence of Samuel both legislative and appropriating jurisdiction. J. Randall, a Protection Democrat, then chair-The Committee on Appropriations, on the man of the Committee on Appropriations, other hand, very properly has no legislative authority was given, by a Democratic House, jurisdiction, but has control of six appropriato to the Committee on Military Affairs to report tion bills, carrying a little more than half the the Army Appropriation bill and the bill for total appropriations. Two of these bills, the the support of the Military Academy; to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the Na-Sundry Civil bill, carry appropriations affecting val Appropriation bill; to the Committee on every department and every activity of the Foreign Affairs, the Diplomatic and Consular Government, and reach almost every Congres- Appropriation bill; to the Committee on Postsional district in the country. This general Offices and Post-Roads, the Post-Office Apjurisdiction causes the Committee on Appropriation bill; and to the Committee on priations to take a comprehensive view of gov- Indian Affairs, the Indian Appropriation bill. ernmental expenditures, and to refrain from favoring one branch or activity of the Govern-bility for, all appropriations was taken from one ment at the expense of another, and also to seek committee and divided between seven. Six of so to consolidate and merge similar functions these committees, each having control over the which are being performed by several separate appropriations for but one department, were agencies as to cause the least possible expendi- thereby made the special representatives and ture and the least possible duplication of service. advocates of the respective departments for

A partial remedy for the lack of coordination public expenditures was formed, composed Under our system information concerning of the chairmen of the various approprimembers who composed each of the appropri-It is more than likely that the presence and ating committees; and also because none of the

Prior to 1865 the House of Representatives appropriations. Each cabinet officer would had no committee known as a "Committee on represent and use his power and influence in Appropriations." Until then all appropria-

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

In 1865 the jurisdiction of this committee, under the rules of the House, was divided and the Committee on Appropriations was created with Thaddeus Stevens as its head, who re-Another serious cause for increased approsigned the chairmanship of Ways and Means

Thus the jurisdiction over, and the responsi-

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randi de la recenta de ್ಟು ಕಲ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಮಾಡ್ ಎಂ Programme and a resource of the contract of th y common and a single messe and The state of the state of the state of the state of the eight, would pre-The service that would be a service of the public service that would The public service that would be a structure of a structure of the public service that would be a structure as the structure of the structure

in the late com-ಎಲ್ಲರ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡ್ಡು ಬಡಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಡೆಯೇ Table 1 - The Table of the man and a streamen full the ടുള്ള ടൂട്ടു വരുട്ടുന ente en la la la entre Cos-ಲ್ಲ ⇔ ಮಾಡೀಕ್ THE TRANSPORT AND BUT SHEET THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T THE RESERVE STREET 2 Larrance is the second size no en al al anticolo de la constante de la con THE RESIDENCE THE THE PRESENCE THE the first term of the state of the The second of th THE PROPERTY OF A SECOND PARTY

and a the man of the control of the of All The Bell that the assistain the second of the second se The second of the contract of emine in the first section of the first ಗಾರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಕಲ್ಪಡಿ ರವರ ಸಂಪರ್ಣ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿಗಳ <mark>ಚಿಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ</mark> ಕ್ಷಾರ್ ಕ್ಷಾರ್ ಕ್ಷಾರ್ ಕ್ಷಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾರ್ ಕ the original to the Edward of Contrast the L Trumer Tube Banda Marrier ಕ ಬ್ಲಿ ಬಳಗಾಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ಮುಖಗಾರ್ ಕರಿಗೆ ಮುಖ

<u> merun ber, e de fraet recock).</u> n <u>en la ramon men la majorang an</u> - The state of the enior respublication of the enumerous and when ಪ್ರಾಮ್ ಮುಗ್ಗಳು ಮ ಸಾವಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗಿಯ ಮ recest reliant and any time the reserve out to found HIT IS THE FRANKE AS A STATE OF THE THEE FOR the transfer of the second of the second to be the part between the premiumbing of the The state of the second state of the second section will easy personne that in the meres a someon in increasions and in the arms statute of the control of the finis-The service of the parties and the service of the consolidated Them is the imminister of the state of the s and the second that the second of the second of the confunction with The result of the control of the control of the executive to Congress, The executive to Congress, and the common of these estimates by the executive to Congress, and the common of these estimates by the common of these estimates by the common of the commo to a street of the first keep them within the actual needs, as well as with-

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

HOW GERMAN STREET RAILWAYS SHAME US

criticism of American street-railway serv- noted by him. For example, he says: ice is supplied by the Engineering News, which prints in its editorial correspondence a letter from C. W. B., who has been spending a short time in half a dozen German cities— Cologne, Mayence, and Strasburg being three of them—and who says that he wishes he had with him in Germany the manager of the street railways in his own home town in America, to whom he would like to put a few questions with the view of discovering why there is such a contrast between the street railways of these German cities and his own at home. The indictment he brings against the New Jersey corporation which runs the latter is as follows

They are Its cars are dirty and overcrowded. insufficient in number to accommodate the traffic, not only at the rush hours of the day but at other times. They are run at astonishingly irregular intervals. Often one waits a long time for a car to come along and then three or four will pass in a bunch. The conduct of the employees is a constant source of complaint. The handling of the controller and of the brakes is such that the cars are generally stopped with a jerk and started with a surge ahead that sends the whole mass of strap hangers swaying backward. The failure of motor-men to stop when signaled is a constant exasperation, particularly on parts of the system where cars are run at infrequent intervals.

. . . The passengers are jammed into dirty street cars like cattle. The goads used upon the street-car cattle are such verbal ones as "step lively" and "move up in front." That's the chief difference. And there is as yet no humane society to protect street-railway passengers from cruel treatment.

In Germany not once in all his street-railway riding did C. W. B. see a crowded car. While American street railways provide for increased traffic by putting on larger and heavier cars, the Germans meet the same problem by running trains of two or three cars, which offer a choice between closed and open cars, and ento sit down. Also, the German cars are clean; charged by American companies. American dissolved in astonishment." There is for these long rides.

AN excellent commentary on the prevalent were many other points in the Germans' favor

When I travel on my home street railway and the car comes to a switch, a stop is made while the motorman takes the long switch-operating rod out of the front compartment where he keeps it. Then he either gets out of the car or pokes the rod out of the front window and turns the switch. puts back the rod and starts the car ahead.

On a German car the motorman carries the switch-operating rod on the front of the car outside where it is held by a socket and latch. When he comes to a switch, therefore, he can release the rod and turn the switch and replace the rod in a fifth of the time the motorman on an American car requires.

Another point that bothers Americans in connection with their street railways, especially in going from one city to another, is whether the cars will stop on the near or on the far side of the street. In Germany, the stopping-places are plainly marked by neat enameled signs along the sidewalk, and, except at junctions with other street railways, are located at some distance from the street corners. C. W. B. believes that the adoption of such a system in America would obviate four-fifths of the complaints of motormen not stopping when signaled; and it might result in a saving of time that would avoid the high-speed runs between stops, and the quick starts and sudden checks that are as annoying to the passengers as they are injurious to the equipment.

In justice to the American street-railway manager, C. W. B. confesses his belief that the brusque "Step lively!" of the American conductor is just as truly typical of us as a people as the politeness of the German conductor is of the German nation. Must we not, he asks, as a nation learn the art of good manners before we indict our street-railway managers because their conductors do not say "Please" and "Thank you?"

Street railways in German cities of moderate able the German street railways to do what no size give a far superior service to any in American street railway ever pretends to do- America, and, with far smaller traffic, carry provide a seat for every passenger who wishes passengers short distances for half the fare the uniforms of the employees are immaculate; B. admits, however, the American lines give and the men themselves are courteous to a de- much longer rides for a single fare than is gree that, as C. W. B. remarks, "leaves an customary in Germany and the demand here

IS EUROPE TAKING RELIGION OUT OF ITS SCHOOLS?

State is regarded by nearly all citizens of this republic as a highly fortunate condition of affairs. Their independence of one or the other seems to make for the freedom of both. At the same time, government within each is immensely simplified through the presence of a single instead of a dual authority. As applied to our public schools, this principle has resulted in the "undenominational" system which most of us would be very unwilling to see changed. The question as to which faith should be taught, and how much prominence it should receive in the school curriculum, has not, however, everywhere been settled with so little difficulty and friction as here. Where a state religion has been strongly entrenched, there, of course, the efforts to get it out of the schools have been vigorously resisted. In France, after a bitter conflict, all religious teaching or observance, Nazionale, to cite Holland or Switzerland in and even the recognition of religious belief, was finally banished from the schools maintained out of the public exchequer. In Italy a day, and at the close a very simple prayer is similar movement has been in progress, and the "laicization," or "neutralization," of stowed. How different from our schools, and government educational institutions there from the French, whence even the name of finds a host of energetic, eloquent adversaries, God is banished!" A few Italian occurrences finds a host of energetic, eloquent adversaries, not only among the Roman Catholic priest- are then recorded. School children have been hood, but the laity as well.

To the large and solid body of opinion the Rassegna Nazionale of Florence gives voice in the shape of an article based on a pamphlet bookmarks in the form of sacred emblems

tic, Monsignor Bonomelli.

surdity," one reads in the Rassegna Nazionale, "of divorcing education from religion has found, and continues to find, ready followers in Italy." The point of view of this review is representative of the attitude taken by the water-tyranny for which there is no excuse." majority of devout Roman Catholics in Europe, and is therefore worth quoting somewhat at length.

But it is chiefly on the schools that the fate of our country depends; if they are Christian, so will the future generations be. The lay school is not merely anti-Christian but atheistic. . . . Ignoring every true basis of morality, it is anti-social, for it is a kind of institution which does not really educate, and which does more harm than good. What we want first of all and above all is good children, to obtain which worthy grand aim become a free and powerful nation, this is due to their characters must be strengthened, in order to the alumni of schools that were free, many of render them capable of performing acts of sacrifice, them in clerical hands, while to-day no small num-of overcoming the difficulties they will meet, of en-ber of pupils in our lay schools not only have topsyduring the sorrows which may befall them, and of turvy notions, but also deny their country.

THE entire separation of Church and conquering their passions. The moral law can be prescribed and enforced solely in the name of Him who alone has the right to prescribe it and enforce it without respect to persons, Who wields full and absolute authority over all men alike, and Who at His appointed hour will ask for a strict accounting and will judge all men by their works. Now, where is a teacher in a lay school to get this moral law from, so that he may propound and expound it to his pupils? A school without God must produce scholars who will fall a prey to the most untamed passions, the direst vices. . . . In countries where the lay school is established, and where there is not enough countervailing religious instruction by means of private institutions or the clergy or otherwise, we see a terrifying growth of the spirit of revolt, of anarchistic and brutally socialistic ideas, of the filthiest literature, of disgusting realism in pictures and sculpture, and of orgies which would only have been thought possible in pagan times. We cannot admit that religion is times. . . . We cannot admit that religion is purely an individual or family affair, or one of conscience. It is a public and a social question.

It is unfair, says the article in the Rassegna defense of lay schools, for there "they open with common prayer, the Bible is read every offered up, thanking God for blessings berebuked by masters for making the sign of the cross. Others have been forbidden to mention the name of God. From some scholars recently issued by a distinguished ecclesias- have been taken away. One teacher wrote under a boy's composition, in which he had The "scandalous French novelty and ab- written about his mother's death, his extreme grief thereat, and his hope of one day seeing her again in heaven, "Do you believe this?"

"However," concludes the Italian writer, "this is not liberty. It is tyranny of the first

We rebel, once and for all, against such arbitrary dealings, and ask for true liberty in education which shall give cause of complaint to none. Under a system of that sort the believers will have the schools they desire, with suitable masters, and thus there will be homogeneous bringing up in which class and home teaching will not contradict each other. Let the unbelievers have their schools, as they desire them. Every father of a family will then be free to choose the kind of school he prefers. Experience will show which yields the best results. . Be it remembered that, if our Italy has

A NEW HINDU NATIONAL SONG

THERE is, it seems, a literary as well as a patriotic renasence in India. In a recent issue of the Hindustani Review, in an article on Hindustani as the national language of India, a writer says that "in Lahore we have now a young aspirant to literary fame in Dr. Mahommed Iqbal, Ph.D., etc., whose short but sweet poem, 'Hindustan Hamara,' strikes notes that must awaken responsive echoes all through Hindustan."

The following are extracts of a few verses, from which it would seem that the Hindu is quite as capable of idealizing his native land as the Briton or the American.

. The song is entitled "My Native Land."

- 1. Of all countries in this world, our Hindustan is the best;
- 2. It is our rose-garden, and we are its nightingales.

- 3. Even though in foreign countries, My heart is always in my native land;
- 4. You must take me to be there, Where my heart really is.
- 5. That mountain which is the highest of all and the nearest to the Heavens:
- 6. It is our sentry; yea it is our watchman
- 7. In the lap of Ind,
- there disport a thousand streams;
- 8. Even the regions of Paradise are jealous of the breath of our rose-garden.
- 9. O, Thou Ganges stream! dost
 Thou still remember the day
- 10. When we first descended on Thy shores?
- 11. No religion ever teaches us to bear enmity to each other;
- 12. We are Indians and this Hindustan is Our native land.
- Greece, Egypt and Rome have all vanished from this world;
- 14. And yet the name and fame of our dear old Ind still abide.

POLITICAL CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO THE

A VIGOROUS, courageous defense of the to prevailing belief, is the most marvellous illustrapolitical capacity of the black man is contributed to the current number of the Nineteenth Century, by Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, at Howard University, Washington. Professor Miller. himself a member of the negro race, limits his discussion to the negro in the United States.

The ancient doctrine of race inferiority, he says, still persists. "It avers with great venemence of spirit that the negro is inher-ently, unalterably, and everlastingly inferior the negro's governmental incapacity; and yet we have here a handful of ex-slaves who had only to the white race as a part of God's cosmic scheme of things, and, therefore, is an unfit factor for self-government, which is the highest human function."

Nevertheless, continues this writer,

the transplanted African has manifested surprising capacities and aptitudes for the standards of his European captors, so that the races must now be separated, if at all, by purely artificial barriers. This upward struggle on the part of the African has been against continuous doubt, ridicule, and contemptuous denial on the part of those who would profit by his inferior status.

Referring to Haiti and Liberia, Professor Miller challenges the assertion that the negro is incapable of self-government. He says:

If it be true that the negro has never shown any conspicuous capacity for self-government after the European standard, it is also true that the white race has not yet shown any conspicuous success in traditions and the highest American ideals. Acgoverning him. The Republic of Haiti, contrary cording to any just and righteous standard, this

tion of self-governing ability on the face of the globe. Where else can be found a race of slaves who rose up in their independence of spirit and banished the ruling race to another continent, set up free government, and maintained it for one hundred years in face of the taunts and sneers and despiteful usage of a frowning world? If there be imperfections, internal dissensions, and repeated revolutions, it is merely a repetition of the experience of mankind in learning the lesson of self-government. Liberia is held up to ridicule and scorn, and pointed to as an everlasting argument of civilization, and who, feeling the fires of freedom burning in their breasts, crossed the ocean and established a government on the miasmatic coasts of Africa. This Government has been maintained, however feebly, for ninety years. For nearly a century a handful of American negroes have exercised a salutary control over two millions of natives and have maintained themselves amid the intrigue and sinister design of great European powers.

So far as the negro has been allowed to take part in politics, Professor Miller maintains that he has been a constant influence making for righteousness.

It does seem remarkable that this crude, untutored race, without inheritance or freedom, should display such an absorbing passion for free institutions. Throughout the whole range of sectional contention the negro has been on the side of liberty, law and the national authority. On the whole he has advocated the party, men, measures and policies that were calculated to uphold the best

other, not only because he has helped to redeem it from the wilderness by the energy of his arm, but because he has also bathed it with his blood and watered it with his tears, and hallowed it with the yearnings of his soul. Not only in local atachment but also in devotion of spirit to American institutions and ideals the negro has played a notable part. It was the negro slave whose blood was first shed in the streets of Boston as an earnest of American independence. In every national crisis the negro has demonstrated his patriotism anew. It runs like a thread through every chapter of our national history from Boston Common to San Juan Hill. By what possible stretch of argument can a and learn the fundamental principles of loyalty and race with such potential patriotic capacity be con- devotion to country and its cause.

country belongs to the negro as much as to any strued into a menace to free institutions? If there be any menaceful feature in the negro's political status, it is merely that he grows out of ignorance, poverty, and the resultant degradation. These are only temporary and incidental, and they endure only until adequate means are put forth for their removal. There are some who are blinded by the spirit of racial animosity and hate, and with whom racial passion is the only political stock-in-trade, so that they will willingly create a racial menace where none exists, or perpetuate it though it might easily be removed. These are the most unloyal, unpatriotic men in America, and could profitably sit at the feet of the negro, whom they hold in despite,

JAPAN'S POVERTY AND HER STRENGTH

MUCH has been written about the impedebt is 14 yen to every 100 yen of her nacountry. But how poor she is as compared States' 1. with other nations is known only to the few who have made special inquiry into the ques- average per capita income of the Japanese is tion. One of these few students is Professor smaller than that of any other people belong-Kambe, of Kioto Imperial University, who ing to the family of great powers. Taking publishes the result of his painstaking invest he average income of the Japanese at 10 tigations in a recent issue of Nippon Keizai yen, he gives us the following table: Shinshi (the Japanese journal of economy), of Tokio.

After sifting a mass of statistics this noted Japanese scholar of economic science reaches the conclusion that his country is economically the poorest of all the nations which at present are generally recognized as "great powers." In the first place, he compares the total amount of Japan's national wealth with those of other powers. Assuming that 100 yen* represents the total wealth of Japan, he gives us the following comparative table:

Country		Amount of National Wealth	
Japan	100	yen	
Italy	269	""	
	384	"	
Russia		"	
Germany		44	
France		44	
Great Britain	008	44	
United States	397	**	

cunious condition of Japan—so much, tional wealth; France's, 14; Germany's, 10; indeed, that the very name suggests a poor Austria's, 7; Great Britain's, 7; the United

Professor Kambe further infers that the

Country .	Average Per Capila Income
Japan	10 yen
Italy	23 '"
Austria	28 "
Germany	4I "
France	
Great Britain	
United States	73 "

The gloomiest feature of all is the fact that, next to Italy, Japan is the most heavily taxed of nations. The Japanese is taxed to the extent of 1 yen 20 sen upon every 10 yen of his income, a proportion exceeded only by Italy, which taxes 1 yen 22 sen upon every 10 yen of the income of its subjects. The Austrian pays a tax of 1 yen 13 sen upon every 10 yen of his income; the Frenchman 97 sen; the Englishman 88 sen; the German 67 sen; and the American 33 sen.

In spite of all these unfavorable conditions now prevailing in Japan, Professor Kambe is far from disheartened. On the contrary he en-Not only is Japan's national wealth the tertains decidedly optimistic views as to the smallest, she is the most heavily burdened with future of Japan's economic development, bedebts. Her national debt, Professor Kambe lieving that by applying proper methods her estimates, amounts to 22 yen for every 100 wealth can be augmented to no small extent. yen of her wealth, whereas even Italy, the He also finds consolation in the patriotism poorest of the European powers, has a debt and public spirit which enables his countryof only 17 yen per 100 yen of wealth. Russia's men cheerfully to sacrifice every comfort for the sake of the State whenever an emergency

^{*}The approximate value of the Japanese ven n American money is 50 cents. There are 100 sen in one ven.

CENTENARY OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL QUEEN IN PRÜSSIAN HISTORY

THE name of Queen Louise, held in such affectionate memory by the Prussian people, conjures up a vision of gracious loveliness. Ever an attractive and appealing figure, a special interest attaches to her at present—the centennial of her death. The exhibition of likenesses of the Queen now being held in the Hohenzollern Museum at Berlin offers the best opportunity to obtain genuine portrayals of her at various ages.

P. Bailleu, writing in the Illustrirte Zeitung (Leipsic) on the occasion of the anniversary, gives us a vivid idea of the personality of the Queen, who enthralled the fancy not only of her contemporaries but of succeeding generations. A reproduction of a beautiful, youthful picture of her, by Tischbein (now in the Royal Palace at Berlin), precedes his article.

In lecturing—the writer begins—some years ago on Queen Louise before a Berlin audience, and speaking of the fascination of her personality, her captivating grace, one of the audience stepped up to him at the close and asked whether she had really been so beautiful and good, so irresistibly winning, or was it all only a Prussian legend. This is the question, he continues, which now, too, on the eve of the cen-

THE PRUSSIAN MADONNA

(The beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia the centenary of whose death was observed last month)

tenary memorial of her death, is again more or less audibly put.

The question may be readily and decisively answered. We can point to the pictures where Vigée-Lebrun, Grassi, and Tischbein have depicted the charm of her presence; but more appealing are the descriptions of her from the pen of two foreigners—a Frenchman and an Englishman. Count Ségur, who came to Berlin with Duroc in 1803, wrote: "One of the memories that have remained with me from my brief journey is the admiration that the beautiful and gifted Queen of Prussia aroused in me. There was such a harmonious sweetness in her voice, something so lovable and irresistibly appealing in her words, such charm and majesty in her bearing, that, completely dazed for some moments, I believed myself in the presence of one of those beings whose seductions and witchery are depicted to us in the fables of the olden times." And the English Secretary of Legation writes to his sister, the same year: "In society, particularly among the younger people, there reigns a feeling of chivalrous devotion to the Queen, and a sunny smile or a glance from her brightly laughing eyes is a token of favor eagerly coveted. Few women are endowed with so much

THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN S 35 44.55 7-2 ಾರ್ಡ ಆದರಿಗಳ ಬೆಳಗಾಗುತ ಸಮ್ಮ ನಿರ್ವಹ ಮಾತ್ರವಿಗೆ ಸಂಪುರ್ವ ಚಿತ್ರ ಪಡೆಕ ಪಡೆಕ ಕಿರ್ಮಾಪ್ತಿಯ 立 神 ಗಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸುವೀರ್ ಕ್ಲಿ ಅಮ್ಮ ಗುಡಿಕ್ಕು ಎಂದಿನ 42 4 .F 25 The state of the second of the state of the second state of the se to a series a mean comment.

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Line Count Argenyi, that the person rearra over the two

.... I seems and the bone of Brimerry, repreera - - weather street nation in _ run tim wilder restently in manua attenua : transmitte One and the second that two seconds mongrand in a family to trade interpendent of and then are therefore which the area grant testimates as also al-Hungary, viz., the Emilie it Annual and the Kingdom of Same I made Louis Appenys furthers

There is a restart of interest that there is - permit in the property territory, E LE MAS STALLASTEL 21 THE AMERICANS VOICE р од опамъ тъле же ль? Арегия списия and so the state of th ~ 1 masensam acc up up to their respective - a law, which are its no means the same. and the state of the second of The ordered was taken the ordered charged when the enter the Hungarians are the control of the subwere men wan en to enter them as Austrians, 3 = 2 wise lost about as correct as if they had called the -1 - Etc. - or Russian. At last they classified TWO TO THE AS ALTED-Hazzarians-which was absolute the rest to the little time that such ignorance stopped, The state of the state and that a treasurer living in Paris or elsewhere en and entry the acknowledgment of his nationalhy, even though it were Hungarian.

Count Apponyi supports his statements by ranz Josef, or Ferencz Jozsef, reference to history. It was not for the pur-

pose of transforming Hungary into a province of some empire that the Hapsburgs were called in to rule over that land. On the contrary, in their coronation oaths the monarchs of that line solemnly engaged to uphold Hungary's liberty and independence.

Under the first Kings belonging to that dynasty there was no constitutional tie between Hungary and the other countries [of the Empire]; and none could possibly have existed, since those other countries were ruled by hereditary right, while Hun-gary was an elective kingdom. It was by virtue of elections that several Hapsburg sovereigns succeeded one another on the Hungarian throne be-tween 1526 and 1687. At this latter date the Hungarian crown was declared hereditary in the male branch of the house of Hapsburg, under express guarantee of the country's freedom and independence. But it was only in 1723, when the right of succession was extended to the female branch of the same dynasty, that the relations betwixt Hungary and the old hereditary provinces, specified by the collective name of Austria, were defined and confirmed in proper legal form. This was done through the Pragmatic Sanction, under Charles VI (Charles III of Hungary), dating in Austria from 1713, and with us from 1723.

The obligation of "mutual defense" at that time entered upon, so this authoritative writer points out, is quite unrelated to the peculiar physical unity of rulership, and neither does it affect the integrity of Hungarian sovereignty. With the great constitutional reform of 1848, he goes on to elucidate, came the parliamentary arrangement, when the dual character of the Empire-Kingdom was emphatically reaffirmed by the enunciation of special conditions for the exercise of royal and Finance; these ministers are four in numprerogative in Hungary. compromise (Ausgleich, or Kiegyezés) of separate heads (who are professional men, not 1867. This, says the statesman whose article civilians). But there is no common deliberawe are transcribing," is not a treaty, but sim-tive assembly. Such questions as need joint ply a law deriving exclusively from the will of discussion are taken up by the so-called Delethe Hungarian legislative power." And al- gations—to which, by the way, the common though, as he admits, there appear to be cabinet is responsible. There are two Deledifficulties as to the actual working of some of gations, one Austrian and one Hungarian; its provisions, its validity as a juridical in- they comprise sixty members each, selected strument he asserts to be beyond dispute. by the Upper Houses and Lower Houses of In theory, at all events, the compromise now Austria and of Hungary from their own perholds good in the government of the "dual sonnel, in the proportion of twenty to forty. monarchy."

prevailed: Austria and Hungary have their Vienna and Budapest. Yet they do not sit as own separate parliaments, at Vienna and a homogeneous body, but as distinct assem-Budapest, with responsible ministries, and blies. If on some point an agreement cannot each of the parliaments has an upper and a be reached except by vote, then each Deleiower chamber. third set of ministers. These form, as it were, that Delegation showing the largest majority a sort of international cabinet for the direc- carries the issue. tion of common affairs. Under their control are three departments—i. e., the Foreign, War, rity should be fully acknowledged and re-

COUNT CHARLES KHUEN-BELASI-HEDER\ ARY, THE NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER

(By his victory in the Hungarian general election, which has at last placed the internal politics of the Dual Monarchy on what appears to be a "durable basis of constructive peace," Count Charles Khuen-Belasi-Hedervary has become the most conspicuous statesman in the land, rivaling even the "new Bismarck." Count Achrenthal. He is a phenomenal worker and organizer, at once Pro-Consul and Parliamentarian. He served as Ban of Croatia. before he became Minister-President, and he has long enjoyed the confidence of Emperor Francis Joseph)

Then came the ber, the military and naval branches having The Delegations meet alternately, summoned Since 1867 the following order of things has by the Emperor-King, at the capitals of There is, however, also a gation goes through the voting process, and

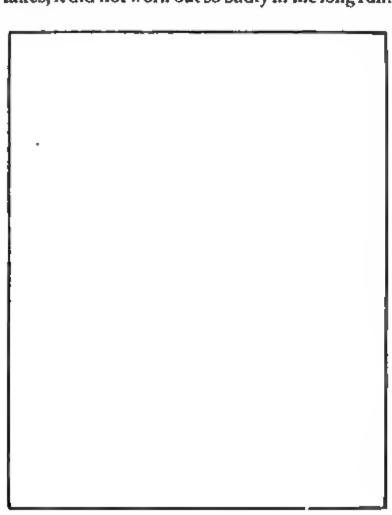
Additional reasons why Hungary's integ-

spected the author finds in the antiquity of lation, and its possession of nationally indiits establishment as a kingdom, more than vidual traits and ideals. He regards Austronine centuries ago, the solidarity of its popu- Hungarian relations as very cordial at present.

HOW KING EDWARD VII WAS EDUCATED

A BRILLIANT essay upon the character of Quarterly Review. While unsigned, its author- from this by the fact that he inherited from his ship is generally ascribed by the British press to ancestors a large proportion of original sin

acter of King Edward was shaped. Three- ous, and good-tempered, with a few occasional fourths of the article is devoted to a description passions and stampings. Even then be was of the excessive care taken by Queen Victoria most exemplary in politeness: and the Prince Consort in educating their son and the Frince Consort in educating their son and heir for his high vocation. Its concluding chance. Not a week, not a day, not an hour of the pages describe the result of this elaborate time of this precious youth could safely or properly process of intensive culture as illustrated in the be wasted. Other lads might occasionally run character of the King. Lord Esher writes a little bit more as a courtier than as a historian, and his article is perhaps more of a culogium than a criticism. Even so, he cannot deny the fact—on the contrary, he expressly admits it more than once—that the system of education adopted with such anxious thought, pursued with such steady perseverance by his parents, was a mistake, although, like many other mistakes, it did not work out so badly in the long run.



LORD ESHER

(Said to be the best informed man in England on the facts of the late King's life)

It is amazing that the King did not turn out the late King Edward VII appears in the a frightful prig, but he was, no doubt, delivered Lord Esher, one of the best informed men in The old Adam in him was strong even as a England on the reigns of Victoria and Edward. child of three and a half years old, for his gov-The real topic of the essay is how the char- erness describes him as very intelligent, gener-

> loose in the springtime, and for other boys it might be legitimate to plunge into the region of romance. But for this boy the pages even of Sir Walter Scott were closed, and he must concentrate, ever concentrate, upon "modern languages," upon "history," upon "the sciences.".
>
> Daily, almost hourly, the Queen and the Prince kept watch and ward over those entrusted with the care of their son.

> He was never for a moment allowed to forget that it was his destiny to be the King of England, and his whole life, his studies, his amusements, his companions were all chosen for him by a parental providence. Judging from the memoranda quoted by the Quarterly Revieu, the Queen and Prince Consort were at least as much concerned about the education of their son as they were about the government of the Empire.

They succeeded in teaching him to be polite to dress well, to be neat, punctual and orderly-in other words, they hardened what might be called his naturally good instincts into fixed habits; but when they came up against his love of pleasure and other instincts, they not only failed utterly, but contributed themselves to their defeat. For instance, it is probable that the blue-eyed boy whom Lady Lyttelton describes as being backward in language when he was three and a half years of age might never under the most sagacious guidance have developed into a great scholar; but the method adopted by the Prince Consort simply made him loathe books. He was never allowed to read a novel, and during his stay at Edinburgh the only literary dissipation he was allowed was an abridged edition of Gibbons' "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and the worthy Dr. Schmidt's "History of the Middle Ages."

"A great reader the King never was, but he was a great observer," and this faculty of observation seems to have been inpate in him

vated in later years by the jealous manner in of a great monarch: which he was excluded by the Queen from all participation in affairs of State. That the Prince resented this bitterly is an open secret. He complained of it to all.

For several years of his life he was popularly credited or debited with the reputation of a Prince Hal. His own mother was said to have frequently expressed with some bitterness her disappointment at the finished result of the painful efforts of the Prince Consort and herself to make the Prince of Wales walk in the strait and narrow path. Indeed, the strait and narrow path was the one thing which the Prince instinctively detested, and the more you tried to drive him into it the more he preferred the when Queen Victoria died Prince Hal disappeared, and in his place King Edward dis-

and was not due to any special education. The his character. Those who stood near him at mischief which the excessive supervision of his that time realized immediately that in Edward earlier education did to the Prince was aggra- VII the country had come into the possession

So far from his previous life, with its want of concentrated energy, with its so-called frivolities, and with what men always prejudiced and sometimes insincere call its ceremonial inanities, proving an obstacle to kingship, the sheer humanity of it had left him unscathed of soul and most extraordinarily well equipped for dealing with the gravest problem with which a sovereign has to deal, that is to say, the eternal problem of making good use of the average man. Whether it was a radical politician or a foreign statesman, a man embittered by neglect or one of fortune's favorites, an honest man or a villain, no one ever left the King's presence without a sense of his own increased importance in the worldly scale of things. It was this power of raising a man in his own estimation which was the mainspring of the King's influence. His varied intercourse with men of all sorts and conditions, broad path that leadeth to destruction. But his preference for objective rather than for subjective teaching, as his old tutor said of him in boyhood, and his frank interest in the affairs of others, had taught him the most profound and the oftenest solved in twenty-four hours all the misgivings ignored of all platitudes, that the vast majority of of those who had never seen the better side of men are good, and that no man is wholly evil.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH AND DIVORCE

AT the present time, when the question of entails the loss of his civil and family rights; or largely in this country, the article by Mr. heard from for five years. The absence must of Peter the Great, matrimonial legislation and once contract a new marriage. It is however practice in Russia were more or less severely possible for the guilty party, after several years, was an attempt to reconcile the severity of the penance, and then receive permission to marry Church's teaching with the customs of the again. The civil courts in Russia have no jurthe Holy Synod in 1841, are now the law of the to its law and procedure. Russian Church with regard to the dissolution of marriage and subsequent remarriage.

by one party against the other. The wife may vorce States." file with the consistory of the diocese a petition for absolute dissolution of the marriage when

divorce is occupying public attention so when he has been absent without having been Andrew J. Shipman in the Catholic World on be proved, the usual method of supplying such divorce in the Russian Church is as opportune evidence being by an advertisement in a Church as it is interesting. According to this writer, paper. Suits are divided into two classes: although the question of marriage in the Rus- divorce without criminality and divorce arising sian Orthodox Church rests upon a reasonably from transgression. The first relate to matters solid foundation, in practice it is quite different. of incapacity; the second, to violations of the In the Orthodox Greek Church matrimony is a marriage vows. The party found guilty is not sacrament and is indissoluble. Until the reign allowed to remarry; but the other party may at observed; but from his time until 1841 there to make application, perform the prescribed The "Regulations for Ecclesiastical isdiction over divorce, so that any corrupt prac-Consistories," issued by the Government and tices must be attributed to the State Church and

From the article under review we learn that this granting of divorce in Russia, together with Under this existing law marriage is ended by its wide departure from the early canons of the the death of one of the parties, and the survivor Church, "has resulted in many laxities and may, if there be no impediments, remarry; and abuses, so that a state of things has been promarriage may be also dissolved either by peti- duced which is not even tolerated here [in the tion of one of the parties or by a suit brought United States] in some of our very liberal di-

The Government wants the stamp duties; the necessary advertisements are not objected to by her husband has been exiled to Siberia, which the Church papers; the various consistories reckon upon the costs and fees which come to them as a part of their revenue; and the lawyers look upon divorce litigation as a safe and profitable source of professional income, something like conveyance and searching of titles with us.

Most of the divorces in Russia are for continued absence without news of the other party. Often a divorce is obtained by the wife in one part of the Empire, and a divorce by the husband in another part, for this same cause. It is an ordinary thing to see a list of divorce advertisements in the leading Church papers in Russia. The Catholic Review prints facsimiles of nine of such advertisements from the Tserkovny Viedomosti (Church Gazette), an organ of the Holy Synod. Most of the peasants and persons of the mixed classes, even if they can read and write, know nothing of divorce procedure, so that the Russian lawyer who makes divorce cases a specialty finds plenty of clients. The way he advertises himself would put to shame the most daring of the advertising lawyers in the United States. notices of six such lawyers are reproduced in facsimile by the Catholic Review, together with translations. One of the advertisers, employed during the week in the divorce division of the Holy Synod, actually announces that he will be in Moscow on Sundays from 2 to 8 p. m. to give advice in divorce cases, while another ing more lax every day; and she presents the informs prospective clients that payment is not repulsive spectacle of a church and hierarchy due till the end of proceedings, and that his practically aligned on the side of easy and frecharges are from fifty dollars upward.

On this important question Russia is becomteaching of its own catechism.

БРАКОРАЗВОДНЫЯ ДПЛА

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СПЕЩАЛЬНО

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF RUSSIAN DIVORCE LAWYERS REPRODUCED FROM RUSSIAN JOURNALS

quent divorce, and contradicting daily the

POLAND'S "SILENT" CELEBRATION HER TRIUMPH AT GRÜNWALD

O. July 15 there occurred the five-huning up on Polish soil a state independent of dredth anniversary of an event of the Polish. greatest consequence for the Polish people, tinual warfare against Poland and intrigued an event that made possible the existence of against her at all the courts of Europe. The the Polish nation. On July 15, 1410, the rapacity of the Knights was checked by their Teutonic Knights, who had been given hos- defeat at Plowce, on September 27, 1331. But pitality on Polish soil in 1228 and who had from the blow delivered them on July 15, 1410, later become a formidable foe of Poland, were at Grünwald, when 18,000 of the Knights, with defeated and routed on the field of Grunwald, their Grand Master, Ulrich von Jungingen, in East Prussia.

which soon after its return to Europe was ions were secularized, and on April 10, 1525, asked by the head of one of the Polish prov- in Cracow, the Polish capital, its last Grand inces to aid him against the Prussians, then a Master, Albert, Duke of Brandenburg, tenheathen tribe of Lithuanian stock, who were dered the oath of fidelity for East Prussia for continually invading his territory. These himself and all his successors, to King Sigis-Pagans the German priest-warriors soon ex- mund of Poland.

dredth anniversary of an event of the Poland. With this in view, they waged conwere left dead on the field of battle, while The Teutonic Knights were a military- 14,000 were made prisoners of war,—the religious order founded at Jerusalem in 1188, Teutonic Order never recovered. Its domin-

The five-hundredth anniversary of the

COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF GRÜNWALD AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

(One of the Polish-American military organizations marching past the reviewing stand)

great victory of Grunwald was celebrated globe. Besides the sons and daughters of this year by the Poles the world over. Fifty Poland there came to this Cracow celebration thousand Poles of New York and its vicinity of Poland's great day more than 200 Bohecommemorated the event on Staten Island. mians, Bulgarians, Croatians, For this Grunwald is not merely a bloody Slovenians, and Russians. memorial of Poland's prowess in arms. "Had the hydra of which was born the later ument to the victor of Grünwald, King Ladis-Prussian kingdom not been crushed under the laus Jagiello, presented to the Polish nation hoofs of the Polish steeds," says Waclaw Per- by the eminent Polish patriot, the pianist . kowski in the New York Tribune, the "Ger-Ignatius Paderewski, was unveiled. man deluge would have effaced Polonism from Poland, as it had obliterated the West- admired most the conscious calm and the ern Slavonians on the Elbe, the Spree, and temperate enthusiasm of the throng of 160,the Oder. would not have been Poland."

The memory of this great victory of the Polish arms over the Germans could not, of moment much to be desired. Hostile manifestacourse, be celebrated in German Poland. Nor could it be celebrated in any great degree in Russian Poland, as the Russian Government is submissive to the behests of Berlin. But it was celebrated with great rejoicing in Leopol and Cracow (in Austrian Poland) and abroad. The principal celebration was that in the old Polish capital, Cracow, on July 15, 16, 17, and 18. To this "heart of Poland" there flocked members of the Polish race not the throngs on the streets and to the political only from the three divisions of the Polish speakers the admonition: territory, but also from France, America, the

During the celebration a magnificent mon-

In the Cracow celebration the French press Without Grunwald, Poland ooo participants. Thus, Maurice Muret says in the Journal des Debats (Paris):

> The Polish-German relations present at this tions of the Poles on the occasion of the Grünwald celebration would have called forth direct reprisals on the other side. Such a blunder had to be avoided at every cost. It was avoided—heroically, I may say. Not one false tone; not one outcry of anger; not one call to violence, disturbed the grave, concentrated harmony of the celebration of which we were witnesses.

> Commert observes in the Temps of Paris that it seemed as if there had been issued to

Let us be calm; let us speak of love, not of hate; borders of China, and other quarters of the let us celebrate our victory, not the disaster of the

. . It is impossible to deny that we of their civilization. . . . have before us a new fact. Hitherto, we knew a lence of this persecution which mutilates the nationsuffering Poland that complained and rebelled; the ality, the race, and the culture,-Polish culture witnesses of the Grunwald festivities had before them a nation that is silent, is organizing, and is developing. millions and is increasing annually by several hun- and sublimity of its inspiration, through its swing, dreds of thousands of persons.

The brothers Marius and Ary Leblond, whose book "La Pologne vivante" (Living Poland) has just left the press in Paris, observe, in L'Opinion.

ness, the humanitarian worth, and the superiority power.

 Even under the influhas not lost its superiority. Contemporary Polish literature is incomparably superior to German lit-Now this nation numbers twenty erature through its richness, through the power through its idealistic element. . . . On the whole, the Poles are more intelligent, elegant, artistic, and considerably better educated than the Germans. The patriotism of the Poles is constantly becoming more virile and is being enriched by the sturdiest qualities of irredentism -in face of harsh, pitiless Pan-Germanism. Contemporary Poland is one of the most refined and richest nations in The most important fact lies in this, that Europe in respect to intellect and one of Europe's together with the Poles we are to honor the noble- more important agents of regeneration,—a moral

ÉLIE METCHNIKOFF AND HIS LONG-LIFE SOUR-MILK BACILLUS

most prominently associated with the sub-called "intracellular digestion." An anony-ject is Elie Metchnikoff, the eminent Rus-mous writer in the London Graphic says of him: sian scientist, who in 1895 succeeded Pasteur as head of the Institute in Paris which bears the latter's name. Metchnikoff was born in the Russian province of Kharkov, May 15, 1845, and after studying at Giessen and Munich held for twelve years the chair of

THE onset of old age and the methods for zoology at Odessa. In 1882 he resigned his its prevention have occupied the ear- professorship in order to devote himself to nest study of many able men; but of all of private research; and two years later he pubthem the one whose name will probably be lished his epoch-making memoir on what he

> Elie Metchnikoff is a remarkable man, Russian to the core in frame of mind and in appearance, although he has long been domiciled in France. Contrary to popular belief, Metchnikoff is not a medical man. By profession he is a zoologist, . . . It was while working at lowly organized sponges that Metchnikoff first made those observations which have constituted the basis of all his subsequent work.

> Prior to this, Haeckel had made his classical observations on the most lowly organized creature—the amorba. This is a formless single mass of jelly, which moves slowly, by throwing out limbs, from place to place. When it comes across food particles it takes them into its interior. What it cannot use is rejected, the creature moving on to fresh pastures. Metchnikoff found that this process, analogous to digestion, is prevalent in all animals up to complex man.

> Animals in the course of evolution become complex: they consist of colonies of cells. The absorption of food and the protection of their bodies against injury become the work of certain cells; and to these Metchnikoff gave the name of "phagocytes or devouring cells." He will be known to posterity as the creator of the doctrine of phagocytosis. Science has established the fact that most diseases are due to microbes, which sooner or later destroy us all. Metchnikoff asked himself the question, "Why do people grow old?"

> His answer has been that we are gradually injured and poisoned by bacteria which we carry with

us throughout life, particularly in the alimentary residue, the souring bacteria, according to Metchnicanal. . . . The food we eat is only partly of use to us as fuel. A large part is useless, and is rejected in a state of decomposition brought about by bacteria, which we harbor throughout life. The healthy new-born child comes into the world devoid of microbes, but even in a few hours has become infected, and remains so. According to Metchnikoff a large part of our ills is due to this infection. The bacteria live on our useless products, cause fermentations, and the production of poisons, and we are slowly, but surely, poisoned. The manifestation of this poison is a failure of all our faculties, and the onset, often premature, of old age. His latest work is an attempt to combat senility. This he tries to do by diminishing the amount of fermentacion in the alimentary system. At first he was bold enough to urge that the bowel, being useless, should be removed, but as this measure was unlikely to meet with universal approval, he has suggested a less drastic measure. He has studied the causes of longevity, and has been led to the belief that this is principally due to the consumption of simple food, especially milk.

It is said that longevity is high in certain eastern European countries where sour milk is the main, if not the exclusive, article of diet. Apart from the fact that milk leaves a relatively small undigested England.

koff, displaced the harmful bacteria, and thus, if the consumption of sour milk were continued over a long period, our lives would be prolonged.

The *Graphic* writer states that the basis of the new doctrine is not yet established on sound foundations; and at the meeting of the British Medical Association held in London in July last opinion was divided on the subject of treatment with lactic acid organisms, popularly known as the sour-milk cure. One speaker stated that he had not met a single case in which the treatment had done harm, while another asserted that the most deleterious result of the indiscriminate use of curdled milk was rheumatism in some form or other. But apart from this debatable question. Metchnikoff's other researches show him to be a scientist of the first rank and fully entitled to the many honors he has received both on the continent of Europe and in

OUGHT FRENCHWOMEN TO VOTE?—WHAT SOME LEADING FRENCHMEN THINK

FRANCE and Feminism go naturally as writes: "Given universal suffrage I consider well as alliteratively together. If Frenchwomen are not quite so militant in the speaking politically, I believe that if women voted, important questions, such as social hygiene, prosticause as their English sisters, their activities tunion, and alcoholism, would be promptly and are perhaps more widespread, while their satisfactorily settled."

M. Friilo Faguet, also of the Academy, says: persistency leaves no doubt as to their intention to carry the fight for woman suffrage to a successful end. The president of the French Union for Woman Suffrage has hit upon a plan for ascertaining just how and where the leading men of her country stand on the emy, writes: "I can only repeat that among the question. She has addressed a personal inquiry to each of them; and the replies have been handed to the editor of La Revue (Paris) who prints them in extenso in that journal. The guarded language of several of the letters show that the writers are somewhat unwilling to discourage their fair questioner by frankly admitting that they "are on the other side." We give a representative selection of the Sciences, writes: "I am with you, at least partially. replies, which, for lack of space, are necessarily abridged. To take first those who declare out and out for woman suffrage:

M. Henri Monod, of the Academy of Medicine, says: "I am in favor of your project without restriction. While I see many reasons why from the suffrage point of view distinctions should be made between certain categories of citizens, I do not see that one of these distinctions should be the difference of the sexes."

women ought to vote. . And, without

M. Emile Faguet, also of the Academy, says: "My opinion on woman suffrage is well known. Women, taking them in mass, being a little less sensual, much less criminal, and infinitely less alcoholic than men, they ought, rather than men, to make the laws.

M. Paul Hervieu, another member of the Acadadvances in electoral reform, one which would confer upon women the right to vote appears to me the most legitimate."

Next we have the replies of those who qualify their approval of the Feminist movement. For example:

Prof. Jacques Bardoux, of the School of Political I see no reason for refusing to women, who in our country occupy so important a social and economic rôle, the right to vote. France is the country of peasants and shopkeepers. Noblesse oblige! Only I would advise proceeding by stages. I would first accordato women the vote, the electorate, and municipal eligibility. If experience warranted, I would permit them to take part in the cantonal elections. But I would stop there. The political electorate appears to me inseparable from military charges, at least at present.

Deputy Charles Beauquier says: "You may M. Maurice Donnay, of the French Academy, count me among the partisans of woman suffrage.

But, practically, I am not auxious to see in France women given the suffrage. Universal suffrage for men has given results so little satisfactory, that I am not desirous to see the number of incompetent electors increased."

M. Marcel Prevost, of the Academy, replies: "I consider that women have a right to seek the suffrage. . . . But, in practice, before they can exercise it usefully, they must progress. . . . Social equality with men implies the suppression of all the 'privileges of weakness' that they enjoy to-day. Until they renounce this pretended 'weakness' they will be unworthy of social and political equality."

Former Minister Yves Guyot writes: "I do not

consider that the question of woman suffrage presses in France at this moment; nor is the action of the suffragettes in England calculated to evoke much sympathy. I believe, however, that in the not distant future women will become electors, and that they will even eliminate men from

politics.

M. Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, says: "It has always appeared to me that before women en-ter upon political and civil equality it will be necessary to prepare them for a happy use of their new rights. True friends of the movement will devote themselves to this noble effort.

The most outspoken of those who are against woman suffrage is:

M. Henri de Varigny, who writes: "Universal suffrage for women would be simply a new calamity added to that which exists already—universal suffrage for men. But the suffrage might with advantage be accorded to a certain number of women, But permit me to offer you and your companions a proportionate number of men voters being Before managing the country,

> The subjection of women to clerical influence is thought by many to be a serious obstacle to the success of the movement. We quote some replies which express this view:

much M. H. Poincaré, of the Academy, says: "Per-And haps woman suffrage will be the sole means of combating alcoholism. I fear solely clerical influence over the women."

M. Alfred Fouilée, of the Institute, writes: "In Catholic countries, the votes of most of the women will be those of their confessors, who themselves

will receive their orders from Rome.'

Deputy Theodore Reinach's reply contains this passage: "I believe that woman suffrage would be a mistake which would bring serious consequences both for the country and for the women themselves. For the country, it would signify the probable triumphant return of clericalism.

For conciseness, and as an illustration of how not to commit oneself, the palm must, we think, be awarded to the two-line reply of Senator Maurice Faure:

"Alas! dear madame, I think too highly of it to

M. PAUL DESCHANEL

(Who declares himself "a partisan of woman suffrage")

the advice that in order to attain your end more retired. surely, to begin by claiming the electorate, and one should learn to manage oneself. cligibility at the municipal functions. . . . The proverb 'Chi va piano,' etc., (He that goes gently goes safely and far] appears to me singularly

appropriate of this matter."

M. Paul Deschanel replies: "I am a partisan of woman suffrage. We should begin by introducing

it at the municipal elections."

M. Jules Claretie writes: "I am of opinion that women should give their personal vote—inasmuch as if they do not vote they make others vote. perhaps they would vote otherwise than those who vote for them."

Prof. Elie Halevy, of the School of Political Sciences, says: "I am unaware of any objection to the reform you favor. A single difficulty opposes itself to the realization of your project; it consists in the perfect apathy which the immense majority

manifest toward reform."

Many of the replies, while countenancing the movement to a certain extent, frankly declare that the time has not yet come for women to enter the political arena. Among the replies setting forth this point of view are the following:

M. Gabriel Monod, of the Institute, says: "I am, in principle, very favorably disposed to woman suffrage: I think it would be much more logical to have in place of a Senate and a Chamber of Depu- say anything ill; and I augur too ill of it to say ties a chamber of men and another of women, anything good."

IAPANESE EXPANSION IN LATIN AMERICA

JAPAN, at home, in Korea, and in Mansugar plantations, besides its mines and for-churia, has attracted so much public at sets that fortention of late that her expansion in Mexico to South America. From 1899 to 1908 more and in South America has remained practithan 5000 of the latter arrived in Peru. Here cally unnoticed. Yet it is estimated that more also special inducements are held out to newthan 15,000 Japanese are to be found on the comers. The Japanese children are educated coasts of Latin America, most of them in free in the public schools, and on attaining their Chile and Brazil. "When, in 1907 and 1908, majority remain Japanese; all Japanese may Japanese emigrants were turned back from become naturalized after two years' residence Anglo-Saxon America," writes M. Henri La- in Peru. The Government even grants to the broue in La Revue du Mois (Paris), "they immigrants the very rights that the Japanese made their way farther south, toward the themselves refuse to foreigners; namely, the states where the prejudice against 'color' is right to buy land, and to exploit mines. less pronounced, where manual labor is scarce and solicited by the governments themselves, able parallels between Japan and Chile in the where wages are higher, and where the re-matters of configuration, climate, industries, sources of the soil are boundless." He adds, and history. The friendly relations of the with evident satisfaction:

Perhaps the day may come when the competition of Japanese labor will provoke, here as elsewhere, rivalries and distrust; but at present it is almost nil. In this vast colonization field of Latin America, the Japanese can themselves take part in the cultivation of waste lands, enlarging the circle of their activity, and promoting their interests and their influence, for the greater glory of the Land of the Rising Sun.

companies—all unite in offering great induce- single Japanese colony. The incomparable ments to Japanese emigrants; and direct advantages of the country, and its tremenservice now exists between Japan and all the dous possibilities for the immigrant, soon led principal South American ports.

best to attract Japanese commerce and colon- and a large trade has since sprung up beists. To emigrants it grants the following tween the two countries. The number of advantages: reimbursement of the expenses of Japanese emigrating to the Argentine Rethe voyage; maintenance expenses for fifteen public continues to increase; and the immidays on the territory chosen by the immigrant; grants are found cultivating the soil or insubventions toward agricultural or industrial stalled as shopkeepers. enterprises; exemption from military service during the ten years next following natural- rather than Japanese immigration, Brazil is ization; exemption from all save local taxes; anxious to secure the latter. The Chinese exemption from customs duties on alimentary having showed themselves averse to agriculproducts, such as rice, that are raised only on tural labor, the Japanese are welcomed; for a limited scale, if at all, in Mexico. The Jap- by their aid the Brazilians hope, to develop anese have reason to congratulate themselves the exploitation of coffee in the south and rubon the result of their amicable relations with ber along the Amazon. A treaty, similar to Mexico; for, while the importation of Mex- that with Chile, was concluded between Jaican products into Japan has fallen from 417,- pan and Brazil in 1897. In December, 1907, 000 francs in 1905 to 810 francs in 1908, there were only 40 Japanese in Brazil; in Mexico's imports of Japanese products have 1908 over 780 arrived at Santos; the same risen from 23,000 francs in 1899 to 1,800,000 year 2500 coolies came over; and in 1909 no francs in 1908. In December, 1906, a thou-fewer than 3000 left the Land of the Rising sand immigrants from Japan arrived in Sun for Brazil. Japanese expansion in Brazil Mexico, and ever since there has been a is assuming such dimensions that some Brasteady stream of them.

It was Peru, with its coffee, cotton, and have begun to agitate against it.

The Revue writer points out some remarktwo countries were cemented by a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded in 1897. About 1500 Japanese emigrate to Chile yearly. In January of this present year the first direct service between Japan and Chile was inaugurated with the Kiyc-Marou, avessel of 17,000 tons.

Among the 6,210,000 of its inhabitants, Argentina received in the latter half of the nineteenth century 3,400,000 immigrants, yet Publicists, governments, and steamship among them there was not until 1908 a the Japanese Government to subsidize a The Mexican Government has done its steamship service via the Cape of Good Hope,

> If Argentina seeks Japanese commerce zilians see in it an element of danger, and

PROTECTION FOR CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD

the Hon. Elihu Root delivered in Washington disturbances, as in Central America and the on April 28 last, regarding the protection which West Indies. As between countries able to a nation should extend over its citizens residing maintain order within their own territories, the abroad, much useful information was forth- rule of obligation is perfectly distinct and setcoming on a subject about which a considerable tled. degree of public misunderstanding exists. The address has been printed in the American Journal of International Law, from which we cull a few of the more important passages.

among the great throngs of emigrants may be distinguished two somewhat different classes one composed of those who have left their native country to build up homes for themselves; the other, of those who seek means for the bet- in one important respect, to comply with its ter support of the families and friends they have international obligation: Section 5508 of the left behind them, or for their own future Revised Statutes, making conspiracy to injure support after the return to which they look or oppress a citizen an offense punishable with forward. The United States has limited the very heavy fine and a term of imprisonment, practice, which had been seriously abused, of does not apply to aliens. Consequently we allowing the natives of other countries to be- have had to pay indemnities in cases of mobcome naturalized here for the purpose of re- bing of Chinamen, and lynching of Italians and turning to their homes or of seeking a residence Mexicans. in other lands with the benefit of American protection.

It was estimated that there were in Turkey seven or eight thousand natives of that country who had secured naturalization in the United States and had gone home to live with the advan-tage over their friends and neighbors of being able to call upon the American embassy for assistance whenever they were not satisfied with the treatment they received from their own government. At the time of the troubles in Morocco, an examination of the list of American citizens in Morocco showed that one-half of the list consisted of natives of Morocco who had been naturalized in the United States and had left this country and gone back to Morocco within three months after obtaining their naturalization papers.

To check this abuse, a new rule was adopted in 1007, under which, if a naturalized citizen be denied to the most desperate criminal in a leaves this country, two years' residence in the foreign country, his own government can and country of his origin, or five years' residence in ought to protect him against wrong. Happily. any other country, creates a presumption of concludes Senator Root, the same causes which renunciation of the citizenship he has acquired are making questions of alien protection so here, and the obligation of protection by the frequent are at the same time "bringing about United States is deemed to be ended.

(i.w.) by strong countries whose citizens are by the presence of the alien in a foreign counfound in parts of the earth under the jurisdictry; a fuller acceptance of the common intertion of governments too weak to preserve order. national standard of justice, and a gradual The Boxer rebellion in China is an illustration. reduction of the local prejudices and mis-On a smaller scale, troops have often been understandings."

IN the address which, as president of the landed from men-of-war for the protection of American Society of International Law, their national citizens during revolutionary

Each country is bound to give to the nationals of another country in its territory the benefit of the same laws, the same protection, the same administration, and the same redress for injury which it Senator Root directs attention to the fact that gives to its own citizens, and neither more nor less: provided the protection which the country gives to its own citizens conforms to the established standard of civilization.

The United States, Mr. Root tells us, fails,

Many citizens abroad are apt to complain that justice has been denied them whenever they are beaten in litigation, forgetting that they would complain just the same at home. Ignorantia legis neminem excusat is a widely accepted maxim; but aliens generally do not know it, and they do not seem to realize that the laws and police regulations of the country of their adoption cannot be made over to suit them. Every one who goes into a foreign country is bound to obey its laws: and if he disobeys them, he is not entitled to be protected against punishment under those laws. But there can be no crime which leaves a man without legal rights. He must not be punished without such a hearing as the accepted principles of justice demand; and if that right among all civilized peoples a better under-The simplest form of protection is that exer- standing of the rights and obligations created

PERSIA'S MIRACLE PLAY

F the two hundred thousand visitors to Gabriel reminds her of her greater anguish to the Passion Play at Oberammergau, comparatively few, probably, are aware that in paratively few, probably, are aware that in prophet addresses in turn each beloved member Asia also there has been developed a miracle of his family, and foretells the particular wees in play which, wherever presented, excites the profoundest emotion. This play, entitled "Hasan and Husain," is given annually in both Persia and India, and requires ten days for its presentation. A study of it is contributed to the Open Court by Miss Bertha Mary and Christ, reminding us that Jesus is Johnston, who thus summarizes its chief characteristics, as noted from personal observation by an English official long resident in the Orient:

It is singular in its intolerable length; in the fact of the representation extending over many days; in its marvelous effects upon a Mussulman audience, both male and female; in the curious mixture of hyperbole and archaic simplicity of language; and in the circumstance that the socalled unities of time and space are not only ignored but abolished. The Prophet Mohammed and his family are at once the central figures and moving spirits of the whole. Mohammed appears on the scene at will; and with him it seems to be a universal Here and a universal Now.

The play had its origin in the disputes over the proper succession to the caliphate on the death of the Prophet. There were four claimants: Abu Beker, Omar, and Othman, the three fathers-in-law of Mohammed, and Ali, his first cousin and the husband of his daughter Fatima. Receiving the support of the Sunnis or Traditionalists, the fathers-in-law in turn succeeded the Prophet in his high office; but when Persia was conquered by the Saracens, she, to spite her Turkish conquerors, affiliated with the powerful sect of the Shiahs or Shiites, who claimed that the rightful succession lay through Ali and his descendants. In 770 Hasan, a son of Ali, was poisoned by the Sunnis, and ten years later, on the plains of Karbala, his brother Husain was killed in battle. It is around the martyrdom of these two grandsons of the Prophet that the play centers. A rough idea of the chief scenes may be gathered from the following brief extracts from Miss Johnston's account:

The introductory scene, as in the Oberammergau play, goes back to the casting of Joseph into the pit. Jacob, bemoaning the loss of Joseph, seems to foresee the future; for he wonders "what will be the feelings of Fatima, the mother of Husain, when she sees her son's bloodstained coat after he shall have been put to death in a most cruel

Another scene pictures Fatima combing the locks of her little son Husain. The pulling of a hair causes him to cry out; and then the angel both plays must be judged."

come.

The deathbed of Mohammed is depicted. The store for them. As Mohammed dies he exclaims: "Oh let me suffer the severity of death, instead of my people. Give all the afflictions and sorrows of my followers to me alone to bear."

Scattered in the dialogues are allusions to reverenced by the Mohammedans almost as much as by Christians. Some of the more powerful situations are: the murder of Ali in a mosque by the traitor Ibn Muljam; the poisoning of Hasan by his wife, and his death agonies; the killing of Husain—the women, with uncovered heads (a terrible ordeal for Eastern women), being led through the streets of the conquering city; and the final scene, of the Judgment Day, when the angel Gabriel calls up the dead, and they learn how unavailing are any means of salvation other than the martyrdom of Husain.

The play abounds in examples of the extravagances of the Oriental style of speech; as, for example:

A maiden is "beautiful as the moon on the four-teenth night." "Let me know if Heaven has rolled up the carpet of my life." "Time has pelted the bottle of my heart with cruel stones." "I am a doorkeeping dog in the street of thy affection and

The stage setting is of the simplest. In Persia the larger houses all have their own tabut or tazia: among the wealthier, these are fixtures of gold, silver, ivory, and inlaid work. The stage is a kind of movable pulpit, with no wings to conceal the comings and goings of the actors. A lion's skin, suspended, shows the onlookers that the scene is one in a desert. A silver basin of water symbolizes the Euphrates. Chopped straw represents the ashes with which the mourners bestrew their disheveled hair. And yet, with all this simplicity, the powerful story affects millions of men and women to a frenzy of excitement, and to the wildest demonstrations of grief and passion.

Miss Johnston draws a parallel between the Persian play and that of Oberammergau, but it can hardly be said that there are many real resemblances in the one to the other. "Which audience is most inspired to forgetfulness of injuries, to loving service, 'to deeds of daring rectitude'? That is the final test by which

"SYNDICALISM" AND EUROPE'S PARLIAMEN-TARY CRISES

given to a movement that demands the basing of all political organization on the more stable and deep-reaching economical organization. Largely anarchistic in its origins, it has until recently been narrowly "proletarian" in its appeals. In France, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries it has assumed an openly hostile attitude towards existing institutions. Its spread has been remarkably rapid and has given rise to grave apprehensions on the part of those who see in the parliamentary representation the only guarantee of orderly progress. It is, therefore, highly significant when, of late, one middle-class writer after another begins to advocate ideas practically identical with some of those that have kept such large percentages of the French working classes from any participation in political elections under existing conditions.

The explanation for this change lies in the growing recognition of the fact that modern political institutions are at heart tied up with economic interests and cannot be reformed until this connection becomes openly admitted and applied. Writing on this theme in Gads Danske Magasin (Copenhagan), Dr. Arthur Christensen demands nothing less than "an organization of universal suffrage that will make it truly representative of classes, professions and trades." He says:

The growth of Socialism in all countries has its natural explanation in the fact that it has been most consistent in following the historical development from old dogmas toward a predominance of trade interests. Socialism alone has consciously connected politics with the opposed interest of different classes. It has organized the working masses into a one-sided fight for the interests of the There is nothing to counterbalance it, for the other strata of society have failed to re-establish their politics on this basis. They continue their perennial fight against the same old Adherence to anti-socialistic fusion movements gives no promises for the future, because movements with purely negative objects have no lasting vital power. It is not uncommon in middle-class circles to meet with a resigned conviction that we are moving steadily toward socialistic tyranny of one kind or another. middle-class society is sound at heart, and if its very marrow has not been touched by the injuries inflicted by democratic government, then it will react naturally. It will be forced into self-defense through an organization of its own social forces, and these middle-class organizations will be forced to employ politics just as the Social Democracy has long been doing. Thus the fight will be carried on long been doing. Thus the fight will be carried on ought to have taught us that politics have but hereafter on a more even footing, and the main little to do with ideals and that what determines

SYNDICALISM is the name commonly step will be taken from the representation of mere numbers toward the representation of interests.

> Dr. Christensen not only criticizes prevailing parliamentary methods, but he cites instances showing how we are already working away from them. In Germany he finds this new movement most developed, and there he thinks it will find its first political embodi-

> On June 12, 1909, not less than 6000 representatives of industry, trade, commerce and finance gathered in the Circus Schumann at Berlin and formed a Hanseatic Union for Trades, Commerce and Industry to act as a balance against the aristocratic agrarian Union of Landed Proprietors. The expressly stated object of the new organization was to protect the interests of the economical groups already mentioned and to nominate candidates from their own membership for the national parliament as well as for the various state diets. If this new institution should prove itself capable of growth, as there is every reason to believe that it will, then the political life of Germany will have not less than three great economical organizations armed for mutual struggle: the Agrarian Union, the Hanseatic Union, and the Social Democracy. This is probably the clearest indication of our future political development that has so far been observed in any country. And other signs are not wanting to prove that this reorganization of politics on an economical-social basis will be carried rapidly forward in Germany. Only last October a Union of Salaried Officials was formed at Berlin. More than thirty societies of government employees and others took part in the start of this new organization. Its object is "to represent the economicalpolitical and cultural interests of national, state, communal and private officials and teachers," and especially "to promote the election of representatives that show sufficient understanding of the interests of such officials.'

Harking back to the long-overlooked writings of the Belgian professor, Adolphe Prins, who, as early as 1884, advocated trade representation in the national parliaments, Dr. Christensen concludes with the following suggestions for the solution of "the parliamentary crisis that constitutes the great disease of the century":

With or without revolutions, help must come The special advantage of this system over autocracy lies in the very fact that, while autocracy cannot be reformed without ceasing to be autocratic, the representative system may be said to contain unlimited possibilities of modification and improvement. We have tried one way, and it has not ment. We have tried one way, and it has not proved to be the right one. Therefore another one has to be tried. An abundance of crushed illusions

everything in the end are the solid material inter-tional representation to keep those interests within ests of the various classes. Nothing can then seem control and to represent the nation in its dealings more natural than an effort to exploit the motive power inherent in class egoism in a rational manner for the good of society. This may be done by letting each economical group fight for itself, and by using the constitution as well as a special nadivisions.

with the outside world. The desired results might

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY?

on the "is"), asks the plain citizen. He is so accustomed to think of the army and navy as among "the best ever" that he is completely nonplussed when to his question he receives the reply: "Wrong? Why just this: during the last year nearly five thousand enlisted men deserted, and during the past ten years there have been over fifty thousand deserters from our regular army." Truly an astounding and humiliating piece of information for the plain citizen! And if he is disgusted with it, is it surprising that the Adjutant-General, in his latest report, says: thousand desertions from the army of the there were only five from which there were no United States during the last fiscal year is simply a disgrace to the army and a reproach to American citizenship"? The percentage of desertions for the same period was 4.97, whereas in the British army it was only 1.7, and this in an organization of 263,000 men. Mr. Bailey Millard, from whose article on "The Shame of our Army," in the Cosmopolitan, these figures are taken, says we shall gain no consolation by looking into the details. Not an atom.

regiment 142 men deserted, or 12 per cent. of the whole number. Blackest of all records . . . was that of Company K of the 28th Infantry, located at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Of the men in this company nearly one third became disgusted with the service and fared forth to other fields of usefulness.

Fort Snelling is an attractive place from a soldier's point of view; the barracks are new and comfortable; and the climate, save in winter, is not severe. The men who deserted did not like the officers over them, nor the kind of work they had to do. Doubtless Mr. Millard is right when he says:

It is a shock to most young Americans who have enlisted in the army to taste the delights of military life to find that the most important part of their training, from the viewpoint of their post commander, is to dig ditches, wash pots and pans,

WELL, what is wrong?" (with emphasis wait on table, clean out stables, sweep off walks, or cut brush in the hot sun. Those were the conditions the deserters just mentioned found in the army. Soon they began to loathe the life. It sickened their souls, it humbled their pride, and they ran away from the service.

It must be frankly confessed that the more one reads of Mr. Millard's article the less palatable do the assertions he makes become. For instance, it is anything but gratifying to one's national pride to read that, whereas in the colored companies there were three with no desertions in 1909, and few desertions from the others, yet among the white com-"That there should have been nearly five panies in the United States and dependencies desertions.

There is another point on which as a nation we can scarcely pride ourselves, and that is the way we treat deserters. In 1908 the War Department decided that something must be done to stop the wholesale desertion from the army. The Bertillon system of measuring, photographing ("mugging"), and fingerprints records was introduced. Four thousand posters with a photograph were issued in each case; and the reward for the capture of a deserter was raised from ten dollars to For example, take the Sixth Infantry. From that fifty. Private detective agencies soon reaped a fat harvest, and in 1909 there were gathered in 2,257 runaways. To quote Mr. Millard further:

> The War Department is bent upon correcting the "laxity of public opinion" on the subject of desertion. . . When a man deserts from our army in these peaceful times, he loses his rights of citizenship, his pay and his clothes, is dismissed with dishonor from the service, and, if captured, is condemned to hard labor and prison fare. If in the meantime he should try to return to the army, by going to another post, he is not only sentenced for descrition but also for fraudulent enlistment. The "mugging" and the finger-prints give him no chance of escape.

> They manage things better in England. Long ago they discovered that the harsher you are with the deserter the more there is of him. Consequently year by year the punish

ment for desertion has been decreased; and work of training them devolves upon inexthe aim has been to remove the stigma of perienced young men; and, as one private put prison from deserters entirely. Thus we read: it: "Soldiers hate to obey the orders of some

most of them would still be in prison cells.

sertion from our army is the long absences and, if captured, serve a term in prison, and from their regiments of so many officers. The lose his citizenship.

young squirt fresh from the Point." That If a British soldier deserts in time of peace, he retains his citizenship and is often taken back into the army. In 1908, of 4,766 deserters, 1,728 rejoined the army. In the case of the U. S. Army those 1,728 would have been lost to the service and but the poorer brother in arms has no alternative but to run away, be dishonorably dis-It is claimed that one great cause of de-charged, be placarded all over the country,

HORSE VERSUS AUTOMOBILE: A FRENCH VIFW

think, be disposed to deny; and however ment. Further, the number of two-wheel much the breeders of the animal may strive vehicles (horse-drawn, or "hippomobiles," as to arrest the progress of public opinion in the M. Bellet terms them) was reduced 1300 in a adoption of this view, the relentless figures single year, and the number of four-wheel which each succeeding year piles up against 400. Sir John Macdonald is quoted as statthem leave little room to doubt that they will ing before the Royal Automobile Club of ere long have to accept the inevitable, and, London that the number of horses in London with what grace they may, admit defeat at had been reduced within six years from the hands of the "horseless." Some note- 450,000 to 110,000. worthy statistics of the competition between the horse and the automobile appear in an had increased from about 10,000 in 1003 to article by M. Daniel Bellet in the Economiste 50,000 in 1910, to which must be added Français. By way of introduction M. Bellet many mechanical vehicles circulating on the cites the remarks of certain speakers at roads of the Empire. meetings of the Société Nationale d'Agriculture, who sought to prove that the horse- which represented the total in 1000, have breeding industry had nothing to fear from increased to about 45,000. Since 1905, in the the increase of automobiles, and that the cities especially, the horse has given place to country in which machinery was most used the motor. To quote M. Bellet further: would have greater need of horses than ever. This optimistic view is scarcely sustained by the figures which M. Bellet proceeds to give. Speaking of the United States he says:

In the American confederation it is estimated that there are more than 130,000 automobiles, besides some 35,000 motor trucks, delivery wagons, etc., and 150,000 motor cycles and tricycles. Eight years ago the number of automobiles in the United States did not exceed 6000.

mobiling has been enormous. In that coun- purchasers of automobiles. Another, accordtry there are 85,000 automobiles, 15,000 ing to M. Bellet, is that many who formerly industrial motor wagons, trucks, etc., 9000 went on foot, now, in view of the reduced motor vehicles employed in public transporta- cost of horses, ride. On the other hand, a tion, such as the auto-buses and cabs, and an serious problem is presented to the farmers army of 75,000 motor cycles, tricycles, and and market gardeners by the scarcity of quadricycles. In London, the competition manure which must inevitably follow the between autobuses and taxicabs and the supersession of the horse, unless some suitable

THAT the passing of our friend the horse dent a very large number of horses must have is only a question of time, few will, we been withdrawn from their former employ-

In Germany the number of automobiles

In France the 3000 automobiles of all sorts

In Paris in the space of two years the number of horses decreased 14,000. In the Department of the Seine the decrease was also 14,000. The number of "hippomobiles" decreased more than 2000 in 1907, mainly due to the introduction of more than 5000 taxicabs. . . In ten wears the number of carriages de luxe was reduced by 50,000 units, while the number of horses, affected by this decrease, sank from 128,000 to 92,000 head.

One result of this displacement of the horse in Paris has been the possibility of acquiring In Great Britain the development in auto- at a cheap rate good horses discarded by the horse-drawn vehicles is so keen that it is evi- substitute at a reasonable cost is forthcoming.

WILL THE NATIONS EVER ABOLISH THEIR NAVIES?

London last May there is a strong article by America. the German Rear-Admiral E. Kalan von experience lends a good deal of authority to fact, only the strongest fleet, namely, the

ing to Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Nobel is little prospect of any international dis-Institute at Christiania, on the promotion of armament. Every idea of disarmament, coninternational peace, begins by remarking that cludes the writer, must be considered Utopian prevent the war in Cuba and in the Philip- European state, but regards herself as the pines, or the Boer War, or the Russo-Japanese head of the British Empire, whose interests could see why the peace of the world should England feel comfortable. Her political influtheir naval expenditure, England most of all. adequacy of her military organization probefore been so strong as it is at present.

the expenditure.

ful, continues the German admiral, but it peans must wait—but not disarm. may become too dear. That the American fleet should have become the second in the world was surely in a measure due to Mr. Roosevelt. The ex-President of the United

IN the same number of the Deutsche Revue police force, as it is euphemistically called on which contains in full the address of Mr. the other side of the Atlantic, to keep in order Andrew Carnegie to the Peace Society in the turbulent republics of Central and South

With the best will in the world, inter-Hofe, on international naval disarmament, national naval disarmament could only bene-The German seaman does not believe such fit a few while such enormous differences in disarmament possible. His high rank and the size of the fleets continue to exist. In English, could have any real use for disarm-Admiral von Hofe, who seems to be reply- ament. Till England begins to disarm there the Russian Czar's Peace Manifesto did not so long as Great Britain feels that she is not a War. More recently Anglo-German relations come before those of Europe. The develophave given rise to considerable anxiety, though ment which things on the continent have no one outside British spheres of influence made in the last three decades does not make be disturbed merely because Germany was ence is not so effective as it used to be, the building a fleet suitable to her needs. At the dogma of her naval supremacy is no longer same time other nations have been increasing recognized so unconditionally, and the in-Yet, notwithstanding this great increase, the duced the ridiculous invasion panic, and desire for peace among the nations has never compelled her to concentrate her entire fleet in the North Sea. But it must also be recognized that England has begun to restrain her-A GERMAN VIEW OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE self and to abandon untenable positions. For instance, she retreated bravely before the Had Mr. Roosevelt studied the practical, Monroe Doctrine, but she is less inclined to conditions of an international understanding do likewise with regard to the European conin the matter of armaments, he would, argues tinent. But she knows her power and force; the writer, have been obliged to modify his she is too strong and too proud to abandon her proposals with reference to a peace league of unique position. Noblesse oblige. She still the great powers. Since the war with Spain, believes in the necessity of her unconditional armaments in the United States had increased supremacy on the seas for the peace of the to such an extent that the American Con- world; to her as the chosen people naval sugress last year found it advisable to reduce premacy has been entrusted, and she feels it a duty to fight for it. Critical times await The Monroe Doctrine may be very beauti- her, and as matters at present stand Euro-

Why Not a Limitation of Tonnage?

The limitation of armaments, writes Com-States is a man of action, who also speaks and mandant Léonce Abeille in the Revue de Paris, writes much—not, however, from a full heart, can only be brought about by peace; the but as a diplomatist and politician. He limitation of tonnage would, on the contrary, knows his Americans, and he is imbued with tend towards the organization of arbitration, the great dream of American Imperialism. and he invites the friends of peace to help As a means of realizing American ideals, he to lighten the burden of armed peace by taking recognizes next to the dollar a strong fleet up this cause. While reducing the naval exand a strong army as all-important—the penditure of the different nations, this reform

would not interfere with the right of any ments have different policies upon a subject nation to construct as many units as it chose. of mutual interest. German naval plans

Three to Two or Two to One?

Magazine on the "German and British immense German investments in other coun-Navies," attempts to explain the present tries defenseless. Instead of a proportion of limits of German ambition.

never planned for a navy equal to that of gram was sent, the proportion when the Ger-Great Britain, he says, they do work for a man projects are completed is likely to be navy that would make the British Govern- about three to two in favor of Great Britain. ment hesitate to attack Germany under avoidable circumstances and that would sug- they will have to become accustomed to a cergest a civil attitude should the two Govern- tain diminution of their international position.

leave to Britain superiority on the sea, but not such a superiority as leaves German ship-Mr. Elmer Roberts, writing in Scribner's ping, the sprinkling of German colonies, and seven to one, which represented the ratio of While the German naval promoters have naval strength on the morning the Kruger tele-

Mr. Roberts warns the British people that

LOT OF THE GERMAN WORKINGMAN

THE German laborer and worker in field town tax and church tax. Income tax beness of his needs and his power. A character amounts to 14s. The workman must also sketch of the type of this class is contributed contribute to the insurance funds, and there to Chambers' Journal by Richard Thirsk.

peasants, says this writer, he has been lured everything used at the table. The writer into the workshop by the promise of greater says it is not tariffs which make life so expengain and easier conditions. The first shock sive to the workingman of the Fatherland so of the change from the field to the factory is much as the forced and unnatural developstill upon him, and he has not yet quite set- ment of the country. tled down to the new conditions. But he is waking up to a knowledge of his own strength. living in flats nearly always let off a room to ernment takes care to claim a considerable the conditions are so hard, there is less apparamount of the workman's income besides ent poverty in large towns in Germany than personal service during the best twenty years we see in England. It is explained that the of his life, and in return for this it husbands authorities compel even the poorest to keep for him a pension and sees to it that he is up an air of respectability, and factory laws politically sound.

all, and his loudest grumble, naturally, is that tory. he has no voice in national affairs, though he has to hand over to the Treasury a large share must first pay a registration fee, then they of the fruits of his toil. In those assemblies must attend daily at the office and wait until where he has a vote he is rendered impotent something turns up. Rather than wait all by the weight of superior authority. The day at the Labor Bureau capable workmen Government's reluctance to grant reform is prefer to take the chance of obtaining work the chief reason why the German workman by interviewing employers. The writer says is a Social Democrat. Apart from taxes, his in conclusion that the atmosphere is heavy political interests are limited. The taxes with unrest and discontent. have gone up by leaps and bounds, the cost man workman's political education is more of living has greatly increased, and there is no advanced, he is destined to play an important rise in wages; out of his 20s. or 28s. a week he part in the affairs of his country, and possihas to pay three direct taxes—income tax, bly in the destiny of Europe.

and shop is awakening to a conscious-gins with an income of £45 a year and are taxes on railway tickets, theater tickets, The descendant of long generations of etc.; while indirect taxes embrace nearly

As to home life, working-class families The coming of the workingman also marks a night-lodger, who comes in late in the eventhe transformation of Germany from an agri- ing and vacates the room early in the morncultural to an industrial nation, and the ing, so that the family may have the use of metamorphosis has been so sudden that the the room in the day. Often many night-Government has not been able to keep pace lodgers are taken and the family sleep in the with the movement. Nevertheless, the Gov- kitchen. Yet it must be admitted that while compel the workman to take a certain pride The latter is, perhaps, the sorest point of in his personal appearance—outside the fac-

At the Labor Bureaus the unemployed

THE RELIGIOUS FELLOWSHIP MOVEMENT IN GERMANY

Franklin Johnson, in a recent issue of the azines and newspapers in the interests of the

Review and Expositor (London).

Inner Church Evangelization, the Revival in numbers. Movement, and the Fellowship Movement (Gemeinschaftsbewegung). It has been called laborers. Fourteen are named; the majoralso, the New Pietism. Among its char- ity have an attendance of sixty or eighty. acteristics are mentioned that it has with graduating classes of ten or fifteen. seized upon the laity more than upon the For entrance, only a desire to do religious clergy. It is distinctively a movement of the work, a public school education, and bodily laity and of the relatively young. Among and mental health are required. Some of its advantages are mentioned its interest in the schools are for men, some for women. the evangelization of the entire people, its Buildings are being erected in all parts of disposition to seek publicity, and its strong the empire for the meetings. In Königsberg assertion that "justification" must mani- the building will accommodate 1200 persons. fest itself in the sanctification of the daily life. An itinerant preacher named Wittekind states

remarkable for its rapidity in all parts of the from the established church, but desire only Empire, displaying only energy, advance- to work unhindered within her communion. ment, and a loud manifestation of enthusi- Justification through faith alone, the Holy asm and confidence. There is a fellowship Scriptures the highest authority, and thereformed within every church that will permit fore, inerrant, are the chief points. There are meetings for prayer and conference, and for the exposition of the Scriptures, marked by much informality. Voluntary song and prayer and testimony are made prominent. District conferences are longer to attend church out of reverence or in the held, some for believing merchants, others for believing bakers, others for a course of Bible study. Evangelists, usually laymen, travel from place to place in order to form or ships, as of the fellowships towards the encourage fellowships. There are men of church, is one of suspicion, though not of prothorough education who work amongst the nounced antagonism.

NEW evangelistic movement in the university students and other people of cul-German Church is described by Dr. ture by means of courses of lectures. Magmovement, especially weekly sheets and all This movement is called variously the sorts of monthlies, are constantly increasing

Schools are kept up for the training of the The progress of the movement has been that they have no thought of separating

> Our associations can no longer endure preaching traditional manner.

The attitude of the church towards fellow-

FRANCE'S IRON RICHES THAT GERMANY DID NOT GET

world is the somewhat surprising statement this region, for this process, in its original made by M. Leon Polier, a well-known French form, was only applicable to ores containing economist. In the course of a long, statistical little or no phosphorus, while the iron ores of article in the Revista d'Italia, of Rome, M. Lorraine have a considerable percentage of Polier gives some very interesting data con- this substance. However, M. Polier believes He recalls some historical facts about the iron not now be in possession of her iron fields. ore deposits in Lorraine, in the department of He says: Meurthe et Moselle, that are worth repeating.

THAT France has deposits of iron exceed- duction of the Bessemer process in the iron ing those of any other country in the industry, however, put a stop to activity in nected with the iron industry of the republic. that but for this circumstance France might

"'Tis an ill wind that blows no one good," and These deposits, he tells us, had been worked this setback, which appeared at the time to be a to a small extent prior to 1860. The intro- grave disaster, was, on the contrary, a rare piece of good fortune. It is almost certain that if the tons. These figures lead M. Polier to the contrue value of the Lorraine deposits had not at clusion that France has deposits of iron exthe time been uncertain, these deposits would not now belong to France, but would be con- ceeding those of any other country. tributing to the brilliant economic development of Germany. For the region of these iron beds touches the borders of that part of Lorraine ceded large deposits will be discovered in other lands. It is also true that the so-called "basic process," appropriate the process of the part of Lorraine ceded large deposits will be discovered in other lands. It is also true that the so-called "basic process," appropriate the process of the process to Germany. Indeed, they extend into German territory. If, at the time the treaty of Frankfort was made, phosphoric iron had not been so discredited by the invention of the Bessemer process, the victors would certainly have insisted upon extending the frontier farther to the west, so as to include the entire mineral region.

Some years later, about 1878, the "basic process" of Thomas and Gillchrist was made public. This is exclusively adapted to the as that of Lorraine, and from this period scale commensurate with her supply of the the advance of France in iron production.

clusion that France has deposits of iron ex-

plied to iron containing much phosphorus, is somewhat more expensive than the "acid," or somewhat more expensive than the "acid. original Bessemer process. Moreover, the iron beds of Lorraine are composed of what is known as "lean ore," the percentage of iron being much less than in many other mines. Still, in spite of all this, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Lorraine iron fields constitute one of the most valuable assets of France.

France is not rich in coal, a prime essential treatment of iron high in phosphorus, such for the manufacture of iron and steel on a dates the resumption of work in the fields and raw material. This fact, however, does not daunt M. Polier. He sees in the growing use According to the most moderate estimates, of the electric furnace a possible substitute German Lorraine contains 1100 million tons for coal, and finds in the immense water power of iron ore, Luxemburg 300 million tons, Bel- at the disposal of France, notably in her Alpine gium 50 million tons; the French deposits, streams and those of the Vosges Mountains, however, contain no less than 2390 million an inexhaustible supply of electric energy.

CAUSES OF THE PERSIAN REVOLUTION

of the eighteenth.

Persia had active trade relations with Europe. Merchants continually came from Genoa and the impoverished classes of workers aforesaid. Venice, and later on from Amsterdam and London, in quest of fine silks and precious stones and other articles of luxury. But with the rise of European industrialism Western trading companies became anxious not only to buy from the Persians, but to sell to them, so that in all towns of any consequence there were foreign houses importing textiles, metal wares, sugar, tea, petroleum, and so forth.

The quantities of these importations rose quickly. According to figures stated in the article, Europe and India (with Russia as the principal vendor) sent 60,000,000 rubles' worth of goods in 1902, and 87,000,000 rubles' worth in 1907. At the same time foreign capital came for investment, far Teheran.

A NATIVE of Persia, Arjavir Tjilin-Kirian, higher interest being earned in Persia than has contributed to the Stuttgart weekly, in Europe, and Russian and English banks the Neue Zeit, an interesting article which were opened throughout the land. The ingives, in perspective, the main social and troduction of cheap machine-made products economic causes underlying the late political from abroad was a serious blow to local handirevolution in his country. His summary at- craft, and put an end altogether to the small tracts attention more through the analogies, home industries of the peasants. Meanwhile obvious or inferable, between the factors that the opportunities for enrichment through an brought about the Persian upheaval of the increased output of raw materials did not twentieth century and the French cataclysm escape enterprising landed proprietors and wholesale dealers, so that hides, fruits, wool, As in ancient times so in the Middle Ages silk, rice, and tobacco were then produced on a large scale, the labor being supplied by

> Thus economical development took place on the basis of a capitalistic system. To the great centers like Teheran, Tabriz, Shiraz, Ispahan, numbers of financiers, "promoters," merchants, clerks, and mechanics were attracted. The new commercial era extinguished the prevailing provincial organization. Persia's provinces were at one time economically quite independent of one another, and had separate laws and customs. Even the coinage, weights, and measures would differ. khan ruled supreme in his own province. But the influential commercial middle class that arose demanded liberation from these impediments to business and the creation of a strong legislative and administrative central authority for the whole nation. In 1879, for instance, the government forbade the khans to coin money, that function thereafter devolving upon the royal mint at

article goes on to explain, the feudal lords financier as smooth as possible, paving it forfeited their predominance. The govern- for him with valuable concessions and moment, however, tried to make good this loss nopolies. This of course incensed the native of power and importance on the part of the business men against both the foreign capitalgreat nobles by conferring offices upon them, ists and their own government. regardless of their ability or integrity.

In their hands lay the revenue-raising functions, which they fulfilled in the same manner as the tyranno's grandees of French fame—i. e., by farming out the taxes. The collection of customs, excise, postal, and telegraph dues, and of all classes of taxation, was let to the highest bidders, and the men who secured these contracts became virtual autocrats, fixing the rates as they chose and squeezing the people as dry as they could. Among the high officials of the crown a more complex and costly style of living accompanied the influx of Western wares and ideas, the court wared more extravagant, and many of the lesser novility mortraged or sold their estates to speculative financiers. Besides, large sums were spent on reorganizing the army. The Grand Vizier, the ministers, the overnors of provinces, and the heads of districts bought their posts from the government, and extorted from the people tenfold, a hundredfold, what they had paid. The assistants of the ministers and governors received no salaries from their superiors, but had to live on what they could get out of the populace. Neither did the police receive any governmental pay. They subsisted on gratuities from individuals and on fines imposed. The peasants were not only compelled to satisfy the oppressive tax-farmers, they were obliged to give annual tribute to the landlords, and to their parasitic underlings, in the form of animals and produce, and had to make presents to their masters if they wanted to marry. Still worse was the state of justice. A governor—acting in a judicial as well as administrative capacity—would simply declare those guilty who could not come up to his price. The holders of political power allied themselves with the landed proprietors in the most outrageous transactions for the despoilment of urban consumers. They formed syndicates, drove up the prices of grain, and so created artificial famines. same thing was done with other food staples. While the working classes were thus hardly able to eke out an existence, and deteriorated physically and morally, the members of these starvation societies increased their ownership of land areas, yes, of whole villages. Sillih Sultan, for instance, the ex-governor-general of the province of Ispahannow living in exile—owned 1200 villages.

The result of the activities of the "starvation societies" was an epidemic of riots, in which hunger-stricken multitudes, says the author, pillaged and destroyed storehouses and granaries. This happened about the end of the century, when the new Shah, Muzaffareddin, raised a large national loan in Russia, and then a second.

The millions that the Shah secured this time he equandered in Europe himself, or as much as did not vanish into the pockets of his ministers and favorites.

With the new political centralization, the rulers of Persia made the path of the alien

But there are now Persian bankers richer than the foreign; they compete successfully with their English and Russian preceptors, and if the foreign capitalists still make lots of money in Persia they owe that to having been able to establish themselves so firmly under the old autocratic system.

PART PLAYED BY THE CLERGY

The position of the clergy is described as follows by the author, himself evidently not one of the "faithful" and quite as evidently a partisan, though a clear-headed partisan, of the revolution:

With the growth of commercial connections with Europe, and the extending of personal relations between Persian traders and members of European society, Western culture penetrated into Persia. If the merchants of the country did not dislike that culture, whose introduction was closely associated with their historical mission, if the government, as slaves to foreign capital, unresistingly opened the land to this culture, the priesthood was, however, the constant foe of everything coming out of the The Persian clerisy, in whose hands lay public education, did their utmost to maintain believing Moslems in the old traditions and convictions of dogma upon which rested the advantages of their immemorial influence. They opposed European culture, seeing in it one of the strongest factors threatening their situation. The power of the priesthood increased especially in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. At that time it was so great as to form a sort of second government and vie with the real government. The power of the clergy augmented in the same measure as their possessions. . . Instead of distributing their surplus revenues—derived mainly from landed endowments and from the legacies of true believersas alms among the poor and needy, they began to entertain armed bands composed of theological students, who defended their interests. At the same time some of the higher prelates went so far as to join the associations existing for the purpose of raising the food-prices. church had become so mighty that it could upset ordinances of the state in a twinkling; in the degree that its political and economical ascendancy went on magnifying, so did its scope of legal jurisdiction. Officialdom had found a profitable source of income in the regular courts, whereas now the people were crowding the ecclesiastical courts. In the conflict which ensued between the government and the church, the latter was forced to retreat step Owing to the expansion of trade . . . every one became anxious to learn foreign languages, especially the intellectuals and the new generation. Soon freshly organized common schools were opened, in which young Persians for the first time learned modern languages, history, Depending so much on foreign capital, the geography, and scientific subjects unburdened with the tiresome, mind-benumbing dogma of the Koran.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

IN the recent discussion of woman suffrage tation nor popular education was known to the in this country the objections to the founders of the Republic; yet these founders added in this country the objections to the proposition that have been urged by women have been, perhaps, quite as numerous as, and in many instances more forcible than, the objections urged by men. In beginning an article on the subject in the Atlantic Monthly for September, Miss Molly Elliot Seawell deplores the "superficial and inadequate manner in which the matter has been discussed on both sides." She complains that the suffragists show in their spoken and published utterances that they have little knowledge of the fundamentals of government or the real meaning of suffrage. In their treatment of the subject they hopelessly confuse political, philanthropic, socialistic, and economic questions, nor do they seem able to discern between objects of national and those of State and municipal regulation.

Here can be, a line on any statute book in the United States, regulating work and wages between United States, regulating work and wages between United States, regulating work and wages between private individuals. Any proposition to that effect is socialism run mad. There is a socialistic association, highly favored by suffragists, to bring about that no shop-girl shall work for less than four dollars a week. It is only just to the well-and municipal regulation. and municipal regulation.

On the other hand, this writer admits that the objectors to woman suffrage have not always given logical or practical reasons against it. Both sides make the mistake of assuming that the revolution will be over when a woman can walk up to the polling booth and deposit a ballot in the box. It is at this point, however, according to Miss economic measure, but a registering machine. The Seawell, that the revolution will begin. The experience of full suffrage for women, as it has been tried in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah, has not been the same number of hours at the same employment entirely successful, and during the last fourteen years the States of the West, where a nearer view of suffrage was possible, have repeatedly defeated suffrage amendments to for obvious reasons. A woman cannot stand phys-

their constitutions. A brilliant and prominent advocate of woman suffrage recently gave the following as its

chief objects: "Women suffragists stand for sanitation, education, and the uplift of six million workingwomen in the United States."

Miss Seawell proceeds to analyze this formula:

First, is the universal fallacy on the part of the suffragists that all women will vote alike, and will vote right.

Second: neither sanitation nor education can be the first or even the most important object of gov-to climb telegraph poles, or to construct battle-ernment. Good laws well administered, a pure and ships, or to build sky-scrapers. It will have no competent judiciary, internal order, national de-effect upon either their work or their wages, work fense, and many other things, must take prece- and wages being entirely controlled by the law of dence of sanitation and education. Neither sani- supply and demand.

more to the forces of civilization than any group of sanitarians or educators that ever lived.

Third: neither sanitation nor education is a national affair, but both are the business of states and

municipalities.

Fourth: sanitation and education are already well attended to by men, and as large a share of the public

income is devoted to them as the people will bear.

Fifth: the proposition that one-half the electorate of the country shall devote its energies to the uplifting of six million workingwomen in the United States is a bald proposition to create a privileged class. This is a thing abhorrent to republican institutions, and is the line of demarcation between the contract of th tween republics and monarchies. There is not, and never can be, a line on any statute book in the meaning but ill-informed women who have gone into this movement, to say that their unfamiliarity with governmental problems is the reason that such a grotesque association exists. The innocent blunders of equally well-meaning and ill-informed suffragists in New York City have involved them in violations of law, and several of their leaders were indicted in June, 1910, for boycotting and conspiracy.

Suffrage is neither a philanthropic scheme nor an stock argument of the suffragists has ever been, that the suffrage would enable a woman to get the same pay for the same work as a man. What they probably mean by this is, that a woman working as a man should receive the same pay. But it has been tested, and needs no test, that the work of women for the same time at the same employment as men is not so good in quality or quantity, and ical effort and nervous strain as a man can; nine hundred and ninety-nine women out of every thousand go into work with the fixed intention of abandoning it at the first possible moment; a woman at the period of her greatest energy is liable at any moment to make a contract of marriage, which vitiates other contracts; and women are less

amenable to discipline than men.

Suffrage would not increase the physical strength of women; it would not keep them at work if they had a good opportunity to escape from it; it would not prevent them from marrying if they wished to; and it would not make them any more amenable to discipline. Suffrage will not enlarge the scope of women's employments. It will not enable them



FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Twenty Thousand Dollars Saved publisher of the sensational newspaper or Week By Week

PHILADELPHIA physician wrote the last month in search of suitable investment banking act of this nation practically forces for twenty thousand dollars, coming due upon any money dealer on a large scale. September 1st "from building and loan In January, "The Control of Billions" was stock."

turn whether the twenty thousand dollars had although any other nation deems such exbeen a legacy, or something like that, which tensive control a public matter, and prohad been invested outright in the stock, or vides that the people's representatives shall whether it had been bought on installments. have it.

The physician's second letter was remarkable. It appeared that twelve years ago he but one of the most inveterate defenders had definitely started to save. He picked out of high finance, which printed on the 15th four of the mutual "building and loan" as- of last month three sentences throwing the sociations, for which the State of Pennsyl- keenest "human interest" into New York vania is famous. One of these held its meeting Stock Exchange affairs, and "exposing" most the first week of the month, and the others on frankly the chief evil that has grown up the second, third and fourth weeks respec- around that investment market. tively. Thus, on each of forty-eight weeks in the year, the doctor was called upon for first sentence explained, is always present twenty-five dollars—one dollar per share of when bankers find their vaults full of idle each of the twenty-five shares allotted to him. money and so are willing to loan that money

The psychology of this affair is its in- at low rates on "call"—from day to day. teresting side. Without those weekly demands—"Please remit installment on your from investment or other business" is borrowed stock"—the doctor, or perhaps his wife, by speculators in order to buy five or ten those twenty-five dollar sums. Any reader standard stocks at current prices is much himself—or herself.

also based on real estate, such as guaranteed able to expect that the buying movement will mortgages, now being offered on the plan of increase in the near future.' regular installments contracted for in adbeen traveled with the signing of the definite stocks and bonds." contract.

The Temptation To Buy Stocks

tion from embarrassing local issues, and the est-since the New York Legislature has re-

cheap magazine shocks the public into buying

These "Notes" have frequently pointed financial department of this magazine out the dangerous power that the bungled found to reside with a group of entirely A reply was immediately sent, asking in private individuals in New York City—

Curiously enough, it was not a muck-raker,

"The temptation to take on stocks," the

In this way, "money previously withdrawn would have found an excellent and entirely times the amount of stocks they could otherjustifiable use for many, probably most, of wise pay for; because "the income yield on all may demonstrate such mental suggestion on greater than the interest charge on the money required to carry the stocks." Wherefore, Or there are other forms of sound securities, the third sentence concludes, "it is reason-

"That is perfectly good economics," your vance. And whether the amount is to be ten Wall Street friend will say. "When stocks and dollars a month or a hundred, as in the doc- bonds sell so low that they yield more than tor's case, oo per cent. of the distance has money, people will exchange their money for

"Not at all," the reformer will thunder. "It is nothing less than a crime that speculators may borrow, if they wish, hundreds of millions of dollars to 'carry' stocks, knowing A GAIN "Wall Street" is news. Through that they can keep the money locked up, even general abuse of that queer locality, the when legitimate business men again want it, harassed politician diverts the voters' atten- by paying higher than the legal rate of interBy coursely of the mast Street Fournat

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS "A BAROMETER OF BUSINESS"

(Now that the defects of Wall Street conduct, of our currency system, and of American financial affairs generally are under discussion, it is in order to examine any records that show to what extent the Stock Exchange has fulfilled its legitimate functions—to register, by the prices of stocks, advance information of the broad changes in the country's earning power. The chart above, compiled by the Wall Street Journal, compares the gross earnings, the dividends distributed, and the prices of the stocks of American railroads. Since railroad earnings fluctuate according to the volume of production of farmers and manufacturers, they form the best single index to the state of industry.)

moved the restrictions of the usury law from or one of its branches for "re-discount." loans on collateral."

up for their own associates and their own direct customers: system, rather than to analyze either very profoundly.

The observer might ask, for instance: "Why is money allowed to lie around 'idle' at all?"

How Natural Currency Works

YOU can find natural currency, the kind that fluctuates with the demand, at work in Belgium or Switzerland, or in Canada or Mexico; in fact, anywhere except in America.

Take France. Any innkeeper or merchant of its branches, if that is where he keeps his charged above 4 per cent. account. If not, his bank in turn indorses the note and hands it over to the Bank of France borrowers will doubt even the official records

This central institution alone may issue bank-In between the vacuum of theory on one notes. About 70 per cent. of the commercial side, and the violent personalities of the other, "paper" it holds in exchange for its notes has there is room to look for the practical under- been thus passed on to it by independent lying cause. After observing some hundreds banks. Following are the regular rates this of "Wall Street" men at work, more or less bank has charged, during the last twelve intimately, one finds them pretty much like years, for discounting paper received from other Americans at work-inclined to stand other banks and for loans asked by its own

s Discounts
5 30
0 3.5
0 4.5
5 4.0
0 35
5 30
0 30
3.5
5 4.0
5 35
D 3.0
5 3.0

Think: at the height of the 1907 panic, anyor manufacturer can get cash from any bank body-with three solvent friends to endorse his where he has an account, in exchange for his note could get currency for it at only 4½ per own note bearing the signature of three per- cent. Or if his account was with an indesons known to be solvent. He gets the money pendent bank, it could get the currency for direct from the Bank of France itself, or one him and make a profit out of all interest

This seems incredible. Many American

HOW PRICES OF STOCKS HAVE FORECASTED THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CHANGES

(The heavy black line shows the changes in gross earnings of twenty representative railroads. There is a regular "ecasonal" change. Always October is the month of highest earnings, and February the lowest. Then there are the "big swings." It is striking to find by the lighter line underneath, representing the average prices of the stocks of those twenty railroads, that said prices have always forecasted such swings of earnings by several months. Thus, the sharp fall in earnings that began October, 1903, had been indicated since the January previous by the downward tread of stock prices. Exactly the same thing is true of 1907)

recall that in France money can never be and to common sense. "idle" and can never be "scarce," because the currency is "natural." Read these recent as "surplus" by the New York banks on the questions asked by representatives of our 13th: an amount equalled only twice—in 1904 Monetary Commission, and the answers and 1908—during many years past. The given by the Governor of the Bank of France: bankers had accumulated this cash by cutting

Q. Through what agencies do you feel a demand for increased note issue? Does it come from the banks or from your own customers?

A. As I told you a moment ago, it is the bills presented for discount and the requests for loans which regulate automatically the movements of issue.

O. Does this demand for increase come more largely from the banks or from customers in general?

A. Both banks and other clients. The demands of the banks are particularly important, as they centralize the demands of their numerous clients.

Q. The fluctuations are more or less automatic? If there is an excess of notes, it is, I assume, soon taken care of by presentation for redemption?

A. The mechanism is quite automatic. When circumstances demand a reduction of issue the notes are naturally presented for redemption, and it seems to us that as long as this redemption is made without difficulty, there can never be an excess of notes in circulation.

Artificial Cash

ican currency system—how opposite to that blame the Stock Exchange. Its price-tags

from which that table was taken, until they of France or any other up-to-date country,

The great sum of \$55,000,000 was reported down old loans and refusing new ones, in anticipation of the usual demand from Western and Southern banks, whose farmer-customers need money about this time to move their

Likewise, since June, "country" bankers in the crop sections have been refusing loans for the purchase of automobiles or extra land; even merchants and manufacturers in many localities found it difficult to get money for reasonable extensions of their own businesses.

And in parts of the East, such banking "contraction" had made the negotiation of commercial paper almost impossible. Even in cases where nobody doubted the credit of the borrower, or the reliability of the indorsers, the money was refused—simply because the bankers feared there would not be money enough.

The merchants and manufacturers thus em-AST month any observer could figure barrassed cannot blame the farmers. Crops how artificial and inflexible is our Amer- are the largest basis for trade. Nor can they

this year alone, signifying that several hun- You must have Government bonds. dred million dollars, borrowed last year on when everybody wants currency—as last "collateral," had been returned to the banks year, and until quite recently—it gets and other lenders.

chant increase the volume of cash automatic- whole "market" in food products; or farms, ally. But in ours—well, consult the figures or stocks drops. This unlocks a lot of cash. for June this year, as compared with June, less.

with the legitimate needs of merchants and is "the temptation to take on stocks." farmers and manufacturers for money.

Idle Money

NCREASED money supply was cited as the 16th of last month, in the minority report to put it into long term bonds. Any bond of the committee that had been investigating man is an authority on the dullness of the wages and prices for the United States Sen- professional demand for his wares. The big ported above?

1800, little more than \$10 in 1840, and less year. Private investors are taking advantage than \$20 in 1880. Last year the figure was of this situation, which involves much lower \$34.93. Perhaps this increase has been enprices for bonds just as good as they were tirely justified by the rise in our scale of living eighteen months ago—better, on the average. —the spread of the piano players, enameled bathtubs and automobiles. But whether or total of new securities authorized this year no, it is entirely correct to state that the and the amount actually issued. This is, to country is swamped with currency-when- a large extent, the difference between the ever it is not needed. The reason is the same money that active corporations would like which makes it scarce during the periods of and the money they can get. The figures, as greatest demand.

fighting one another for business. When last year. trade and commerce do not call for money (as

were marked down nearly a billion dollars answer as a basis for currency in America. scarcer. Interest rates go up. The weak In any other country, the larger crops of speculators who can't pay them go down-as the farmer and the higher credit of the mer- this year—dragging others with them. The

Yet men of enterprise sometimes cannot 1909, reported by the national banks. They find encouragement to go ahead on a big had loaned out \$305,000,000 more. But the scale—as now. There are Supreme Court cash in their vaults was actually \$66,000,000 decisions coming that may change the whole machinery of business. Large purchasers of The reason: American currency is inflex- materials don't know what freight rates may It represents not the real industrial be until the Commerce Commission can hear assets of the country, but the bonds of the the evidence. Wise bankers are tight with Government, which are like the flowers that their money, foreseeing demands for crop bloom in the spring—they have nothing to do moving. Yet, interest rates being low, there

Bonds Go Begging

THEN capitalists dislike to tie up the money they control for three or six one cause of American high prices, on months, they naturally are even less inclined How can this jibe with the facts re- banks and financial institutions don't want them. Little more than half as many bonds There was \$5 "circulation" per capita in have been sold on the Stock Exchange as last

The disparity is phenomenal between the compiled by the Journal of Commerce for the In America, any group of men with re- first six months of 1010, show that \$804,523,sources enough to obtain a national bank 710 of new stocks, bonds and notes were charter and buy some Government bonds can authorized, but not entirely distributed. The issue bank-notes to the face value of those total authorizations were \$1,021,506,660, as bonds. There are 7000 such groups to-day, against \$1,648,156,240 for the same period

Neither is Europe in a position to finance in 1908), the banks are full of it. They press us as in former years. New countries the it upon borrowers at lower and lower rates. world over have been asking for new secur-Speculators are happy. Soon the high prices ities in amounts unprecedented. Canada, brought about by speculation have dazzled for instance, with its enormous recent indusreal business men into feeling more pros- trial consolidations, is employing loans and perous than they are (as in 1909). They ex-advances considerably greater in amount tend. They borrow. They offer their notes than ever before in its history. Then Java -perfectly good notes, indorsed with per- and Sumatra and the Straits Settlements fectly good names. But real assets won't have sprung into world factors financially,

through the sudden growth of their rubber mean a credit item for the United States of plantations. These big pieces of financing more than half a billion dollars. have come back to London. Likewise, of the \$730,000,000 raised in France last year on securities, some 63 per cent. went to foreign countries.

It is to London, Paris and Berlin that colonies of the Powers look for capital. The fraction as much of character and conduct as same is true of South America. Foreign the absurd statutes in most States regarding business for Continental and London bankers the taxation of personal property. is booming, where a few years ago was stagnation. The United States can look forward to financing itself. It would seem that all alleging that 70 citizens of Cook County had these factors and more had been anticipated by the low prices of many representative and stocks in corporations not chartered by Illisound bonds in America.

Cotton, the King of Exports

of figures, to learn that there would be no She paid \$1380. Balance for living expenses trade balance with Europe in our favor at all for herself and family, \$1020. "It is the testiif it were not for the humble cotton boll.

milk and chickens if the corn crop fails; or stead of fairness, and those who are especially if it is wheat, the loaf of bread costs more or grows less. With the cotton crop, how- The quotation is from a report to Congress ever, attention shifts to the foreigner. In this year of a tax commission for the District 1900 our domestic cotton exports exceeded of Columbia. Then the Ohio Commission ap-\$300,000,000, in 1906 \$400,000,000, and in pointed by Governor McKinley in 1893 prothe year ended last June \$450,000,000— nounced the general personal property clause nearly ten times the value of the wheat exported, and eighteen times that of corn.

Indeed, without exports of cotton America in the community." would show this year, instead of a \$187,-000,000 credit against Europe, a debt to it paigns of tax reform associations for a law of \$233,000,000. Since our credit should that will be obeyed by one and all. One may be more than twice what it actually was, in believe with Henry George that the "single order to pay off our standing obligations of tax" on land alone is the final end. Or one bonds and stocks owned by Europeans, and may have faith in an inheritance tax, gradto supply the expenses of American tourists uated so as to weigh more heavily as estates abroad, of money orders sent and carried rise to the luxury class. home by immigrants, and the like—the fluctuations of the cotton crop are most serious of this tax in New York City, attracted nato us and other nations.

were gathered by the Southern Commercial tion," writes the editor of the Journal of Congress. They show total exports from this Accountancy, published in New York, "and country of almost 48 billion dollars, but a all of the discussions have indicated general trade balance in our favor of less than 6½ dissatisfaction with the personal property billion dollars—not half the value of the raw tax." The July number of that magazine cotton exported during that period—\$13,598,- contains a symposium on this subject by 353,086. This, remember, does not include competent accountants and active tax reany cotton sent abroad in manufactured formers, of interest to every property-owning form.

two thirds. If prices keep up, this would them than himself.

The Tax That Isn't Paid

HE devil must love a law unenforced. No private immorality could ruin a

Last month Chicago felt a shock when the Illinois Tax Reform League filed a statement concealed from assessment their ownership of nois with a face value of two hundred million dollars.

Now for the reverse side. A widow in New York State had been left an income yielding T will surprise some folks who believe in \$2400 a year. The estate appeared as a the protective tariff, but who are not fond matter of record. She could not dodge the tax. mony of experience that a tax on intangible Housekeepers pay higher for meat and property tends to inequality in taxation inintended to be taxed are the ones who escape.' "A school of perjury." "Worst of all, it imposes unjust burdens upon various classes

Any reasonable man can aid the cam-

Mayor Gaynor, by suggesting the abolition "Most of the newspaper tional attention. Figures for the 110 years ending last year comment has been favorable to the suggescitizen who wants to be honest, but objects Perhaps this year's crop will run to 12 to the payment of taxes which he sees brazmillion bales. Of these we should export enly evaded by men far better able to meet voters, there no longer will be such spectacles ities at the same place for many years. as that of one Tuesday not long ago, when at the office of the Tax Commissioner at New York City there appeared no less than six hundred men and women. It was just one of the days for "swearing off."

New Inventions Poor Investments

'WO lawsuits in progress last month illustrated rather spectacularly the good old not the first naturally be safer? principle that a new invention is a poor investment. Dramatic emphasis is laid by by many investors, in the agreement of the the prominence and wealth of the investors. Reading Company regarding this stock. The They were, by no means, the citizens of quiet Company reserves for itself the right of conlife in secluded and remote districts—the kind verting the second preferred stock, one-half who send letters to this magazine every week, into first preferred and one-half into common inquiring about stocks in some new tele- stock, at face value. Now the common is algraph or mono-railroad or other patented ready receiving 6 per cent. against the 4 per device which invariably, according to the cent. to which the two classes of preferred are promoters, "will make fortunes like the limited. Bell Telephone."

clusive New York club were mentioned in had chances to sell it in 1909 as high as \$117.50 last month's complaints as the spots whereon and as high as \$110.50 this year. Meanwhile the investors were induced to part with the first preferred, as a 4 per cent. stock with \$35,000 and \$5000 respectively, for stocks no "potentialities," has very logically flucwhich they now declare to be worthless.

If the widow of a most eminent professional man and a well-to-do descendant of a Revo- valuable in selecting just the kind of stock lutionary hero can find it difficult to learn the that will suit a particular investor. facts about a "new invention" company in claborate monograph, "Stocks and the Stock time—what chance has the average citizen, Market," recently published by The Amertied down by business or home duties, hun-ican Academy of Political and Social Science, dreds or thousands of miles distant from the in Philadelphia, holds much information on

enterprise?

Of course, what attracted these wealthy stocks are in the public eye. investors is what attracts those of moderate notice of this magazine during the past the stock is one of a "domestic corporation, be, with such high risks inevitable.

6 per cent. bonds and stocks, keep on their are also untaxed to the individual holder. sober way. They paid more than a billion dollars last year in interest and dividends to has been at it for a number of years can those prudent investors who seldom buy new supply a list of "stocks to suit," prepared things, and never buy anything from new with reference to fine points like the above people. They stick to established bankers which frequently make a very real difference.

When the evil is understood by individual who have been selling the same kind of secur-

Stocks That Suit the Case

PEOPLE used to write this magazine wondering why the financial department, in its lists of stocks printed so often, two years ago, when prices were even lower than now, mentioned the second preferred stock of the Reading Railroad instead of the first. Would

The reason lies in a little clause, unnoticed limited. Here is a valuable potentiality. Wherefore, those who bought "Reading sec-No indeed. A Newport house and an ex- ond" in 1908, at eighty-odd dollars a share, tuated between 80 and 06.

Knowledge of these hidden causes is often this subject—valuable particularly now that

Or take the obscure matter of taxation. In means—the promise of enormous or unusual every State there are certain companies profits. Such promises, in every single one of whose stock is not taxed to the individual the hundreds of cases that have come to the holders of it residing in that State. Usually couple of years, have spelled loss to the in- one whose place of business is within the vestors. Most inventions of real promise are State in question. There are many excepfinanced in private—which is as it should tions. In New York and New Jersey, for instance, there are numerous decisions under Meanwhile, the real investments, the 5 and which stocks of many "foreign" corporations

Any banker who knows his business and



GENERAL WEYLER'S OWN STORY'

as well as in Spain; we knew what Spain, what Cuba, what the United States thought of Weyler; now he gives us his side of the case. The most dispassionate reader cannot but come to the conclusion that this book confirms the worst charges that have been preferred against Cuba's former Governor. Moreover, and this is of special interest to Americans, the pictures he gives us of the conditions which obtained in the ill-fated island during the last years of the Spanish rule are so blood-curdling, that even the most rabid critics of America's intervention will be silenced. When Weyler was sent to Cuba to replace Mar-

tinez Campos the island was virtually lost to Spain. as spies.

While the Spanish Government affirmed to the "I think Weyler is the only man who could cope

press and the nation that the war was practically over, Martinez Campos was sending to Premier Canovas confidential notes in which he confessed himself hopelessly beaten.

Weyler states that when he landed in Cuba he did not even suspect the real state of affairs. "I did not know anything besides what the Minister of War had told me and what I had read in the papers or in anonymous letters sent by Spaniards living in Cuba, and I thought that all of them exaggerated the facts; I had no knowledge of all the secret documents I have ap-pended to this book."

What the real facts were is set forth in the following letter from General Martinez Campos to Canovas del Ca-tillo, Prime Minister, now made public for the first time.

". . . From the beginning I realized the gravity of the situation,what I saw during my visits in Cuba, Principe, and Holguin appalled me. However, in order not to appear too pessimistic, I did not express my opinions, and I decided tovisit not only the maritime communities but the towns in the interior: the few Spaniards who still live in Cuba hardly dare to mention their origin except in the cities; the bulk of the

ENERAL WEYLER has written a book which population hates Spain; wherever you pass a farm bids fair to create a sensation in this country and ask the women where their husbands are they answer with terrifying frankness: 'In the mountains with Chief So-and-So.

"You could not get a man to carry a message if you gave him 500 or 1000 pesetas; he would be hanged if he were ever caught by the insurgents. I might concentrate the peasants' families in the villages, but it would take too many men to protect them; and in the interior it is most difficult to secure volunteers; and then it would mean misery and starvation; I would have to give those people daily rations; during the last war I gave as many as 40,000 every day. . . But that would not prevent women and children from acting

with the situation, for he possesses intelligence, courage, and a deep knowledge of warfare; therefore, my dear friend, think it over, and if you prefer this system don't hesitate to recall me; we are deciding Spain's fate, but I have convictions which forbid me to countenance executions and other acts of the same order."

The Spanish Government knew very well then what Weyler's presence at the head of the Cuban army would mean. Terrible measures of repression had to be adopted if the Spanish rule was to prevail in the

colony.

"The insurgents," he writes, "did not return in any way the con-siderate treatment accorded to them by this generous commander (Martinez Campos). At the beginning of the war Maximo Gomez fought fair; but Maceo, as I shall prove by authentic documents, ordered his bands to set fire to all the sugar mills whose owners were not paying war tribute, to plunder and loot the country, shoot mercilessly all the messengers, and those caught repairing railroad

lines or bringing provisions into the villages. Worse yet — the insur-Mi Mando en Cuba, Vol. I. By General Weyler. Madrid Felipe Gonzalez Rojas. 498 pp., 2 maps and 4 portraits \$2.50.

GENERAL WEYLER, SPAIN'S FORMER COMMANDER IN CUBA

gent chiefs did not hesitate to kill with their own weapons defenseless islanders, and Maximo Gomez in his 'Memoires' confesses to having shot personally a man he had sentenced to death, a deed which has elapsed, soothing the irritation due to which I call murder pure and simple. And still the injustice which I suffered at the hands of certhat individual presumes to call me assassin.

The following proclamation sent by Maceo, Gomez' lieutenant, to his bands, fully confirms

Weyler's charges:

Comrades at arms; destroy, destroy everything day and night; to blow up bridges, to derail trains, to burn up villages and sugar mills, in a word, to annihilate Cuba is the only way to defeat our enemies. The main thing is to convince Spain that Cuba will be but a heap of ruins. We must burn and raze everything. would be folly to fight as a European army would. Where rifles are of no avail, let dynamite do the work."

It is interesting to compare this proclamation with a circular General Weyler sent to all his subordinates: "The determination and harshness displayed by the insurgents must be imitated by us in our conduct towards them.

Read also his proclamation to the Cuban popu-

lation:

"I need not to tell you, for you know it already, that whatever clemency I may show towards my defeated enemies, or those who lend their aid to the Spanish cause, I will display all the determination and energy which characterize me in visiting the extreme penalties of the law on those who assist the enemy in any manner or try to revile our name.'

After that Weyler may well explain to us that ". The charges of cruelty made against me originated during the preceding Cuban campaign. I was at the head of a light column which moved at a very quick pace over its zone of operations, capturing therefore more prisoners than the other columns. Those prisoners were executed according

to the laws of war."

About the concentration camps Weyler has this to say: "Of all the measures I ever took, the most bitterly criticised was 'Concentration, which saved my troops from being uselessly deci-I need not defend that system; whoever is familiar with the history of modern wars knows that it was adopted by the English in the Transvaal and by the Americans in the Philippines, a fact most flattering to my pride. If individuals were sometimes summarily executed, as it happens in every war, they were put to death in obedience to the laws and regulations, never for the mere reason that they were insurgents." However sparing of details the General may be touching the concentration system, he does not hesitate to tell us that "the insurgents' wives and children were obliged to go wherever the head of the family was supposed to be," an insignificant-looking statement which, however, can excuse the most terrible frank-brutally so. atrocities on the part of the regulars.

this time, he says:

"I wrote the book to make the truth known about my conduct as general-in-chief, a conduct commended not only by army officers, who sent me many personal letters, but by privates, who, after returning to Spain, spoke of me with an en-thusiasm for which I can hardly express my gratitude. Various reasons deterred me from attempt-

ing years ago (when my mind could not have freed itself of a certain bias) a task which I can now perform with perfect equanimity, thanks to the time tain men. I must add that I did not wish to aggrieve Señor Sagasta by telling anew the story of our disasters; neither did I wish to censure the illustrious General Martinez Campos, my predecessor in Cuba, although he did not treat me too charitably upon his return to Madrid.

We suspect Weyler's reasons of being slightly different. The worthy general has not abdicated all political ambitions. He now holds the important and profitable position of Captain General of Catalonia. When the Moret cabinet fell, however, both Señor Moret and Señor Maura, a strange combination of political nuances, advised King Alfonso to make General Weyler Prime Minister. The propositon was too ridiculous to be enter-tained for a minute, but it is a question whether Weyler has forgiven Canalejas for accepting the post he had for a while considered as within his own reach. His bitterness against the liberals and radicals would show that his "perfect equanimity" is referred to principally for the sake of rounding off a paragraph harmoniously. For Canalejas belonged to that section of Parliament which passed rather harsh judgments on the peculiar system of warfare applied in Cuba under Weyler's general-

Relieved of my command as Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba when Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, was asked to constitute a cabinet, I left my post, to the sorrow of the faithful patriots who shared my belief that the end of the war was near, and who approved unreservedly of my military tactics, which they considered as the only ones likely to bring about the much desired consummation. On my return to the Peninsula I was acclaimed with the most ardent enthusiasm; on the other hand, I was censured by certain members of the liberal party and persecuted by a government weak enough to listen to the most absurd fabrications relative to my activity in Cuba. The government actually demanded explanations from me when the ship that carried me had hardly reached its moorings at La Coruña, through the Captain General of the province, who came on board without even knowing what questions to ask me. . . . The liberal party at that time was in need of a platform, and it harped on 'Cuban autonomy' in order to make my recall imperative.

This book makes rather heavy reading; it is regrettably loose in its composition, and the author might, at times, have used more elegant Spanish. But even if the General were a better stylist he would not rely upon literary embellishments to conceal his thoughts; he has the merit of being

We may mention that the publishers have very As to his reasons for bringing out the work at cleverly (or very stupidly) printed the title and the author's name in blood-red type on a cover page

of livid gray.

A second volume is announced, but the first half of the present volume contains all the vital part of the work, that is, General Weyler's comments and the documents (some of them of a confidential nature) which he produces in support of his con-

THE NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

HE authorized biography of Daniel C. Gilman, by Fabian Franklin, is the record of one of the most fruitful careers in the annals of American education. More than that, it is the her girlhood a prominent figure in the dramatic, story of a university enterprise that has had no artistic, and social life of Berlin. She came to parallel in our history or in the world's history. Johns Hopkins University and its first president cannot be dissociated. How it came about that in cence and anecdotes about famous people on two 1875 the trustees of the new foundation at Baltimore, in casting about for an executive head, were led to choose the one man in the country who was fitted by training, temperament, and knowledge to guide their venture to success may never be fully understood, but the fact that they did make this books, have appeared during the dull summer sea-propitious choice will ever be a cause of rejoicing son. "Europe Since 1815," by Charles Downer among all friends of higher learning in this and Hazen, Professor of History in Smith College, is other lands. Mr. Franklin, who is now one of the one of the "American Historical Series" edited by among all friends of higher learning in this and other lands. Mr. Franklin, who is now one of the editors of the New York Evening Post, was a fellow and professor at the Hopkins in the early years. He was himself a part of that never-to-be-forgotten era of academic enthusiasm and zeal, when a band of gifted teachers and students, meeting in humble and plainly-appointed lecture-rooms and labora-tories, made of Baltimore the very Mecca of American scholarship. It is made very clear in this volume that Mr. Gilman would never have been sought for the epoch-marking work at Johns Hopkins if he had not already scored a brilliant success as an educator. First in the founding and successful administration of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and later as president of the University of California at a particularly critical period in the fortunes of that institution, he had shown his unusual capacity as an educational organizer. Johns Hopkins trustees consulted four of the most eminent university presidents in the country in seeking a man to head their new institution and the man whom each of the four in turn, quite independently of the others, named for the position was Daniel C. Gilman. His administration covered the first quarter-century of the University's life, and it is the general testimony of those most competent to judge that no university president ever succeeded more completely in attracting and retaining for his institution the loyal service of unselfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at a line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Mr. Gilman's activities at line of the selfish scholarship. Baltimore became the means not only of building up Johns Hopkins, but of infusing a wholly new spirit and purpose in all the universities of the country. As a result, Johns Hopkins has had many imitators and to-day a dozen American schools equipped with departments doing graduate work are in generous competition with this vigorous pioneer. Many of them have better material equipment, but not one of these foundations, either State or private, will ever attract a more zealous group of scholars than that which Gilman drew around him in the '70's at Baltimore. Gildersleeve, Remsen, Rowland, Sylvester, Martin these names and others soon made the name of Johns Hopkins known around the world, and to him who sought and obtained the hearty cooperation of such men in the most dignified educational enterprise that America had ever known this biography pays a well-deserved tribute of respect.

The Life of Daniel Coit Gilman. By Fabian Franklin. Dodd, Mead & Co. 446 pp., por. \$3.50.

The record of a stormy life is the way Helene von Racowitza, princess-actress, herself describes her autobiography which has recently been translated into English from the original German. Princess von Racowitza was for most of the years of New York in 1877 and then made a tour through-out the United States. Her book is full of reminiscontinents. Many of these deal with Ferdinand Lassalle, the famous Socialist leader, with whom she had the supreme love affair of her life.

A few noteworthy works of history, chiefly text-Dr. Charles H. Haskins (History, Harvard). Its purpose is to present European history since the downfall of Napoleon as viewed from the modern standpoint. There are fourteen excellent colored maps. Dr. S. E. Forman, author of "Advanced Civics" and other text-books of a high order, has just brought out a new school history of the United States. This work, which is copiously illustrated, States. This work, which is copiously illustrated, is the "story of the westward movement." An Englishman, Dr. John Formby, has prepared a scholarly though condensed history of the American Civil War, "because it unquestionably contains many lessons for the mother nation of England." There is a separate volume of maps. "A Bibliography of History" designed for schools and libraries has been compiled with descriptive and critical annotations by Dr. Charles M. Andrews (History, Johns Hopkins), Mr. J. Montgomery Gambrill, and Mrs. Lida Lee Tall.

A very useful editing of the famous Plutarch's "Lives" has been brought out by F. J. Gould, in two volumes, with simple, helpful illustrations.' There are two smallish volumes, divided into "Tales of the Greeks" and "Tales of the Romans" and both entitled "The Children's Plutarch." The

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Two new books on American political institutions remind us that there is a new generation to be schooled in the principles of government, and that new methods and new text-books are demanded in this as well as in the so-called exact sciences. Prof. Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University, has adapted his excellent manual* to the needs of college students and citizens wishing a general survey

lege students and citizens wishing a general survey

*Helene von Racowitza: An Autobiography, Macmillan,
421 pp., por. \$3 50

*Europe Since 1815. By Charles Downer Hazen. Holt.
830 pp., ill. \$3.

*A History of the United States. By S. E. Forman.
Century Company. 490 pp., ill. \$1.

*The American Civil War. By John Formby. Scribner's.
520 pp., ill. \$4.50.

*A Bibliography of History. Edited by Charles M. Andrews, J. Montgomery Gambrill, and Mrs. Lida Lee Tall.
Longmans, Green & Co. 224 pp. 60 cents.

*The Children's Plutarch. Arranged by F. J. Gould.
Harper's. 2 vols., 338 pp., ill. \$1.50.

*American Government and Politics. By Charles A.
Beard. Macmillan. 772 pp. \$2.10.

of our political system. It may be used to adlaid aside for future retouching, or because its vantage in conjunction with its companion author was dissatisfied with it in general, is not work, "Readings in American Government and known. But the tale as we have it is unmistakably Politics."

The study of "Political Theory and Party Organization in the United States," by President Fess, of Antioch College, although developed on the plan of a text-book, makes a strong appeal to the general reader and especially to the citizen of broad interests. The author gives due consideration to the personal element in our political history, explaining the representative character of the leading American statesmen in successive periods of our national growth.

City sanitation, a topic frequently made uninteresting by the very method of its presentation, is clarified and made actually attractive by Mr. Hollis Godfrey's little book, "The Health of the City," in which the author, an authority in the field of popular science, brings together the results of his studies on city air, water, wastes, food, housing, and noise. No progressive citizen of any and "The Washer of the Formodern municipality can help being interested in and "The Mountain Lovers." what Mr. Godfrey has to say concerning these important matters.

ence" covers the developments of the past ten history. years. years. The changes and transformations of the period,—industrial, social, and political,—are treated under appropriate headings. The rise of the so-called "trusts" in this and other countries and the measures taken by governments for their control and regulation are detailed from the most authoritative sources. The proceedings in the United States for the regulation of the railroads are also carefully reviewed. History has been making rapidly in the decade just closing, as we are reminded by the articles on the Russo-Japanese war, the establishment of the Cuban Repub- in their appeal. lic, the separation of church and state in France, the revolutions in Turkey and Persia, and the beginnings of constitutional government in China.

When the master novelist George Meredith died, he left one unfinished story. This, under the title "Celt and Saxon," has now been published, just as the author left it. The story turns on diver-gencies in character between the Irishman and the Anglo-Saxon. It is full of Meredith's flow of argument and description, of his happy "side allusions" and metaphors, and his sonorous, redblooded phrasing. Some of the critics are saying that the manuscript of "Celt and Saxon" was written nearly forty years ago. Whether it was

¹ Political Theory and Party Organization in the United States. By Simeon D. Fess. Ginn & Co. 451 pp., ill. \$1.50. ² The Health of the City. By Hollis Godfrey. Houghton Miffilm Company. 372 pp. \$1.25.

³ History for Ready Reference, from the Best Historians, Biographers, and specialists. By J. N. Larned. Volume VII (1901-10). Springfield, Mass. C. A. Nichols Com-*Celt and Saxon, By George Meredith. Scribner's. 266 pp. \$1.50.

author was dissatisfied with it in general, is not known. But the tale as we have it is unmistakably Meredithian.

English critics are saying vigorous, appreciative things about Richard Dehan's novel of the Boer War, which he has called "One Braver Thing." Vivid and rugged often to the point of roughness, this story appeals to the fundamental emotions of the human heart whatever be its national name. Love, war, adventure, rude passions, and high purposes saturate almost every one of its 610 pages.

The works of that powerful English romance writer who was known for a decade as "Fiona Mac-Leod" (the late William Sharp) are now being published in a uniform edition, arranged and edited by Mrs. Sharp. There will be seven volumes, of which three have already appeared (two tales in "Under the Dark Star"; "The Sin Eater" and "The Washer of the Ford"; and "Pharais"

There is a languorous, exotic charm about the collection of Oriental love stories by Margaret The seventh volume of Mr. J. N. Larned's excellent and useful "History for Ready Reference" covers the developments of the

> A series of impressionistic sketches, chiefly of London life, with much of the vigor that characterizes Mr. Kipling's work without its occasional roughness, has been printed in a volume entitled "A Motley." The author is Mr. John Galsworthy, whose name is appearing with increasing frequency on the title pages of works of English fiction of note. There is a haunting literary quality and an insistent conviction of reality about these sketches which makes them unusual

> A fascinating novel, with several thoroughly likable people for characters, is "The Fruit of Desire," by Virginia Demarest." This is evidently a nom de plume. The story recounts the experiences of a man and woman who take an unusual view of love and marriage. Each has been wrongfully accused of serious misdeeds and it is through their misfortunes that they first become acquainted. Circumstances throw them together in a very unusual way. They learn to regard each other with an exalted devotion that is very beautiful. Their ideas—which are evidently also the author's own on love and the marriage relations are, however, based, we think, on a somewhat forced and distorted view of life and human ideals.

One Braver Thing. By Richard Dehan. Duffield & Co. ollo pp. \$1.40.
The Writings of Fiona MacLeod. Edited by Mrs.
William Sharp. Duffield & Co. 3 vols., 425 pp., ill. \$1.50

osch.
The Flower of Destiny. By Margaret Mordecai. Putnam. 339 pp. \$1.50.
A Motley. By John Galsworthy. Scribners. 274 pp. \$1.20. The Fruit of Desire. By Virginia Demarcst. Harper's. 332 pp. \$1.20



THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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A TEAM OF YOUNG BUFFALOES

TYPICAL SCENES AT THE RECENT FRONTIER CELEBRATION AT CHEYENNE, WYOMING

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Politics and speaking, represented the forward move- of hostility. ment. The Tast administration, in its main trend, has also, in the very nature of the case, stood for the same type of progressive, intelligent, honest administration. But in some ways the Tast administration has not and a half years. The important presidential done itself full justice. Its attempts to dom- work he has already done justifies the belief inate politics throughout the country have that he will round out a successful adminisbeen futile; and its theory of the President's tration. It is hard for men to learn the truth relation to Congress has been both novel of the paradox that one saves his life by and improper. Its blunders were of the kind sacrificing it. It would be useless to deny that to absorb attention and to obscure the solid the present administration (through its pomerits of an administration which has very litical advisers) had spent a year in laying much indeed to its credit.

one faction and weaken another.

For many months past, as duly Tast, with almost unparalleled qualifications set forth in these pages of com- to be, simply, the President of the whole progress ment, the political situation has people of the United States, is perhaps the been clear to all who would seek to undermost blundering politician who ever occupied stand it unless blinded by partisanship or by the White House. Yet the country did not Through many vicissitudes, expect him to play politics at all; and only the country has been steadily groping its way desired that he should do the work approtowards a better average of efficiency and priate to his high office, that he can so easily character in politics and in the work of govern- do, in the most admirable way. If this comment. The Roosevelt administration broadly ment seems blunt, it is not made in a spirit

Mr. Taft has been President a Mr. Tuft ut this Juncture year and a half, and there remains of his term a period of two every sort of plan to make certain a renomination in 1012 and a second term. But dur-The constitutional duties of the ing the past month it has looked very much President's President of the United States are as if Mr. Taft might not be renominated, and quite important enough to engage still more has it looked as if no Republican, his undivided attention. It is not the busi- as such, could be elected in 1912. For even ness of the President to write the bills that if Roosevelt should run again and should be Congress is expected to enact, nor is it his elected, it would not be a Republican triduty to select a program for Congress or to umph, but rather a national and non-partisan assume the parliamentary rôle of a British tribute to a man of unbounded popularity, prime minister. It is not necessary for the whose strength with the public is due to the President of the United States to assert him- fact that from the very beginning of his caself as active head of his political party, as if reer until the present time he has always been he were chairman of the national committee, ready to sacrifice his political future for the nor is it advisable for him to spend much of sake of doing what seemed to him to be his his time in arranging the party situations in immediate duty. In matters of a political various States, using the patronage and influsort it is evident that Mr. Taft has been very ence of the federal government to strengthen badly advised. The good will of the country Mr. was even greater towards him than towards

PRESIDENT TAFT AND SECRETARY NORTON, ON THEIR TRAVELS

Mr. Roosevelt. He could easily have afforded useful to the men affected than the appointments to ignore the political traders. He could would have been. In the preliminary skirmishes in have made all his appointments on sheer merit, without regard to anything but the leaders believed would lead to party success to public welfare. He could have let Congress make certain discriminations, but the President do its own work, under the terms of its constitutional authority.

It would seem as if Mr. Taft A Frank while also serving as President of the United competent and the best fitted for the particular States. He issued last month a remarkable office. statement to the country, in the form of a letter signed by his secretary, Mr. Norton. The following paragraphs are the significant Purty Standing admits in this letter the mistaken part of the statement:

While Republican legislation pending in Con-ress was opposed by certain Republicans the President felt it to be his duty to the party and to the country to withhold federal patronage from certain Senators and Congressmen who seemed to be in opposition to the administration's efforts to carry out the promises of the party platform. That attitude, however, ended with the primary elections and nominating conventions which have now been held and in which the voters have had opportunity to declare themselves. The people have spoken, and as the party faces the fall elections the ing out of this very legislation was the part question must be settled by Republicans of every taken by the men whom Mr. Taft opposed. shade of opinion whether the differences of the last The Railroad Rate bill, the Postal Savingssession shall be perpetuated or shall be forgotten. Bank bill, and several other measures for The President feels that the value of federal patronage has been greatly exaggerated, and which the Taft administration takes credit, that the refusal to grant it has probably been more have each of them a definite history that goes

certain states, like Wisconsin and Iowa and elsewhere, he was willing in the interest of what the has concluded that it is his duty now to treat all Republican Congressmen and Senators alike, without any distinction. He will now follow the usual rule in Republican Congressional districts and states and follow the recommendations made by Republican Congressmen and Senators, of whathad begun to see the futility of ever shade of political opinion, only requiring that trying to be a political manager the men recommended shall be good men, the most

> Mr. Taft is to be congratulated Taft's upon the frankness with which he course he had been pursuing. There is, however, in the first sentence, quoted above, an assumption that begs the question and misses the point. By what authority can Mr. Taft say that "Republican legislation pending in Congress was opposed by certain Republicans?" The fact is that the legislation to which he refers was in the process of being shaped and evolved in Congress; and the most useful and determining part in the work

back much further than Mr. Taft's interest but must react sharply against its perpetrain any of these subjects. It was the proper tors. The insurgents have now been upheld work of Congress to shape these measures; with exemplary majorities, by the Republiand it was quite as much within the prov- cans of their own States. ince of such Senators as Beveridge, Cummins, Dolliver, LaFollette, Clapp, Nelson, Bristow, and others of conviction and high standing in the Republican party, to urge their own and their constituents' views, as for Senators and accentuate differences between the pro-Aldrich, Hale, Burrows, Lodge, Lorimer, gressive and conservative wings of the Repub-Penrose, Crane, and their wing of the party, lican party. In the case of men who disto work together for their own less progres- interestedly seek the public welfare, the have the factions fight it out, and saw no rea- temperament than of principle. New York son for raising a question as to the good is naturally a little more conservative than standing within the Republican party of the Iowa or Kansas. Perhaps the awkwardness leaders of either wing. But Mr. Taft, by shown by Mr. Taft in attempting to play the some singular logic, was led to believe that rôle of orthodox and conservative autocrat certain bills as presented ought to be ac- of the party is due to the fact that he is not cepted rather than debated; and he came inherently a conservative at all, but a man under the further delusion that it somehow of logical and therefore radical mind,—much lay with him to excommunicate from the more radical, in fact, than Mr. Roosevelt. party those whom he chose to regard as heter- If he will now be less anxious about the Reodox. In religion, Mr. Taft himself is a Uni- publican party and its "platform pledges," tarian; and his heresy-hunting in politics has and will be content to follow his own imbeen as inconsistent as it has been a spectacu- pulses,—which are those of a highly capable lar failure. He now announces that he will President of the whole people,—he will find not hunt the heretics any more, but will his post much more congenial, and his popallow them to have their share of the things ularity will take good care of itself. he has to distribute.

Patronage measures. Nothing could have been more recommendations. crude than the proposal to turn over the Indiana appointments to the Watson-Hemenway organization unless Senator Beveridge would make promises about his conduct in sive Senators must not only fail completely, tions for a proper future tariff revision. It

It has not been necessary for the A Radioal by President of the United States to Nature and Mentality descend into the political arena The country was quite willing to differences are rather those of locality and country cares very little whether Mr. Taft's appointments of postmasters are helpful or The men against whom he has otherwise to the insurgent Senators; but it discriminated were the ones who cares a great deal whether or not he makes worked hardest and most loyally such appointments with a view either to help for his nomination and election; and nothing or to hurt any public man whatsoever. His in their subsequent course has been out of motive ought to be the appointment of postkeeping with the speeches they made during masters who are best fitted to make the postal the Taft campaign two years ago. The so-called service useful and efficient to all the people. federal "patronage" that by his own confession It has not helped Mr. Taft thus far to have Mr. Taft has been granting and withholding, tried to make himself strong with the polifor political reasons of his own shaping, has ticians. As a rule these politicians have not been no source of strength either to him or to dealt fairly or sincerely with Mr. Taft. It is the agencies through which he has chosen to proper enough that he should give some heed dispense it. It is absurd that the appoint- to the suggestions of the Senators and Repment of postmasters, and the filling of other resentatives, but his appointments ought to federal offices, should have been made con- be made purely on merit. He would be justitingent by Mr. Tast upon the attitude of fied in telling the Senators and Representacertain Senators toward pending legislative tives that he would tolerate no unworthy

Meanwhile, the administration is Good Work in Many Directions doing a great number of excellent things in a businesslike way. It the Senate chamber in the course of his offi- has been taking the census rapidly and accial duties. It was plain to everybody out- curately, without scandal and without taint side of the administration itself, and the of politics or spoils. It has managed to turn immediate beneficiaries, that this plan of the board of tariff advisers into a real tariff inflicting vicarious punishment upon progres- commission and is already laying the founda-

report upon the best way to regulate the issue vation Congress at St. Paul, early in Septemof railroad stocks and bonds. It has inaug- ber, were genuine rather than perfunctory or urated the new Bureau of Mines in a way to superficial. If it is true that there had been save many lives and protect the public wel- any lukewarmness in the Taft administrafare. It proposes to find out means to stop tion towards reform of the land laws, or lack the waste of public money by bringing busi- of zeal for the protection of the public domain ness methods into expenditure, somewhat against corporate greed and waste, there need along the lines laid down for New York City be no disquietude at the present time. Quite by the Bureau of Municipal Research. In apart from other aspects of the Pinchotevery way it is improving the administration Ballinger controversy, the important result of the Philippines and our other outlying de- has been the advertisement of the whole subpendencies. It is steadily and rapidly push-ject under discussion. The Taft administraing the work at Panama without making any tion will in the end have a great record of fuss about it. It is carrying on noteworthy solid accomplishment to show in forest coninquiries as to the justice and significance of servation, land reform, and kindred matters. proposed advances in railroad rates, and is In all this there should be ground for satishelping to elucidate the most difficult prob- faction. These are issues involving intellilems in railroad economics and the control of gence and good citizenship, and they have interstate commerce. It is pushing forward very little to do with parties or politics. the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law with an almost startling energy, and seemingly without fear or favor. It is promoting in various ways the cause of international peace and good will. It is doing an side. But if the Democrats are destined to almost incalculable service to American win many victories this year, it is not wholly morals by enforcing the tariff law and break- because of their own shining virtues nor ing up smuggling at the New York Custom wholly by reason of the unfaithfulness of Re-House and other ports of entry. Whether publican stewardship. the tariff regulations as respects returning United States are no longer hidebound partravelers are wise or unwise, they are the law tisans. Many things have conspired to make of the land and ought to be observed. This it seem salutary to thousands of independentadministration, for the first time in many minded citizens to discipline the Republican decades, through Collector Loeb and other party by administering to it some wholesome officials, is enforcing the law and showing defeats. It is probably fair to say that more itself no respecter of persons. This is not a than half of the intelligent Republicans of the trivial matter, but a thing of great impor- United States—apart from those who are tance.

group of cabinet officers and high officials. crats to carry that State. Far more important is the daily work of administration. Mr. Roosevelt greatly advanced the average of efficiency in the conduct of our public business, and Mr. Taft can afford to submit his administrative methods to any four seats in the House of Representatives, test of comparison. It is true Mr. Pinchot is the Democrats carried two. Mr. Asher out of the Forestry Bureau; but Mr. Graves Hinds, who won a Republican nomination for is in his place, and Mr. Pinchot cheerfully Congress—against the candidacy of Senator says that Mr. Graves is even better fitted for Hale's son, who was supported by the powerthe work than he is himself. The country ful party machine—was elected; whereas thus has the benefit of Mr. Graves in office Mr. Hale if he had been nominated would and of Mr. Pinchot as an inspiring and trusted undoubtedly have been beaten. The Maine leader of the general conservation movement voters knew exactly what they were about. for the sake of the country's permanent well- They were tired of the dominance of the old being. Apart from regrettable incidents and Republican machine. They expressed their details, the situation shows marked progress. feelings in the best way the situation per-

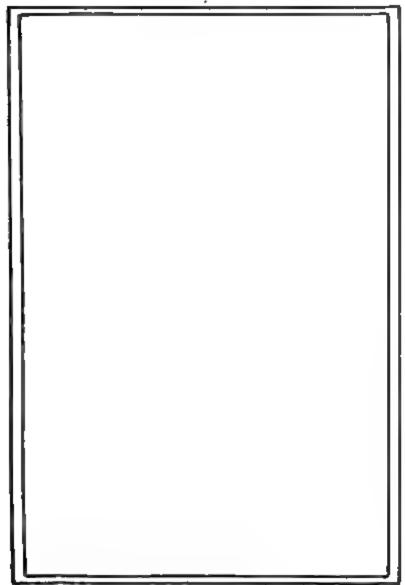
has named a highly qualified commission to The influence and work of the great Conser-

It looks, indeed, as if the political **Democratic** pendulum were swinging from the Prospects Republican to the Democratic The people of the interested in questions of office-holdingwere more glad than sorry of the news that The Real Test Politics and legislation, in ordi- came from the State of Maine on the evening nary periods, are the least part of of September 12. There was a general feelthe work of a President and his ing that it was a good thing for the Demo-

> Not only will Senator Hale be The Upset in retired perforce, but his seat will be taken by a Democrat. Of the

mitted. If now the Democratic legislature should fail to understand what the people meant, and should send a mere Democratic politician to Washington to succeed the distinguished and powerful Eugene Hale, there would be deep disgust; and at the end of his first term this Democrat would surely be replaced by a strong, clean-cut Republican from a State that has given the country a long line of eminent Republican statesmen. Vermont is the other New England State that has a September election, and the Republicans in that State were victorious by a reduced majority. They were not involved, as was the State of Maine, in so definite a controversy between reactionaries and progressives, and the result was normal.

Contest in New tion, like the rest of the States, hampshire in November; but there was a contest early in September that was in its way quite as important and significant as the election in Maine. This was the first testing of New Hampshire's primary-election law. For a number of years the progressive wing of the New Hampshire Republicans has been



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HON. ASHER C. HINDS, OF MAINE (Elected to Congress last month)

HON, FREDERICK W. PLAISTED (Governor-elect of Mame)

fighting against the control of the party by a railroad corporation and other allied interests. The most conspicuous leader in this reform movement has been Mr. Winston Churchill. While heretofore their victories have been only partial, they had succeeded in securing the passage of a primary-election law to give the voters a fair chance as against the machine politicians. The chief contest last month was for the Republican nomination for Governor. The candidate of the reform wing of the party was State Senator Robert P. Bass. The candidate of the regulars was Col. Bertram Ellis. Ex-Senator William E. Chandler worked with energy for the reform ticket. Senator Gallinger worked equally hard for Colonel Ellis. The reformers won a clear victory and the primaryelection law is vindicated as an excellent piece of political machinery. If the reform wing had lost in New Hampshire at the primaries, the Democrats would unquestionably have carried the State on November 8. It is indeed quite possible that they may carry the State as it is; but inasmuch as the Republican party has repudiated corporation control, it can make a strong appeal to the voters, even in a year that is Democratic by general drift and tendency.

HON. SIMEON E. BALDWIN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT

In the State of Connecticut a ship of the highest quality. In recent years the notable political event has been Republicans have gained steadily over the the nomination for the Governor- Democrats in the State of Connecticut, and this ship, by unanimous action of the Democratic year they have nominated for the Governor-convention, of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of ship one of their youngest leaders, Mr. Charles New Haven, formerly Chief Justice of the A. Goodwin, of Hartford, who has been ex-State, who has been president of the Ameri- ecutive secretary under Governors Lilley and can Bar Association and is eminent as a Weeks and is exceptionally promising and effischolar in history and an authority in juris- cient. The Republicans have not chosen badly, prudence. Judge Baldwin has never been but the Democrats have quite outdone themactive in party politics, but represents citizen- selves in finding so distinguished a candidate.

Copyright by G. G. Baln, New York DR. WOODROW WILSON, NOMINATED FOR COVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY

New Jeresy's charm and distinction. It would be absurd a considerable majority. to suppose that a man capable of administering successfully the affairs of one of our great modern universities is not the equal in executive ability of the typical lawyer or politician

In New Jersey last month the Lewis, as their candidate. The Republican Democrats surprised both them- convention seemed in control of "stand-pat" selves and the country by doing reactionaries, although Lewis and others sucan ideal thing. They nominated President ceeded in sharply changing a platform that Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, was originally designed to double Woodrow for the Governorship. It would be needless Wilson's anticipated majority. Without any to say anything in eulogy of Dr. Wilson. He disparagement of Mr. Lewis himself, but is one of our foremost authorities upon all from a survey of the conditions under which questions pertaining to the science of politics he is obliged to make his run, it is reasonable and government. He is an orator of great to expect that Dr. Wilson will be elected by

As these pages were closed for the New York press, late last month, it was **Politics** wholly uncertain whom the Reusually chosen for the office of Governor in publicans would nominate for Governor of our States. There was a feeling among many New York in their convention at Saratoga on of the Democrats in the convention that September 27, and it was equally uncertain Woodrow Wilson was a scholarly recluse who what the Democrats would do in their conwould be quite out of place in the hurly- vention at Rochester two days later. It burly of public affairs. This prejudice, was regarded as quite certain that if the due to sheer ignorance, was promptly dis- Democrats should nominate Mayor Gaynor, pelled by the speech that Wilson made before with his consent, he would sweep the State. the convention, a few minutes after he had This opinion was shared by leading Repubbeen nominated. The Republicans held licans and Democrats alike. But Mayor their convention a few days later, and named Gaynor's recovery from the wound inflicted the Insurance Commissioner, Vivian M. early in August was not yet complete, and

Photograph by the American Press Association, N. A.

MAYOR GAYNOR AND HIS FAMILY AT HIS COUNTRY HOME, ST. JAMES, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. DURING HIS CONVALESCENCE LAST MONTH

there were other reasons for thinking that tion, and pretended that they were doing it in he would probably decline to run for the the interest of Taft as against Roosevelt. Governorship. The Democrats were trying hard to pave the way for the choice of some man of conspicuous fitness, and such names as Shepard and Osborne were much heard. fiant, were determined to control the conven- probable that the friends of Mr. Roosevelt

How Roosevelt Up to a certain period it would seem that Mr. Taft was at least Involved complacent toward this program. The Republicans were talking less about But when the so-called "Old Guard" had recandidates than about the control of the con- jected the proposal to make Colonel Roosevention. The situation was one which had velt temporary chairman of the convention, been brought about by Governor Hughes, and had selected Vice-President Sherman with but in view of his early departure to Wash- the intimation to the public that this program ington to ascend the bench, he was taking no had been carefully worked out after conferactive part in helping to secure a convention ences with Taft at Beverly, it became necesthat would endorse his policies. Mr. Roose- sary for Mr. Taft to repudiate the whole velt had not meant to be drawn prominently scheme and to dissociate himself from the into the New York campaign, but in June he schemes of Barnes, Woodruff, and the other had yielded to the urgent request of Governor leaders of the New York machine. The most Hughes and had expressed himself as in favor active of the leaders of the movement to conof a primary-election law and other Hughes trol the Saratoga convention in the interest reforms. The machine control of the party of the reforms advocated alike by Hughes, had been discredited in a great variety of Taft, and Roosevelt, was Mr. Lloyd Griscom, ways. Fresh disclosures in the graft inves- chairman of the New York County Comtigations at Albany had rendered it more mittee. The delegates to the convention obvious every day that the Republican party numbered somewhat more than a thousand, must come under new leadership in the State and after they were chosen both sides claimed of New York or else suffer crushing defeat. a slight majority. Each side admitted that Yet the leaders of the organization were de- the situation was a close one. It seemed more

LLOYD C. CRISCOM OTTO T. BANNARD PRESIDENT TAFT PRESIDENT TAFT LEAVING NEW HAVEN FOR CINCINNATI ON SEPTEMBER 19

would be in control, although Mr. Barnes, as 19, it was widely asserted that Roosevelt had sources to draw upon. Nothing could much York convention. better have illustrated the difference between the convention system and a primaryelection method. Under the sort of arrangement tried last month in New Hampshire,

the commander-in-chief of the machine forces, rushed to Taft to beg for the President's inwas making a strenuous fight with great re- fluence and aid to secure control of the New

As a matter of fact, the initiative The Meeting of faft and had not come from Mr. Roosevelt Rooseve/t at all, but from other quarters. the reformers would have had an over- Mr. Griscom had been asked to arrange for whelming majority. But under the existing a meeting between Roosevelt and Taft, in system it is not easy for the plain voters order to give the Republican situation, both to take away the control of the party ma- in New York and elsewhere, a better appearchinery from the experienced leaders who ance of harmony and thus perchance to help play the game of politics all the year around. the party in its rather forlorn plight. It was Mr. Roosevelt had returned from Europe, as supposed that Mr. Taft was to pass through we have said, with no thought of taking an New York on his way from New Haven to active part in this year's political campaign. Ohio. But when Mr. Roosevelt was later in-But as the foremost Republican citizen of the formed that it would serve Mr. Taft's con-State of New York, and as a delegate to the venience better if he should meet him at New convention from his own district on Long Haven, the gallant Colonel cheerfully com-Island, it was inevitable that the conditions plied and made the trip with Mr. Bannard as they gradually shaped themselves should and Mr. Griscom, who stand very close to have put him in a foremost place. The at- President Taft and Secretary Norton. The tempts to misrepresent him and discredit him New Haven interview, which was brief bewere powerfully abetted by hostile newspapers. cause Mr. Taft was catching a train for Cin-Thus when Mr. Roosevelt, with Chairman cinnati, made it clear that Mr. Taft was quite Griscom and Mr. Otto Bannard, visited as strongly opposed to the Woodruff-Barnes President Taft at New Haven on September organization in New York as are Hughes,

Illinois, on September 15, made Reform the first trial of its new primary Illinole law, which is one of the most sweeping that has been enacted anywhere. The thing regarded as of first importance was the nomination of members of the legislature. All honest and intelligent citizens, regardless of party, desired to break up the infamous bipartisan alliance in the legislature which had sent Lorimer to the United States Senate. A number of the most notorious of the leaders of the recent legislature were renominated, and disappointment was felt by the Yet many of the undesirables reformers. were defeated; and there is still the chance at the polls in November to defeat such men as Speaker Shurtleff, Minority Leader Lee O'Neil Browne, and the others. It is true that Browne has escaped conviction upon the specific matter charged in his indictment (that of distributing bribe money); but his acquittal at the hands of the law has not vindicated him in the court of political morals. The fight for clean politics in the State of Illinois will go forward without cessation.

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A. NEW SNAPSHOT OF HON, TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.
(Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee)

Griscom, Roosevelt and the other reformers. Mr. Roosevelt had at no time thought of objecting to a plank in the platform commending the good work of the present Republican administration. The suggested plan of indorsing. Taft for 1912 had been given up by general consent because it would have been premature, and without value or sincerity at the present time. The plan of forcing the nomination for Governorship upon Mr. Roosevelt, in case the Barnes-Woodruff machine should control the convention, was also given up because Mr. Roosevelt had frankly let it be known that he would at once rise in his place and decline the nomination and would declare that it was not made in good faith. New York Republicans are not to be judged wholly by the ways and works of the "old guard." They are entitled to the credit of the splendid administration of Governor Hughes, and in the long run they give far better promise of carrying out further reforms in the politics and government of New York than do the Democrats. But it may well happen that the general Democratic trend will overwhelm the New York Republicans this year, quite irrespective of Colonel Roosevelt's activities. In the case of a progressive platform and a good ticket, Mr. Roosevelt would undoubtedly make several speeches in the New York

Photograph by Cline-line

HON WILLIAM LORIMER, OF ILLINOIS

(Whose recent election to the U.S. Senate involved bribery charges that are at the forefront in this year's Himois political

Next in importance to the legislative nominations were those for members of Congress. Speaker Cannon was easily renominated in his own district. Congressman James R. Mann, one of the chief leaders of the House, was fortunate enough to be opposed by two insurgent candidates, who divided the vote and assured his victory. Congressman Foss barely escaped defeat. Congressman Henry Boutell was defeated by an insurgent, Frederick H. Gansbergen. Mr. Boutell declares that he will run as an independent candidate. This, however, would put him outside the pale of the Republican party, and would show that "regulars" are regular only when they are not personally inconvenienced.

In Michigan the primary election was held on September 6, and its most conspicuous result has been the defeat of Senator Burrows for another term, and the choice of Congressman Charles E. Townsend, a progressive, for Senatorial honors. The legislature, if Republican, will abide by the decision of the voters at the polls. Mr. Townsend has made his mark in Congress and was regarded as

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THE VICTORIOUS LA FOLLETTE, OF WISCONSIN

having a fair chance to become Speaker of the House at some future time. He will be a worthy addition to the Senate. Mr. Chase S. Osborn was nominated at the Republican primaries for the Governorship, and Mr. Lawton T. Hemans is his Democratic opponent. To the country at large, the thing worth knowing about in Michigan is the way in which the Republican voters made use of the direct primaries to express their views, not merely as to men but also as to principles. If Senator Burrows had been able to make his fight in a Republican State convention and a Republican legislature, his chances would have been very good. The people of Michigan had nothing in particular against Senator Burrows as a man, and they were not selecting Townsend on any caprice or whim. They regarded Burrows as wholly bound up with that reactionary group in the United States Senate that has been more considerate of private interests than of the public welfare. They regarded Mr. Townsend as of a different type and point of view. On the very morning of the primary election the newspapers supporting Burrows proclaimed an overwhelming victory; but the opposite of what they expected was the thing that happened. Townsend carried the primaries by almost two to one.

Copyright by Harris & I-wing HON. MILES POINDEXTER, OF WASHINGTON

La Follette's before the primaries, should have come away demned. been accompanied by legislative nominations constitution. that in any event must result in his return to the Senate. In Minnesota, on September 20, the Congressional primaries were strongly insurgent in their general result, though the

Poindexter

at Washington,—announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, he was a good deal ridiculed by the conservatives. His aspirations were looked upon as absurd. He made his fight, however, before the voters of the State, and on September 13 he carried every county, rolling up a large aggregate plurality. All of the Congressional districts were also carried by insurgent candidates, excepting one. Mr. Poindexter and the insurgents of Washington have been extreme opponents of Secretary Ballinger, and have not been cordial supporters of the Taft administration. The insurgent sweep in Washington was too complete to leave any doubt about the nature of public opinion in the Northwest.

The trend of Republican opinion Gallfornia's in California, as our readers were Progressive Platform informed last month, was shown by the decisive victory of Hiram Johnson, the insurgent candidate for Governor, in the August primaries. As in many other States that have new primary-election laws, State conventions are held to write the party platform and to select members of the State committee. The California Republican convention was held on September 6, and the In Wisconsin, Senator LaFollette insurgents were in a large majority. The on that same day, September 6, platform declared adherence to the Roosecarried the Republican primaries velt policies already enacted in part under as against the regular, or "standpat," candi- the Taft administration. It condemned the date by one of the most sweeping victories present method of framing tariff bills, and of his entire career. It is somewhat curious approved the demand for a permanent that leading regulars like Vice-President tariff commission. The national progressive Sherman, who had been traveling and speak- movement was indorsed, and the dominaing in Michigan and Wisconsin a few days tion of corporations in politics was con-The election of United States reporting that the insurgents had no chance Senators by direct vote was advocated; and whatever, that Burrows would be easily re- conservation as defined by Roosevelt and nominated, and that LaFollette was about to Pinchot was strongly indorsed. An interestbe retired from public life by the well-organ- ing plank of the platform is the one that ized hosts of Republican orthodoxy. Senator promises to submit to the voters of the LaFollette's personal victory seems to have State a woman's suffrage amendment to the

We publish elsewhere in this num-Beveridge's ber a brief article about Senator Fight in Indiana Beveridge of Indiana, contributed incumbents from the St. Paul, Minneapolis by a well-known lawyer and reformer of that and Duluth districts (Messrs. Stevens, Nye State, Mr. Lucius Swift. Mr. Beveridge's and Miller) had ample pluralities. The fight campaign for reelection is bound to attract against Mr. Tawney in the Winona district was the attention of the country this month. successful. He was the victim of circumstances. There is no Senator who better deserves reelection. If the people voted directly for When Representative Poindexter, United States Senators, Mr. Beveridge's of the State of Washington,— campaign would be easy and his victory who has been one of the most ag- would be decisive. But Indiana has of late rive of the insurgents in the present House been a Democratic State; and Mr. Beveridge's success must depend upon the election ferred to be counted against the tariff. of a Republican legislature in what seems to this was chiefly in order to protest against the be a Democratic year. Mr. Beveridge has weakening of his tariff-commission amendother apparent handicaps; but the people are ment. Yet, weakened as it was, the Senate quite clear-sighted and intelligent, and it is amendment providing for the tariff board not impossible that the voters may come all —not a word of which would have been the more strongly to Mr. Beveridge's support in the tariff law but for Senator Beveridge by reason of the enemies he has made. It is of Indiana—is the one permanent, valutrue that Mr. Beveridge had the unanimous able, and statesmanlike thing in the entire indorsement of a great Republican conventariff law. And this Beveridge amendment is tion, held in the early summer, where he the only hope of the Taft administration and made a powerful address as explained in Mr. of the Republican party at the present time Swift's article. But it is also true that the in their discussion of the tariff question beold Watson-Hemenway machine of Indiana is fore the country. These words of commennot friendly to Mr. Beveridge; and it is fur-dation are simply words of common justice on ther true that no individual in the United behalf of one public man at Washington who States Senate, in recent years, has so directly has had the intelligence and the grit to do and deliberately exposed himself to the hos- public work on public grounds in a publictility of powerful corporations as Senator spirited way. Beveridge. It was he who wrote the meatinspection bill, and led the successful fight at that time that was so bitterly opposed by the packing-house interests. His attack upon the Tobacco Trust last year—and his expos- usual aptitude on the floor in running debate, ure of the astounding impropriety of the leg- and his skill in parliamentary methods,—as islation which has been enacted for the benefit to have stood in the highest favor with the of that trust since the war with Spain,—was Aldrich-Hale management of the Senate. one of the most courageous and at the same There was nothing that was not open to him, time one of the most remarkable demon- -nothing, indeed, that was not offered to strations of iniquity ever made on the floor of him. But Mr. Beveridge has chosen to be the Senate.

Ufoboat party all over the country are yield to momentary pressure and to have alseeking rescue from the tariff predicament lowed four new States to be admitted some into which they had been plunged, by climb- ten years ago. He had no reason whatever ing into the lifeboat of "gradual revision" for opposing the admission of those four States through the work of a "tariff board" or com- except his belief that State-making is a serious mission. And Mr. Taft, as well as the party affair and that it is the one thing that cannot at large, seeks credit for the work of the tariff be undone under our constitutional arrangeboard to which they are pointing with pride. ments. He brought in Oklahoma as one But, people in this country who know any- State instead of two, for no reason except thing about public affairs should not have that this was sound statesmanship. There so short a memory as to forget that the pres- was every pressure from every quarter to ent tariff-board clause in the law (under admit Oklahoma and the Indian Territory which Mr. Taft has found his authority to as two States. Mr. Beveridge had to conact) was written by Senator Beveridge on his vince President Roosevelt, had to convince own initiative. It was forced by Beveridge his own Senate committee, had to convince into the Senate tariff bill as an amendment. Congress, and had to convince the Republi-It had not been advocated or asked for by can party at large. The four-State omnibus Mr. Taft or any member of the administrabill had already passed the House unopposed, phrase had not been cut out in conference the simple truth of history, and it is a matter committee. Mr. Beveridge justly disap- of importance. Mr. Beveridge's opposition proved of the wool schedule, and of several to the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, and when it came to the final vote he pre- munities were not then ready for Statehood.

But

Nothing would have been so easy A Man for Mr. Beveridge,—with his of Courage readiness as an orator, his una public man, and a champion of the people, not an agent of private interests. As chair-Beveridge At this moment the Taft admin- man of the Committee on Territories, the launched the Tariff-Board" istration and the Republican easy thing for him to do would have been to tion. It would have been a much better and and was about to pass the Senate in the same more effective clause if its most valuable way, with the President's approval. This is other schedules in the Payne-Aldrich tariff; years ago, was due to the fact that those com-

His opposition was a most thankless and pain- fornia is simply this: The progressives are the ful duty. It has remained his opinion that Republican party itself, minus its bosses and even now it would have been better to defer their henchmen and minus those rather for a time the admission of Arizona and New blundering persons in high place who have Taft administration. business of admitting raw Territories. "If our American political life. we don't admit them now, the Democrats surely will whenever they get control of Congress, and we might as well have the credit and the political advantage." This was the October 11, to make a speech on behalf of plain people found ways to express. public life.

the Republican party and of our public life problems of land, forests, and national re-by private interests. Thus the reform movement in New York, led by Mr. Roosevelt and his friends, is simply the attempt to break up the boss system; and the boss system exists solely because of the use of corporation money, and other kinds of graft in politics. The progressives of New York, under the lead of Governor Hughes and others, have wanted a direct-primary law chiefly because the professional politicians, using corporation money, have so many advantages for the control of nominating conventions, as against the preferences of the voters who make up the party. The progressives are open-minded on questions of legislation; but the thing that marks them chiefly is their protest against tyrannical methods. They do not propose to be bossed, or to accept orders without knowing the reason why. It was Senator Dolliver who wittily remarked that a progressive is a man who prefers to have a bill at least read before it is voted upon. Who, then, in the Republican party are the progressives? The answer that has been sweeping across the country from Maine and New Hampshire to Cali-

Mexico. He yielded on that point only to thought that the only way to get along well the repeated and urgent entreaties of the was to cultivate the bosses rather than to Even distinguished ignore them and cultivate the people. Thus statesmen have always been weak on this 1910 is proving to be a very salutary season in

Mr. Roosevelt's Western trip is The now a thing of the past, and Roosevelt Tour it needs little comment in this view that finally prevailed, after the Senator place. It was a remarkable speech-making from Indiana had stood in the breach for tour, notable above all things for great ovamany years. It is announced that Mr. tions everywhere bestowed upon the ex-Roosevelt will go to Indianapolis, probably on President, and for the confidence that the Mr. Beveridge's reelection. This is appropri- people of the Middle West are clear-seeing ate, because Mr. Beveridge is one of the fore- and they hold positive views. Several of the most exponents of Republican doctrine and engagements that took Mr. Roosevelt West policy; and his defeat would be a loss to were definite ones, made before he went to Africa. It was not, on his part, a tour of estentation. The things that made it so strik-There has been a curious attempt ing were altogether spontaneous. Mr. Rooseogressives on the part of the reactionary velt's speeches were on a high level of power tand for Republican leaders and their and of fitness. One of his most interesting newspaper organs to make it out that the Re- experiences was at Cheyenne, Wyo., where publican progressives are the exponents of he attended the frontier celebration, with its some new, radical, and dangerous ideas, exhibition of phases of life very familiar to Nothing could be more absurd. The thing Mr. Roosevelt in his own ranching days but that chiefly characterizes the progressives is now fast disappearing. In Kansas he spoke that they are opposed to the domination of on broad national policies; in Denver on the

> THE MODERN NOAR AND THE INSURCENCY FLOOD From the Star (Washington)

COL., ROOSEVELT AND HIS ENTERTAINERS AT ST. PAUL

(Seated from left to right -Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Governor Eberhart, Colonel Roosevelt, James J. Hill and
Judge M. B. Koon)

spoke in many cities and towns, and more ministration of vast public properties belongthan satisfied all eager expectations. His ing to the nation. When fallacies of statetour had no relation to pending campaigns, ment are cleared away, there remains no yet, undoubtedly it helped to bring about the actual question of any great importance as series of insurgent victories.

Mr. Roosevelt used it in speeches on this must be reserved for the benefit of future gentrip. There is nothing mysterious or danger- erations. Pioneers in frontier communities. ous about the views which this phrase is in the nature of the case, are engaged in a meant to cover. The Constitution remains fierce individual struggle for their own prosquite intact, and there is no assault upon the perity and success. Their business is the States in the exercise of their appropriate immediate exploitation of resources. Nofunctions. Mr. Roosevelt certainly cares body can expect them to look out for future nothing for a mere phrase that might be used generations. to misrepresent his specific meanings. It has always been the business of the nation to regulate interstate commerce, and it happens that the conditions of the time call for some new steps by way of applying an already un-forests, water powers, and so on, were men who disputed federal authority. The nation has were not born in the States they now reprealways had its lands and its great federal sent, but who went there to make their inresources. By a legal fiction, our country is dividual fortunes out of the only thing availa confederated union of sovereign States. able,-namely, the natural resources of the As a matter of historical truth, our country is wilderness. Such men are entitled to admiranothing of the sort. There is no other great tion and respect, for it is the pioneer spirit country in the world that is not more truly that has created the country. But it takes a banding together of previously separated a spirit exactly opposite to that of the pioparts than the country which we proudly neers to provide carefully for the preservation inhabit. The little fringe of British colonies of natural resources. The young people of between the Atlantic ocean and the Alle- Ohio are to-day the fifth generation in descent ghanies were administered separately before from the people who were clearing away the the Revolution, but they were never at any forests and founding settlements after the time sovereignties in the sense of interna- Revolutionary War. If the nation had any tional law. Texas, for a few transitional resources by way of public lands, mineral months, was in the position of a sovereign deposits, and the like remaining in the State republic, though this was never admitted by of Ohio, it could advisedly make them over to Mexico. As for the country at large, it was the State itself. And the time may well come a wilderness and a national possession, ac- when what is left of the national domain, inquired in successive areas from Great Britain, cluding forests, mineral deposits, and water from France, from Mexico, and so on. The power, can best be made over to the States entities that we call States, from Ohio all the lying west of the Missouri River. But that way to the Pacific Coast, are mere subdi-time has not yet arrived. As for the Eastern visions created by the government at Wash- States, there would be no very good reason ington, out of its own territory, on plans that for federal intervention in such matters as we in this country have adopted as conveni- forestry, except for the difficulties involved ent and useful in the distribution of powers in getting several contiguous States to act tobetween central and local authorities.

Control of Public States to turn over at once, to these pioneer States themselves will rise to the emergency.

11, and in that time he visited many States, settlers of frontier communities, the adbetween the national control of the public domain and the demand for local State con-There is a phrase, "the new trol. There are parts of the public domain nationalism," that has been cur- to be made over in the future, as in the past, rent in the newspapers since to private ownership. There are parts that

A Question for The very leaders from the Western the Fifth States who at St. Paul most stren-Generation uously demanded State control of gether. If New England could find a way to take care of the forests of Maine, New Because the nation has turned Hampshire, and Vermont, and if the Southern over to the people who have set- Appalachian States could find a way to contled in Wyoming or Arizona the serve their forests without federal action, right to govern themselves under State consti- such a solution would be most desirable. tutions, it does not in the least follow that it But the difficulties are so great that the is the business of the people of the United forests are likely to be swept away before the

When Governor Stubbs of Kansas, on the 14th of last month, freight Rates called a convention of neighboring governors to oppose the petition of the Western railroads for a general advance in their freight rates, the wide bearing was realized of the current hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, whereat the Western roads in Chicago and the Eastern roads in New York were seeking to demonstrate the fairness of their plea. The burden of proof in all such cases lies now upon the common carrier, according to the June amendment of the Railroad Act. The petition, it will be remembered, dates back to last April. The Western roads had filed their schedules of higher rates to become effective June 1st, and only withdrew them, not to be filed again until after the new law should go into effect, in order to escape the Attorney General's unexpected injunction filed May 31st. On the 10th of last month, the hearing at Chicago took an important turn. Comptroller of the Illinois Central Railroad, cross-examined by the Commission and the committee of protesting shippers, explained why, from his company's point of view, it was better to offer stock at \$100 a share to old Copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y. stockholders than to make a public offering at \$150. Thus he opened up the root of the problem:

Finding Basis . weeks earlier, or at the hearing of the Eastern Central's Comptroller. roads at New York which had just terminated. The Eastern roads had presented figures to the Commission in New York to demonstrate that the entire increase in revcomparisons, although obviously superficial, prestige, as well as through his authoritative

GOVERNOR STUBBS OF KANSAS

What is a railroad investment seemed the only method open to the Comand what constitutes a "fair return" on it? mission under the present law. Without thousands of expert accountants, and more It was hoped that other testi- legal powers and directions than exist to-day, mony would follow as to the the Commission can only approximate in deexact processes through which ciding as to what is a "just and reasonable" a road turns its stock into cash, and dis- rate. It is to be congratulated on seizing this poses of that cash. No such fundamental opportunity to bring out such incidental tesfacts had been uncovered at the hearing two timony as that it drew from the Illinois

Assurance is now strong that in The New Railroad no great time the country and Commission Congress will learn how to esticnue, over the 52,151 miles represented, mate railroad rates scientifically; for last which would result from the desired higher month President Taft announced the perrates, would still fall more than \$7,000,000 sonnel of his Commission, which this year's short of making up to the railroads their amendment to the Railroad Act authorizes, recent increases of wages alone-some \$35,- to report on railway stock, bonds and notes, 000,000-not to mention the higher cost of their issuance, and how it may be controlled railroad living in general. On the other by the public. It was understood that the hand, counsel for the Commission and the work of this body was to be considered at the shippers pointed out that railroad supplies, Cabinet meetings later in the month, as one although costing more, are often worth of the chief interests of the Administration. more; cross-ties, for instance, which average The President's choice of Arthur T. Hadley, 50 per cent higher in price than ten years ago, the head of Yale University, for chairman, are made to last twice as long through mod- aroused as much applause from the railroad em chemical treatment. Such rule-of-thumb wing as from the popular press. In personal

Hadley was the logical selection. Of similar In case of partial disability for eight years or economy at the University of Wisconsin. the difference between his average weekly Railroad Commission, and in charge of phys- is that the cost of injuries to workmen must ical valuation for the Commission at Wash- come on capital, to be passed on, doubtless, ington. Another writer on interstate com- through higher prices, to society at large. merce appointed by the President was Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis. He will be remembered as counsel for the Government in the prosecution for rebating of the "Atchi-Frederick Strauss, the New York banker and movement in the "August option" on cotton, economist, and Walter L. Fisher, one of the the "bears" had sold so much more of the most useful citizens of Chicago, long identi- commodity than they could, at prevailing fied with the Municipal Voters' League. As prices, purchase for delivery that a wild attorney for his city in settling its recent scramble for buying resulted in a price of 20 traction tangle, he led in the invention and cents a pound on the New York Cotton Exrealization of the plan for profit-sharing be- change, the highest figure known since the tween the municipality and the street rail- Reconstruction days of 1873. The special "Capitalization Commission" against such the purchase and sale of "October cotton" powerful Congressional opposition, and in on the very day of sky-high prices, at the obtaining for its membership a group at once normal figure of 14 cents per pound. Anso broad and practical, and so removed from other curious impasse has come in the marketpolitical entanglement, Mr. Taft has added ing of the new cotton crop, in the refusal of the another real achievement to his career.

York put into effect the new Wainwright-Phillips act regulating the liability of employers for injury to employees. While its provisions do not go so far in the workingman's favor as do the present laws of several foreign governments, the new statute makes very important changes in the direction of greater liberality to the injured employee. In the first place, although contributory negligence may still be charged by the employer in his defense, the burden of proof is shifted to him from the employee. A second radical change in the law comes in the separating of certain trades into a "dangerous" classification. In such occupations, injuries to workmen must be recompensed by fixed payments, without recourse to the plea of contributory negligence, unless the employee should elect to waive these mandatory compensations and sue under the general liability act. This fixed schedule of compensations for injuries in the specially dangerous occupations is illustrated by the following examples: in case of death, four years' wages must be paid, but the sum is not to exceed \$3000. In case of injuries resulting in total incapacity for a period not in excess of eight years, the employer must pay 50

writings on railway economics, President per cent. of the workman's average earnings. type is B. H. Meyer, professor of political less, the workman is to receive 50 per cent. of Professor Meyer is not only a teacher and earnings before and after the accident. The writer, but also chairman of the Wisconsin theory on which this new statute was built

Cotton furnished some spectac-Trouble in Financing ular news in the commercial and Cotton Exporte speculative markets of the past The two remaining members are month. In the course of a heavy speculative In winning the provision for the nature of this exploit was clearly shown by English banks to finance international cotton bills-of-lading unless these are guaranteed. New York's In September the State of New The American banks admit that serious frauds

> GOING UP From the Evening News (Newark)

have been perpetrated by cotton operators transportation company has to compete with in bills-of-lading, but they refuse to guaran- the inclination and ability of the individual tee them unless the English financial houses to walk. A comparison of the census figures do the same thing. In the middle of Sep- of American cities for several decades proves tember it looked as if the delivery of the this conclusively. The important inference cotton crop to foreign spinners would have from the fact is, of course, that in great metto be supported, for the first time, by the ropolitan centers like New York, the prob-American banks. This is no small financial lem of transportation becomes more, not less, feat, for the total exports of cotton are valued complicated with the increase of population. at \$400,000,000, of which Liverpool alone Some of the salient features in this probtakes about \$250,000,000. It is predicted lem are set forth in an article on another that this situation will lead to the concentra- page (433) this month. tion of the cotton export business in the hands of a few strong concerns, financially able to guarantee their own bills-of-lading; and also to the keeping of much larger stocks of cotton in Liverpool.

file a suit in New York through the Depart- ending July I last, than in the period from July, ment of Justice for the dissolution of the 1903, to July, 1904, the year before the opening American Sugar Refining Company, known of the subway. According to these figures also as the "Sugar Trust." It had been generally every New Yorker takes an average of sixty understood that no further moves were to be more rides a year than he did five years ago. made against great industrial combinations Every year since 1906 the subway itself has until the cases of the Standard Oil Company carried 30,000,000 more passengers than the and the American Tobacco Company were preceding year, and the total combined pasdecided. But the course of recent events had senger traffic of all New York's lines is set by brought out, in the suit of the Pennsylvania these figures as at more than 1,000,000,000 Sugar Refinery and in the sugar-weighing passengers annually. During the first few frauds, so much information bearing im- weeks of the operation of the Pennsylvania's portantly, in the opinion of the Department Long Island tunnel connection, beginning of Justice, on the American Sugar Refining on September 8, it has been demonstrated Company's operations as a monopoly, that that very rapidly increasing congestion the courts are asked for a dissolution of the of traffic can be looked for unless new trust without further delay. The Govern- subways are built on the extreme East ment's attorneys announce their intention of and West sides of Manhattan. The offer, framing their bill of complaint under several made in the middle of last month, to different statutes. The Sherman Anti-trust the Public Service Commission, by Mr. Willaw is to be invoked in an accusation of con-liam G. McAdoo, President of the Hudson and spiracy in restraint of trade; the trust is to be Manhattan Railroad Company, to connect attacked under the Interstate Commerce law the Hudson Terminal downtown with the for giving rebates to railroads, and, finally, 33rd Street station of the "Tubes" system under the criminal law for the underweighing has met with favor and its construction now of imports, and alleged false entries and con-seems like a possibility of the near future. spiracy to defraud the Government. Thus, the various misdoings of the great Refining Company are to be massed as evidence in an attempt to prove that it is one of the "bad"

New York's

According to some suggestive 80me figures made public a few weeks Amazing Statistics | ago by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the subways and elevated lines within the boroughs Government Attacks the became publicly known that the more passengers were carried by the subway United States Government was to and elevated lines during the twelve months

In connection with the official A Wonderfigures for urban population an-Growth nounced by the Census Bureau at trusts which ought to be suppressed by society. Washington last month two facts stand out conspicuously: the steady and rapid growth Some patient and clever German of all the American cities in the 100,000 class statistician has figured it out that and the impartial distribution of this increase the number of rides taken annually among the geographical sections. At the by town and city dwellers increases in geo- time of closing these pages for the press the metrical proportion to the increase in popu- figures had not been announced for either lation. The smaller the town the more the Los Angeles or Seattle. It is well understood

that the percentage of increase in the past country and well in the lead of Philadelphia, decade for each of these cities will be phe- which remains third. Chicago's growth in nomenally large; but omitting them from the ten years was 10 per cent. less rapid than consideration entirely the rate of urban New York's. She is, however, the sixth city growth throughout the country is seen to be in the world in point of size and is crowding very high. On September 17 the Census Berlin and Toyko, which at last accounts had Bureau issued a bulletin dealing with the barely passed the 2,000,000 mark themselves. population returns of twenty-four cities Men are living to-day who were counted in which in 1000 had a population of 100,000 the first federal census of Chicago, taken in and more, to which were added five which had 1840. The population at that time was attained that rank between 1900 and 1910. only 4479. The general percentage of increase for the group of twenty-nine in the ten years was 31. Of the cities in the group whose rate of growth for the decade was above 40 per cent., Atlanta made a gain of 72 per cent., Detroit 63, Den- ism. The man of New England birth who ver 59, Kansas City 51, Columbus, O., 54, has grown up in the proud consciousness that Bridgeport, Conn., 43, and Newark, N. J., 41. his corner of the country is the seat of the This is certainly a remarkable exhibit, but it country's industries and that the material was surpassed by a group of fifty-four cities output of the States West of the Alleghanies having populations of from 25,000 to 100,000. is made up chiefly of the crude products of These showed a gain, in the aggregate, of 43 the soil will be led to wonder what is meant by per cent. and more than half of the cities such urban development as the census disshowed a higher rate of increase for the last closes at the ports of our Great Lakes and decade than for the preceding one. Of these even in those Middle Western States which smaller cities, Schenectady, N. Y., with a were once regarded as purely agricultural. gain of 130 per cent., Flint, Mich., with a He may not at first grasp the fact that these gain of 194 per cent., and Oklahoma City, census figures reveal the growth of numerous with a gain of 223 per cent., made the most industrial centers, each one of which has its astonishing records.

New York vealed by the census count. The metropolis these Western manufacturing towns long ago now boasts a population of 4,766,883, as com- outstripped all but the four or five largest pared with 3,487,202 in 1900,—a gain of cities of the Eastern States. Not only nearly 30 per cent. This is nearly 2 per cent. Chicago, but Cleveland with its 560,000 higher than the rate of increase between 1890 people, Detroit with its 465,000, Buffalo with and 1000; and since this rate has been main- its 423,000, and Milwaukee with its 373,000, tained approximately for twenty years the represent the industrial advance that has Census Bureau feels justified in regarding it taken place along the Great Lakes since the as the city's normal rate. This steady in-mining of iron ore and the making of steel and crease has continued in the face of an equally its products became a factor in the situation. persistent movement of New York's popula- Later, when the Census Bureau makes tion into the suburbs. Nearly all of the known its statistics of manufactures, there suburban cities and villages in the metropoli- will be added surprises. It will be shown that tan zone have added materially to their the Middle West is rapidly gaining industrial population in the past decade. Several of prestige at the expense of New England and the Westchester communities, made up Pennsylvania. While this tendency was largely of New York business and professional clearly revealed by the census of 1000, it is men and their families, have more than even more marked to-day. doubled in that time, and the nearby New Jersey cities have had a healthy growth. A similar movement from Chicago to the suburbs seems to have reduced that city's Illinois city remains safely second in the Eastern States. To-day the department

A study of the census returns ought to serve as a mild antidote Lake Cities to a certain form of provincialpart to play in the national life, and believes itself quite as essential to the Nation's well-The whole country was inter-being to-day as were the Lowells and Holyokes ested in New York City's ex- and Waterburys of half a century ago. In traordinary rate of growth as re-population, wealth, and material comforts

It is not a great many years since The Western Shifting of most of the household utensils in Industries use throughout the country, and apparent growth. The census gave Chicago practically all the tools, with the exception of an aggregate population of 2,185,283. The agricultural implements, were made in the

farmer wishes to provide himself with a buck- even of Duluth and Chicago, as a coal-receivsaw, the chances are that the only one he will ing port; more than 4,000,000 tons entered find for sale at the village store will be of the city by lake and rail during 1909. Enter-Indianapolis make. The only invalid's table prises so huge for a community of 374,000 kept in stock in the hospital supply stores in inhabitants certainly do not argue a reckless or Rapids furniture had long dominated the truth, of course, as Mr. George Allan England automobile industry has greatly added to is that Mayor Seidel's Socialist government Lansing, and Flint are in use to-day through- and technical efficiency as Mayor Gaynor's out New England and New York and along government of New York City, or the good the entire Atlantic seaboard. Recalling to government of any other municipality. What mind this remarkable shifting in the location few untried features there are on Mayor of some of our great industries, we get an im- Seidel's program-municipal fruit-growing portant side light on the statistics of urban for revenue, municipal printing plants, and so growth furnished by the census. Thus many on-depart only in method, not in principle, who have noted the forging ahead of Detroit from the examination of school children's in the past decade have ascribed it largely to eyes now regularly undertaken by New the automobile industry, which has undoubt- York (and other cities). As long as an adedly been the largest single factor; but we ministration brings permanently to Milwaushould not overlook other important indus- kee the blessings of fewer and honester offitries that have their plants in and around cials, the suppression of grafting, the service Detroit; and among these the manufacture of of real experts in finance, hygiene and engimalleable iron and of many iron and steel neering, and a scientific handling of paving, products, and especially the stove foundries parks, and the labor problem—the political and the brass and copper rolling mills are complexion of that administration's leaders prominent. The Lake cities of Buffalo, need concern business interests no more than Cleveland, and Milwaukee are competitors the color of their hair. with Detroit in some of these industries, and their prosperity is indicated by the census figures which we have already cited. All of these cities are substantial and solid in their business development. Milwaukee, for ex- between the strikers and the employers, by ample, attained a large measure of financial which the former accepted the "preferential stability many years ago. Its business shop" instead of the "closed shop" which blocks and other city improvements were they had demanded. In effect, the principle built with local capital. A large German ele- of the union shop was adopted, but it was ment in its population has tended, on the accompanied with limitations and conditions whole, to give the city a conservative charac- which, it is believed, will minimize those ter, and the progressive political movements features of the system that have usually of the last few years are far from indicating proved objectionable to employers. Under any unhealthy tendencies in the city's the terms of the agreement each employer is business life.

Milwaukee

stores of New York City are largely stocked city in the nation. Its total manufactures with articles manufactured in the Middle amounted to more than \$323,000,000 last West. If a New York or a New England year. It stands in the front rank, ahead New York is made at Elkhart, Ind. Grand experimental spirit as to government. The Eastern markets, and within recent years the illustrates in his article beginning on page 445, Michigan's fame. Cars built at Detroit, moves on the same principles of economy

Early last month a two month's End of the Cloukmakers strike of 70,000 New York cloakStrike makers ended with an agreement makers ended with an agreement to maintain a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor, and Business men of other States rates of wages shall prevail, and where, in than Wisconsin were surprised hiring help, union men will be preferred, but to learn last April that Milwaukee employers are to have freedom of selection as had "gone" Socialist. Political action of a between one union man and another and are more conventional or so-called conservative not to be confined to any list or bound to sort would have seemed more to be expected follow any prescribed order whatever. Under on the part of a city so prominent industri- the agreement also a sanitary board, an arbially. Its three leading manufactures, for tration board, and a board to pass upon instance—iron and steel, leather, and packed minor grievances are established. It is promeats—have an annual value of more than vided that hereafter there shall be no strike \$87,000,000. It is the fourth flour-producing or lockout because of differences between em-

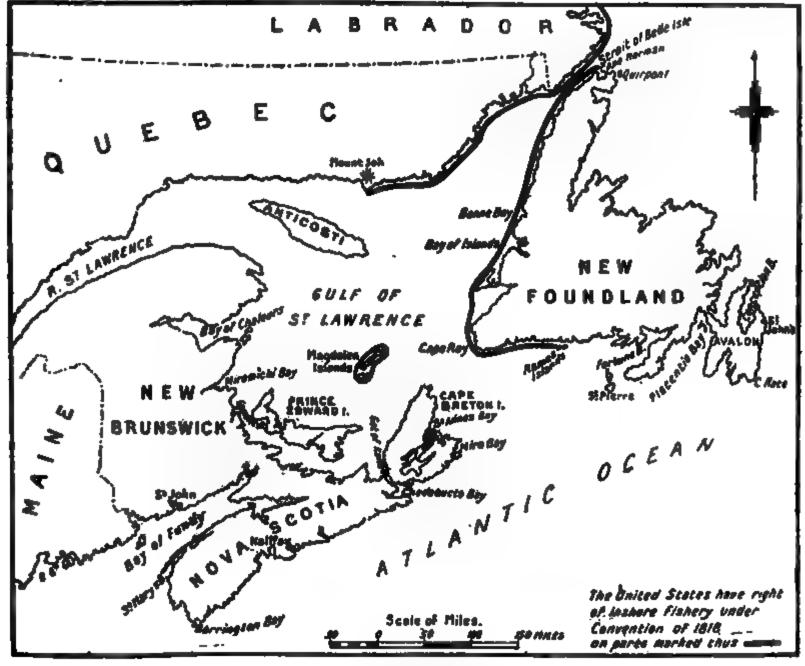
ployer and employees until the questions in- 70 miles of Lake Erie in his aeroplane last volved shall have been submitted to the arbi-month, with a return trip—the record overtration committee. The strikers won most of water flight;) John B. Moissant, the Chicago their minor demands, and will hereafter receive man who, a few weeks ago, completed a flight larger pay and work shorter hours, under from Paris to London with a passenger; better conditions, than ever before. Consider- J. Armstrong Drexel, who set a mark of over ing the large numbers involved, this strike 6000 feet at Lanark, Scotland; Henry Weywas remarkable for its freedom from violence. mann, who last month made the daring but

The Oolumbus the public's unconcealed sympathy with the Over \$50,000 will be distributed in prizes for striking motormen and conductors led to a the various events, while the aviators will seeming paralysis of the local authorities so also share in the net profits of the meeting. far as the suppression of rioting was concerned. The principal prize of the tournament is the Mayor Marshall endeavored to shift the re- International Trophy for speed, which carries sponsibility for maintaining public order to with it a cash prize of \$5,000. This cup was the shoulders of Governor Harmon, but the captured for America at Reims last year by attempt met with failure. The State militia Glenn Curtiss, who will probably head the cooperated with the police in arresting rioters team to defend it this year. The strong men when cars were dynamited and the State being sent from abroad indicate a determined forces stood ready to preserve the peace, but struggle to take the trophy back to foreign it was the duty of the city authorities to shores. The program of events at the tourexhaust every means of putting down disorder nament will include contests for speed, altibefore calling on the State for aid. This they tude, distance, duration, and cross-country seemed unwilling to do and much confusion flights, besides many novelties. and lawlessness resulted from their attitude.

The last week of October will see the great International Aviation Tournament in full progress at Belmont Park, Long Island. This will be the most important event of the kind ever held in America. Many of the world-famous aviators, whose daring feats have repeatedly been chronicled in the newspapers, will enter the lists. England will be represented by a team of three men, including Mr. Claude Grahame-White, the winner of the bulk of the prize money at the recent Harvard aviation meet. France will send six top-notchers,— Leon Morane, who has been doing both fast and fancy flying recently, and incidentally going up over 8000 feet; Alfred LeBlanc, the winner of the 488 mile cross-country flight from Paris to the German border; Aubrun, who was second in that great event, Hubert Latham, the hero of many remarkable flights, and Count de Lesseps, who has a channel crossing to his credit as well as divers other feats. Belgium will send Jan Olieslagers, to whom will (all the Michelin prize for distance flying if his record of 244 miles made last July is not exceeded by the end of the year. Austria will be represented by Warchalowski and Karl Illner, and Italy by Signor Cattaneo. Among American flying men to take part will be the Wrights, Glenn Curtiss (who crossed

unsuccessful attempt to fly over the Alps The record of the street-railway Mountains, Clifford B. Harmon, who recently strike at Columbus, O., has been accomplished a flight over Long Island quite different. For many weeks Sound, and many other notable airmen.

> THE GORDON-BENNETT INTERNATIONAL AVIATION TROPHY



MAP SHOWING THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES

1818 between the United States and Great Britain, and the subject of the usion before The Hague Arbitration Tribunal)

even comment, the British or t upon the dedic. The five-

e testimony to questions except one the court was unaniairness of the mous. On one other point, while there was foundland fish- no dissenting opinion among the judges, the ber 7, as well as United States counsel raised questions of of the arbitra- equity which will be submitted to a special ay be found in commission for determination.

The first question submitted to The Decision the judges concerned the right of Anaiyzed Great Britain or her colonies to ceiving of such make "reasonable regulations," without the s of the award assent of the United States, in the matter of ber 12) irrevo- taking fish in the waters of Canada and Newl involved the foundland. In this case the award of the States, Great Tribunal was in favor of the British point of adland for 130 view, which was that Great Britain's soverform of seven eignty entitles her or her colonies to make, te we have re- in the form of municipal ordinances, and progress of the without the assent of the United States, any arguments as presented by the eminent regulations they may deem necessary. But counsel for both sides. The decision of the the judges added that if protest is made, the tribunal supported the United States on five reasonableness of the regulations "should be counts and Great Britain on two. On all submitted to an impartial commission of

experts." It is with regard to this point that certain questions of equity have been raised which will be submitted to a special commission later. with the liberty of American citizens while impose on these fishermen light, harbor or fishing on the treaty coast to employ as mem- other dues; and we are permitted to employ bers of their crews persons not inhabitants Newfoundlanders on our fishing vessels, of the United States. On this point the ver-dict was favorable to the American claims. plies and enjoy other commercial privileges. The third and fourth questions dealt with the On the other hand, the Tribunal decided that right of Canada and Newfoundland, to sub- it is inherent in British sovereignty for her or ject American fishermen to the requirements her colonies, without the assent of the United of entry at custom houses, the payment of States, to make reasonable regulations, "on dues or other similar regulations. On these the grounds of public order and morals," in points also the American contention was the matter of fisheries on the Newfoundland sustained. However, in the opinion of the and Labrador coasts. Furthermore (Point court, "the requirement that an American Five) the boundary between the high seas fishing vessel should report, if proper con- and the territorial waters of bays and other veniences for doing so are at hand, is not un- inlets in matters with which this treaty is reasonable."

"Headlands" meaning?" was decided by the fisheries regulations shall hereafter be subcourt contrary to the claims of the United mitted to an impartial commission. headland doctrine. The British have always country together with Dr. Paulus Hoek, the contended that the three marine miles with- Fisheries Advisor to the Dutch Government. in which, according to the treaty of 1818, the The Tribunal recommends that a similar United States had agreed not to take fish, commission be made permanent. should be measured by an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of the bay, no matter how wide, from headland to headland. The American claim was that the line should follow the sinuosities of the coast. On this Heinrich Lammasch, Professor of Internapoint only was there a dissenting opinion tional Law at the University of Vienna, Presiamong the judges. Señor Luis Drago, the dent; Judge George Gray of Delaware; the famous international lawyer from Argentina, Rt. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice supported the American contention. The of Canada; Dr. Luis Maria Drago, ex-Minisjudges decided as follows:

measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay.

Question six, regarding the right, under the the ablest presentation of any case yet made treaty of 1818, of American citizens to fish in at The Hague. In several articles in these the bays, harbors and rivers of Newfound- pages during the past two years, we have land as well as in those of Labrador was de- described and discussed different phases of cided in favor of the American contention. the fisheries problem. The seventh and last point, which was also adjudged in our favor, concerned the right of American fishermen to all commercial privileges on these treaty coasts which have been accorded by agreement or otherwise to Ameri- in which we submitted this case to The

To sum up. Henceforth neither The Net British imperial nor colonial authorities can compel our fishermen The second question dealt to report to the custom houses; they cannot concerned, is to be considered as running from headland to headland. Finally-and The Dispute Over "What is a bay within the treaty's States—the award provides that the disputed This point concerns the so-called body shall consist of one expert from each

The five judges who rendered so Make-up of the Court fair and just a verdict in this long-disputed question were Dr. ter of Foreign Affairs of Argentina; and Dr. A. F. Savarin-Lohman, the eminent Dutch In case of bays the three marine miles are to be authority on international law. The decision was read by Baron Michiels van Verduynen, Secretary of the Permanent Court of Arbitra-At all other places the three marine miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast. tion at The Hague. The principal pleader for the United States was Senator Root. whose six days' speech is regarded by many as

The American government and The Gain to International people have never approached an arbitration court in just the spirit can trading vessels generally. This made Hague. There was nothing like the usual five points out of seven decided in our favor. game of diplomacy, but a wholly dignified

presentation of facts to an impartial and up- the most significant features of the program. right tribunal for the sake of securing an Among the particularly interesting events upright and just settlement. Testimony to not recorded on the official list, which actuthe justness and fairness of the decision is ally took place during the celebration, were given not only by the immediate acquiescence the dedication of the new home of the Young of both governments, as we have already Men's Christian Association, on September pointed out, but by the fact that two of the 10, by President Diaz, and the announcement judges actually voted against the interests of by the American colony in Mexico City, of its their own country. Judge Gray, representing intention to erect a statue of George Washingthe United States, voted against the Ameri- ton as the American contribution to the cencan contention and in favor of Great Britain tennial celebration. Eye-witnesses of the on the two points on which British interests ceremonies on the fifteenth and the sixteenth were most concerned. On the other hand, of last month maintain that the most im-Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, representing Great pressive was the unveiling of the monument Britain, voted against the claims of his own to Benito Juarez, who restored to Mexico, in country on the five points which were decided 1867, the independence that Hidalgo gave it in favor of the United States. Could there a century ago. This monument was erected be a better demonstration than this of the at a cost of \$200,000, made up of the volunpossibility of obtaining honorable, judicial imtary contributions of the people of Mexico. partiality in any international supreme court? By a rather singular and dramatic coin-

Harmony Good Feeling ment is a demonstration of the practical value our neighbor republic in 1846-8, was disof the arbitral and judicial machinery at The banded because its members are too old and Hague for dealing with a certain class of differ- too few to continue their meetings on this ences, and also of the admirable spirit of mutual side of the other world." friendship and confidence which has animated the two parties to the suit. By universal consent the conduct of the court was almost perfect. There was no friction, personal or otherwise. It is difficult to say whether British tal, Managua, of the troops of General or Americans are the more enthusiastic in Estrada. Thus ends a civil war which has praise of the impartiality of the judges, their kept Nicaragua, and to a certain extent all courtesy, and the keen and constant attention the other Central American Republics, in which they paid to the arguments. Of Dr. disorder and anarchy for nearly two years. Lammasch, the Austrian jurist, who presided Ever since Dr. Madriz assumed the presiover this international tribunal, one of the dency, succeeding Zelaya, there have been junior counsel on the British side gives the almost daily battles between the government following terse characterization:

Dr. Lammasch commands the respect and admiration of every one. He speaks the most lucid English, and is perfectly at home with Latin, French, German, and Spanish. He seems to have read the laws of all countries, and digested them and arranged them in his eminently judicial mind. He is the essence of courtesy and of quiet speech, but he's always "on the point."

versary of the Mexican independence and the new cabinet consisting of prominent conservaeightieth birthday of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, tives, all of whom enjoy public confidence. President of the Republic, were carried Two days later he was formally inaugurated. through without any marring incident. We One of his first acts was to call a constituhave several times in these pages referred to tional convention, to meet some time within the progress of the preparations for this the present month, to decide the time and commemoration, and, last month, we noted manner of the regular presidential election.

cidence, while Mexico was celebrating her The judgment has been a compro-hundredth anniversary, the Mexican War mise in only the highest and best Veterans' Association, composed of American meaning of the term. The achieve- soldiers who fought against the armies of

The victory of the Nicaraguan The Revolutionists Win revolutionists was completed last In Nioaragua month by the entry into the capiforces and the revolutionists. The fortunes of war have varied, but, in the main, the cause of the revolutionists has steadily bettered until, on August 26, Madriz fled from the capital. No further serious resistance was made to the establishment of a provisional government under the brother of General Estrada, or, later, to the assumption of power by Estrada himself. Proclaiming One Hundred The ceremonies and pageants at- himself Provisional President, the revolutiontending the commemoration last ary general entered the capital, Managua, on month of the one-hundredth anni- August 29. He immediately appointed a

lieved that Mr. Dawson will also assist the new Nicaraguan government in reorganizing its finances. The situation is thus clarified. Henceforth, instead of two factional governments in Nicaragua there will be only one, that of General Estrada. With this government the rest of the world can safely and properly deal until the national election has been held and has determined the choice of the Nicaraguan people for president.

The recent elections in Panama Elections in Costo Ries and and Costa Rica were carried on with that order and sobriety that in general characterize the choice of chief magistrates in these countries. Political conditions in Costa Rica are peaceful in every way. The little Republic has shown its right to be considered among the most progressive nations of the American continent because its most exciting presidential election was conducted with such national dignity that no disorder whatever occurred. noticeable feature of the budget just adopted is that the amount to be expended on public schools is practically equal to that for military and police. Señor Don Ricardo Jimenez, the new president of Costa Rica, was inaugurated in May for a term of four years. There was some excitement in the campaign in Panama

SEKOR CARLOS E. RESTREPO, THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA

In thus taking the public into his confidence and at once submitting his title to the presidency to the nation for approval or rejection, General Estrada has certainly acted wisely and avoided even the suspicion of an intention to become dictator.

Adjusting Rola-Soon after his inauguration the trong with the new president sent a despatch United States to Secretary Knox assuring the American people of the warm regard entertained for them by the victorious revolutionists, and requesting that the United States Government send to Managua a commission to arrange for the settlement of all outstanding differences. Mr. Knox replied promptly, and soon afterwards it was announced that the Hon. Thomas C. Dawson, the newly appointed American Minister to Panama, had been designated as American Commissioner to proceed directly to Managua. Mr. Dawson will take up with President Estrada the matter of the punishment of those persons who were responsible for the killing of the two American citizens, Groce and Cannon, who were apprehended by Zelaya's troops while they were fighting in anks of the revolutionists. It is be-

HON, TROMAS C. DAWSON

(The new American Minister to Panama, who has been selected as special American Commissioner to Nicaragua)

occasioned by the report that the United States government contemplated active interference in case the president chosen was not acceptable to the wishes of the State Department at Washington. The repudiation of any such intention by our Government reassured our friends in Panama, and at the election, which was held on September 14, Dr. Pablo Arosemena was elected first vice president. Dr. Arosemena is a statesman of experience. He was "constitutional President" of Panama when it was a state of the United States of Colombia. He will be acting president for the unexpired term of the late President Obaldia until the next regular election for the presidency of Panama, which will be held in 1912.

South American The past summer was ushered in with celebrations and ceremonies commemorating their independence by many of the South American countries. The season witnessed also national elections in many of the larger and more prosperous of these nations. It is interesting to note the fact that all the Latin countries in the new world are rapidly increasing in population, according to statistics recently collected by the American consul at Montevideo, Uruguay. The eighteen Latin-American countries now have a combined population of more than 67,000,000. After a long and bitterly contested campaign, and an election so close that it required a special commission to decide, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca has been declared elected president of Brazil. The new executive will be inaugurated on the fifteenth of next month. Marshal Fonseca is a modern Latin-American statesman of experience and attainments and a soldier of distinction. In Argentina Dr. Alcorta will be succeeded next month by Dr. Roque Sænz Peña. This statesman has represented his government at various foreign capitals, and was a special envoy to the International Conciliation Conference at The Hague.

Only a few days after the sudden death of President Pedro Montt, which we recorded in these pages last month, Vice President Albano of Chile also passed away. He was succeeded by Señor Figueroa, Minister of Justice, who will act as president until the next national election. Peru does not hold a presidential election until 1912. The present executive, Dr. Agusto B. Leguia, has already attained an enviable reputation among South American statesmen and has achieved great things for

DR. ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA, THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

his country. At the time of his inauguration, two years ago, this magazine published a sketch of him and a review of Peruvian affairs. General Eloy Alfaro, the present president of Ecuador, was inaugurated on the first day of the year 1907. It seems likely that he will be reëlected in January next. Colombia has had three presidents in the space of one year. In August, 1907, General Valencia was elected to succeed General Rafael Reyes, who resigned. Before the year had expired, the Congress had elected Señor Don Carlos E. Restrepo president. Señor Restrepo is regarded as one of the most progressive and modern of South American statesmen. He is a lawyer of wide experience and an author of enviable reputation.

The Relear's Baltic Sea in which the Prussian kings crown themselves, Kaiser Wilhelm, on August 25, reiterated his faith in the divine right of kings. The following sentences "revised by a member of the Imperial household," and therefore not mispersenting his majesty, give the substance of his speech:

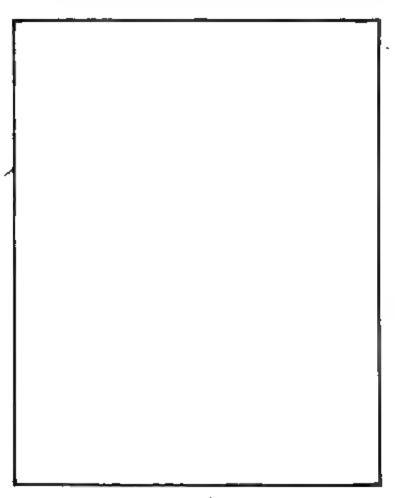
statesmen and has achieved great things for on his head the royal crown of Prussia, once again

declaring that it had been bestowed upon him by God's grace alone, not by parliaments, national assemblies or the popular voice, so that he regarded himself as the chosen instrument of heaven, and as such performed the duties of a ruler.

Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord and regardless of the views and opinions of the hour, I shall go my way, which will be devoted solely to the well being, and peaceful development of the Fatherland.

There seems to have been no special reason for the Emperor's breaking his silence of nearly two years in this way, unless he was provoked to radical utterance by the recent election of a Social Democrat from Saxony to the Reichstag. It was peculiarly a Prussian occasion at Königsberg, and it may have been that the Kaiser intended to notify his people that he fully approves the course of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who is also Prussian Minister of State, in refusing to extend the franchise right in Prussia.

A Religious. The publication of the speech Mot a Political in the daily press next morning aroused indignant comment throughout the Empire and widespread discussion in the press of the rest of Europe. Some of the socialist and radical journals of Germany openly demand action by the Reichstag. The semi-official newspapers mildly



THE HIGH FLIER'S RETURN

THE KAISER BIRD(re-entering cage) to the German People: 'It's all right, I'm going back of my own accord. But--(aude).—I got pretty near the sky that time. Haven't had such a day out for two years?'

Prom Punch (London)

A FUTURE GERMAN EMPEROR

(Little Prince Wilhelm, eldest son of the German Crown Prince, who is a soldier at four years of age. From a photograph taken last month)

deny that the speech was a declaration of absolutism or a fling at representative government. It is not as a ruler that the German Kaiser makes these statements, but as a man who, on religious grounds, proclaims the obligations he feels to Providence for the well-being of his people. Such is the explanation given by the conservative press and emphasized in subsequent remarks by the Kaiser himself. This explanation would seem to be near the truth. Kaiser Wilhelm is too able and modern an executive and too intelligent a man to take up the cause of absolutism against constitutionalism. He is personally very deyout and of an exalted, emotional disposition. There are those who jest at his declaration that he regards himself as an instrument in God's hands. It is, however, a tremendous thing for an honest and earnest man, as the Kaiser undoubtedly is, to believe himself an agent of the Almighty. It has made an in-tense, fervid patriot of William II, with an exalted idea of duty, and has wrought some good things for the German nation.

NICHOLAS AND MILENA, THE NEW KING AND QUEEN OF MONTENEGRO

tween Austria and Turkey. Undoubtedly withdrawn, however, when even Austria recog-the change of status of this small kingdom of nized the new kingly dignity of Nicholas. hardy mountaineers was due to the moral support of Russia. In addition, the new king has the friendly approval of France and At the ceremony of proclaiming

Montenegro, the last of the prin- and the administration of the maritime and cipalities set up by the treaty of sanitary police on all the coast of Montenegro Berlin, in 1878, has become a king- in the hands of Austria. This has been pardom. All the rulers of the Balkans are now ticularly galling to the Montenegrins, who, sovereigns in their own right. On August 28, like all mountaineers, are a hardy, warlike the day after the sovereignty of Korea in the people, passionately devoted to their inde-Far East was abolished, a new kingdom was pendence. Prince Nicholas is sixty-nine born in the Near East. Prince Nicholas the years of age and the father of three sons and First, Petrovic Njegos in his own musical six daughters. One of the daughters is Queen language, was proclaimed king in accordance of Italy, another a Russian Grand Duchess with a resolution of the Montenegrin Parlia- and a third a princess of Battenberg. It is ment. The ceremony took place in Cettinje, believed that Montenegro, as a kingdom, may the capital of the little mountain territory become an important center of the Pan-Slav which is about as large as Yellowstone Park, movement. This fact brought out some oponly much more rugged, and wedged in be-position on the part of Servia, which was

The first general election in the The First Elections in new united South Africa nation South Africa was held on September 15. It Nicholas King, Montenegro officially re- was chiefly noteworthy in the fact that there nounced that article of the Treaty of Berlin were no national issues at stake, the prowhich prohibited warships from entering the grams of both parties, the Nationalists and port of Antivari. Up to the present this port the Unionists, being almost identical. Both has been closed to the warships of all nations, demanded the exclusion of Asiatic labor,

guage. The general result of the pollings dustrial prosperity. showed that the Nationalists will have 67 members in the Federal Assembly, a majority of 13. Of the Opposition, which numbers 54, 37 are Unionists (British), 4 Laborites and 13 Independents. Perhaps the most notable tain the Premiership.

The End of pire, of Korea has been absorbed into the the old treaties of Korea with the rest of the Empire of Japan. On August 27 an official world have, of course, lapsed automatically announcement was made from Tokyo that by the annexation. In the matter of tariff Korea had been transferred to the Japanese relations, however, the Japanese Government "Home Department," under the title of has seen fit to adopt a generous and enlight-Cho-sen, a poetic name for Korea, meaning "The Land of the Morning Calm." The annexation was accomplished by means of a treaty under the terms of which the Korean court will hereafter be maintained with an organization similar to that of the Japanese Crown Prince, after whom, Yi Chök, the former Korean Emperor, will rank at Toyko under the title of Prince Gi. In an edict issued the day after the promulgation of the treaty the Japanese Emperor declared that he found it impossible to effect desired reforms in Korea while it remained outside of the Empire, and therefore incorporated it in his dominion by and with the approval of the Korean government. Thus Japan adds to her present population of approximately 50,000,000 ten or twelve millions of Koreans. While the formal annexation has been impressive from a sentimental and military point of view, the actual status of the Koreans under the new arrangement will be but little altered. Despite the somewhat shadowy existence of the so-called "government of the Korean Empire" Japanese rule has been firmly established in the peninsula since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. Under the military government immediately following that conflict, there was some restiveness on the part of the Koreans, but, as administered by the late Prince Ito and his

whether from China or India. Both de- successors, the Viscount Sone (who died clared in favor of an energetic mining policy last month) and Lieutenant-General Terand of agricultural improvements. Both auchi, the country has been comparatively emphatically proclaimed their loyalty to quiet. It has, moreover, made great prog-King George of Great Britain. The only ress on the way toward a truly modern govlines of division were those of race and lan- ernment and a measure of commercial and in-

Not even the most rabid of anti-What Japan Japanese will deny that the Has Done in Korea Korea of to-day is vastly better feature of the actual balloting was the defeat off than the country was before the war. of the Premier, Gen. Louis Botha, by the Japan has built railroads, constructed high-Unionist candidate, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, in ways, introduced water-works, lighthouses, East Pretoria. A government proclamation scientific sewage systems, telegraphs, teleissued immediately after the election, how- phones and a modern postal service. She ever, announced that Gen. Botha would re- has established schools and hospitals, reorganized the courts, put the currency on a gold basis, recodified the mining laws, adopted an After a national existence of entirely different attitude toward missionalmost ten centuries, the King- aries and, in general, vastly improved the dom, of late years styled the Em- condition of the country and its people. All

KING NICHOLAS AND HIS ARMY

(The military staff of the new king wishing him a long and successful reign)

ened attitude. Instead of immediately ap- pation of the Philippines. She might have plying the rates of the newly adopted Japan- abandoned Korea with the certainty of ese tariff to imports in Korea, the Foreign chaos following. She might have surrendered Office at Toyko has announced that, for a it to another power. Or, she might extend term of ten years, Japan will respect and over Korea her complete rule. She took this observe the Korean tariff and trading regula- way as did our own government in the Philiptions existing before the annexation, not only pines. Japan needs Korea for the expansion between Korea and foreign countries, but of her growing population. Its complete also between Korea and the Japanese Em-colonization and modernization will absorb a pire proper.

The fiction of independence was Japan's not satisfactory or profitable to the Koreans. At the same time it greatly hampered the Japanese in their efforts to bring the country abreast of modern were devoted chiefly to preventing the entimes. The chief point of concern to foreign trance into this country of the dreaded nations in the formal annexation is the mat- cholera germ. The terrible epidemic of cholter of ex-territoriality. Hereafter Japan will era, which in its present course originated control the Korean courts. She will guar- some months ago in Southern Russia, has antee that justice will be done in them, and already claimed more than 100,000 victims will probably require the Western powers to in that Empire. It has spread East and West, . surrender the rights they have held for years, across Siberia as far as Manchuria, and into to have their nationals tried in Korea by their Europe as far as some German points and own consuls. Although the act of annexa- Rome, Naples and other cities of Italy. We tion has been criticized by the press of Russia call our readers' attention to the comprehenand other continental European countries, it sive and authoritative article by Dr. Huber, is difficult to see how Japan, placed as she is, on page 473 this month, which sets forth could pursue any different course. The gov- the history and general "behavior" of this ernment at Toyko faced in Korea much the dreaded plague. Already cholera has become same problem as that which faced the govern- a great national calamity for Russia. Until ment of the United States after our occu- the present summer the scourge had been

good part of her energies for a generation or more to come.

During the month of September The Menace the energies of the medical staff Cholera of our immigration authorities confined, for the most part, to cities and towns along the main routes of travel. It is now invading the rural villages, where the ignorant and superstitious population is utterly unable to cope with it. The authorities in St. Petersburg confess that they would prefer to deal with revolution rather than cholera. Sanitary science has advanced far in Russia, but the great bulk of the peasants are so ignorant that they regard sanitary measures with positive hostility. In reality there are a number of diseases to which we Western peoples are subject that are more deadly in their ravages than cholera, but they have not the dreaded reputation of the Asiatic scourge. Statistics could be cited to prove that tuberculosis alone is more destructive of human life in this country than cholera in Russia. Typhoid fever also is of the same general nature in its inception and spread as the cholera. It is encouraging to note the fact that our municipal and state-wide campaigns against tuberculosis have already resulted in lessening the number of victims of that disease. Our physicians and sanitarians are now telling us that the next campaign must be against typhoid.

4

The photographs on this and the falow, g page are

.s. They two polar walrus, seven ... fox, some of which .otographs reproduced on seeding page. Director Hornae Gardens, says that these animals . up the most important acquisition ever .cerived by the New York Zoölogical Gardens from private sources. It is in its stimulation of our interest in the animals as world citizens that Mr. Roosevelt's own story of his African experiences is chiefly valuable. This point, we venture here to remind our readers, is brought out clearly and sympathetically by Mr. Grinnell, editor of Forest and Stream, and bimself well known as an authority on the wild life of our own country, in his review of "African Game Trails" on page 457 this month. Professor Garner's researches into the "speech" of monkeys, to which we also allude is another evidence of human curiosity as to the life habits of animals.

AN ESQUIMO DOG FROM THE ARCTIC

TWO OF THE MUSK OXEN

PAUL RAINEY AND HARRY WHITNEY, THE ARCTIC HUNTERS AND EXPLORERS

The New

It is only within the past few years challenge comparison with any others in the that municipal governments and world, if they do not excel in the range of the general public itself has begun subjects and their accessibility to the public. to realize the educational value of menageries A noteworthy feature of this new interest in and botanical gardens. Until quite recently the animal world is the increasing number of the cities of the Old World have offered to their valuable gifts to zoölogical gardens from citizens much more extensive and better con- private sources. Especially worthy of menducted enterprises of this sort than American tion is the gift of Arctic animals just made cities. New York, however, is now becoming to the Bronx "Zoo" by the Arctic hunters one of the leaders in this regard. The botani- and explorers, larry Whitney and Paul J. cal and zoölogical gardens in Bronx Park Rainey, who have recently returned from a

THE BABY WALRUS

long hunting trip in the Arctic regions. They have presented to the gardens two polar bears, a musk ox, a baby walrus, seven Esquimo dogs and a blue fox, some of which are shown in the photographs reproduced on this and the preceding page. Director Hornaday, of the Gardens, says that these animals make up the most important acquisition ever received by the New York Zoölogical Gardens from private sources. It is in its stimulation of our interest in the animals as world citizens that Mr. Roosevelt's own story of his African experiences is chiefly valuable. This point, we venture here to remind our readers, is brought out clearly and sympathetically by Mr. Grinnell, editor of Forest and Stream, and bimself well known as an authority on the wild life of our own country, in his review of "African Game Trails" on page 457 this month. Professor Garner's researches into the "speech" of monkeys, to which we also allude is another evidence of human curiosity as to the life habits of animals.

AN ESQUIMO DOG PROM THE ARCTIC

TWO OF THE MUSK OXEN

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From August 20 to September 20, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

August 20.—The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate Indian land affairs clears Vice-President Sherman and Senator Curtis (Rep., Kan.) of any improper connection therewith.

August 22.—President Taft, in a letter to the chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, denies that he favored the selection of Vice-President Sherman over Colonel Roosevelt as chairman of the State convention.

August 23.—In the Georgia Democratic primaries, ex-Gov. Hoke Smith defeats Governor Brown for the gubernatorial nomination.

August 30.—Gov. James H. Brady (Rep.) is renominated in the Idaho primaries; James B. Hawley is nominated by the Democrats.

September 2.—The President appoints Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, of the Geological Survey, to be director of the new Bureau of Mines.

September 6.—Lieut.-Gov. John A. Mead (Rep.) is elected Governor of Vermont, defeating Charles D. Watson (Dem.) by about 18,000 votes.... Senator J. C. Burrows (Rep.) is defeated for renomination, in the Michigan primaries, by Congressman Charles E. Townsend, a Progressive; Chase S. Osborn (Rep.) and Lawton T. Hemans (Dem.) are the gubernatorial nominees... Senator LaFollette is renominated by 50,000 plurality in the Wisconsin Primaries; F. E. McGovern wins the Republican nomination for Governor... Robert P. Bass, the "Progressive" candidate, wins in the primaries the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire; Clarence E. Carr is the Democratic nominee... The New Mexico election results in the choice of 68 Republican and 32 Democratic delegates to the constitutional convention, a majority of whom are against the initiative and referendum.

September 7.—The committee to inquire into alleged legislative graft begins its hearings in New York City.

September 8.—Judge Simeon E. Baldwin is nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Connecticut.

September 9.—The four Democratic members of the Ballinger-Pinchot Congressional investigating committee make public at Minneapolis a report of their findings against Secretary Ballinger; Congressman Madison, Insurgent-Republican, makes a separate statement, also against the Secretary.

September 10.—Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson (Dem.), of Tennessee, withdraws from his candidacy for reflection... Ex-Gov. John Lind, of Minnesota, declines the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

September 12.—The Maine election results in a Democratic victory for the first time in thirty years, Frederick W. Plaistèd, Mayor of Augusta, being chosen Governor over the present incumbent, Bert M. Fernald (Rep.); the Democrats also carry two of the four Congressional districts and both branches of the legislature, and will choose the successor to Senator Hale (Rep.)... George W. Donaghey (Dem.) is reelected Governor of Arkansas, defeating Andrew I. Roland (Rep.); the initiative and referendum amendment is adopted....The Democrats carry the Arizona election and will write the State's constitution; the issue was the initiative, referendum, and recall, advocated by the Democrats.

September 13.—Six Republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee meet in Chicago and denounce as unlawful the recent action of the Democratic members... In the Washington primary, Congressman Miles Poindexter, an "Insurgent," wins by 40,000 plurality the Republican nomination for United States Senator to succeed Samuel H. Piles.... Ex-Gov. E. C. Stokes wins the New Jersey Republican primary endorsement for United States Senator... C. L. Blesse (local-optionist) secures the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina in the second primaries.

September 14.—Charles A. Goodwin is nominated for Governor by the Connecticut Republicans....Gov. John F. Shafroth, of Colurado, is renominated in the Democratic State convention.

September 15.—A letter written by Secretary Norton, made public at Beverly, Mass., states that President Tast henceforth will distribute patronage to regulars and "progressives" alike... President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, is nominated for Governor by the New Jersey Democrats....Wyoming Republicans nominate W. E. Mullins for Governor... James Gray is chosen as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Minnesota, in place of John Lind... Statewide primarieare held for the first time throughout Illinois; Speaker Cannon is renominated for Congress; Congressman Boutell is defeated by an "Insurgent."...Independent Democrats in Tennessee decide to support the Republican candidate for Governor, Capt. B. W. Hooper....Caleb Powers, three times convicted of complicity in the murder of William Goebel in 1900, and recently pardoned, is nominated for Congress at the Republican primaries in the Eleventh Kentucky District.

September 20. Vivian M. Lewis is nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Republican State Convention....William J. Bryan refuses to support the Nebraska Democratic ticket because of the party's stand on the liquor question.... Representative Tawney, of the First Minnesota District, is defeated for renomination in the Republican primaries.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

August 20.-Dr. José D. Madriz resigns as President of Nicaragua, naming as his successor José Dolores Estrada, a brother of the revolutionary leader.

divine right of the Prussian King.

August 27.—José Dolores Estrada turns over the presidency of the Nicaraguan republic to Gen. Luis Mena, who represents Gen. Juan J. Estrada, leader of the revolution against Madriz.

August 29.—Gen. Juan J. Estrada assumes the presidency of the Nicaraguan republic.

September 1.-The Spanish Government declares the city of Bilbao in a state of siege in order to suppress the rioting of strikers.

September 11.—President Estrada postpones the Nicaraguan elections for a year.

September 14.—The Liberal members of the Panama National Assembly elect Pablo Arosemena as acting President for the unexpired term of the late President Obaldia.

September 15.—The elections for membership in the new parliament of the Union of South Africa results in the choice of 67 Nationalists (native whites), 37 Unionists (British), 4 Laborites, and 13 Independents; Premier Botha suffers defeat in his contest for a seat.... President Svinhufvud's address to the reassembled Finnish Diet shows a spirit of resistance to Russian inroads on Finnish autonomy.

September 18.—The Bulgarian cabinet is reorganized, owing to the failure of the Macedonian policy.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

August 24.—Japan communicates to the representatives of the powers the text of the convention country.

August 28.—Japan formally annexes Korea, renaming it Cho-Sen; the terms of the annexation treaty are made public at Washington.

August 31.—Turkey grants to American religious, educational, and benevolent institutions exemption from the Ottoman law and permits them to hold land.

September 6.—General Estrada, provisional gress begins its sessions at Copenhagen.

president of Nicaragua, releases political prisoners and announces that the troops will be paid off and that he desires foreign capital to develop the country's resources.

September 7.—The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague hands down a compromise award in Newfoundland fisheries case.

September 14.—It is announced from President Taft's summer home at Beverly, Mass., that negotiations for reciprocity between Canada and the United States will be begun in October.

September 17.—France demands of Turkey explanations and satisfaction for alleged treaty violations in Tunis and Algiers.

AERONAUTICS

August 29.—Louis Breget, at Lisle, France, August 25.—Emperor William of Germany, in takes up five passengers in his aeroplane, carrying a speech at Konigsberg, expresses belief in the a total weight of 921 pounds.

> August 31.—Glenn H. Curtiss flies over Lake Erie from Euclid Beach (near Cleveland) to Cedar Point, a distance of 64 miles.

> September 1.—Curtiss makes the return trip from Cedar Point to Cleveland.

> September 3.-Leon Morane, a French aviator, ascends at Beauville to a height of 8271 feet... M. Bielovucci finishes his air voyage from Paris to Bordeaux, begun on September 1; his actual flying time for the 366 miles was 7 hours and 5 minutes.

> September 6.—John B. Moissant, of Chicago, completes his flight from Paris to London with a passenger, begun on August 16.

> September 8.—A new altitude record of 8409 feet is made by Chavez, a Peruvian, at Issy-les-Molineaux, France.

> September 12.—In a single flight at the Harvard-Boston meet, Ralph Johnstone (in a Wright biplane) establishes new American records for duration, distance, and accuracy in landing; Claude Grahame-White, using a Bleriot monoplane, makes two round trips, without stop, between the aviation field and Boston Light, flying 33 miles in 34 minutes, 1 1-5 seconds.

> September 14.—At the Bordeaux meeting, Aubrun flies 125 miles in 2 hours and 22 minutes. ... Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon No. 6 is destroyed by fire following the explosion of a motor.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

August 20.—The English battleship Orion, of with Korea under which she proposes to annex that very heavy gun power, is launched at Portsmouth. .Fire destroys a department store in Buenos Aires, with more than \$1,000,000 damage.

> August 21.—Wallace and several smaller towns in Idaho are almost completely destroyed by forest fires.... The British cruiser Bedford is wrecked off Korea, eighteen members of the engine crew losing their lives.

> August 28.—The International Socialist Con-

August 29.—Many cases of Asiatic cholera, most of them resulting fatally, are reported in Italy and Germany.

September 1.—The Public Service Commission of New York City advertises for bids for a new subway system connecting three of the boroughs and costing \$125,000,000.

September 2.—The strike of 70,000 cloakmakers in New York City, begun in July, is ended by a compromise favoring the employees.

September 4.—A general strike is declared in Barcelona in sympathy with striking coal miners, teamsters, and dock laborers.

September 5.-President Taft delivers an address on conservation before an audience of 12,000 persons at the opening session of the National Conservation Congress in St. Paul.

September 7.-The Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurates its train service under Manhattan Island and the East River to Long Island City.

September 9.—Thirty persons lose their lives by the sinking of a Père Marquette car ferry in the middle of Lake Michigan.

September 10.—The German military maneuvers, witnessed by the Kaiser, end with a victory for the theoretical Russian invaders....The English army maneuvers are begun, extending over mann, of Massachusetts, a leading authority on four countries and involving 70,000 troops.

September 11.-Eleven workmen are killed and seven injured by a cave-in of the old Erie Railroad Tunnel in Jersey City....The Eucharistic Congress in Montreal closes with a parade of 100,000 Catholics.

September 12.—The federal grand jury in Chicago indicts ten of the chief officials of the Swift, Armour, and Morris packing companies.

Smith, \$689,000 is bequeathed unconditionally to Cornell University... Lucius Tuttle resigns as president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Charles S. Mellen, head of the New Haven system, is elected as acting-president.

September 15.—Many new cases of cholera are reported from Rome, Berlin, Dantzic (Prussia), and Almeria (Spain).

September 16.—Infantile paralysis is reported sculptor, 85. to be spreading at an alarming rate in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, an I other States.

OBITUARY

August 21.-Dr. Wellborn Calhoun, a wellknown Southern physician and oculist, 65.

August 22.-William E. D. Scott, curator of the department of ornithology at Princeton University, 58....Gustavus Moynier, of Switzerland, president of the international committee of the Red Cross, 81.

August 23.—Dr. John Wells Bulkley, one of the physicians who attended President Lincoln after he was shot, 87.

August 24.—Wilkinson Call, formerly United States Senator from Florida, 76....Ex-Judge John Lathrop, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, 75.

August 25.—Lucius A. Cole, president of the National Lead Company, 62.

 August 26.—Prof. William James, of Harvard University, the noted philosopher and psychologist, 68.

August 27.—Dr. Robert Amory, a prominent Boston physician, 68.

August 28.—Isidor Loewe, head of many large manufacturing companies in Germany. Paul Mantegazza, the Italian anthropologist, 79.

August 29.—Seid Mohammed Rakhim Bahadur. Khan of Khiva, 65.

August 30.—Lewis A. Rhoades, professor of Germanic languages and literature in Ohio State University, 50....Albert Vandal, the French Academician and historical writer, 57.

August 31.—Alexander Lockhart Nelson, for more than fifty years professor of mathematics in Washington and Lee University, 83.

September 1.—Prof. Charles Anthony Goessagricultural chemistry, 83.

September 2.-Prof. Frederick A. Centh, Jr., of Philadelphia, a noted chemist, 55....Edwin Walker, dean of the Chicago bar, 78.

September 5.—Julian Edwards, composer, 55.

September 6.—Elias Fernandez Albano, acting-President of Chile.

September 7.—William Holman-Hunt, the noted September 13.-Under the will of Goldwin English artist, 83... Dr. Emily Blackwell, for many years head of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 84.

> September 9.—Lloyd W. Bowers, Solicitor-General of the United States, 51....William C. Oates, formerly Governor of Alabama and a brigadier-general in the Spanish War, 74.... Mayor Frank P. O'Brien, of Birmingham, Ala., 60.

> September 11.—Emanuel Fremiet, the French

September 13.—Prof. William H. Niles of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 72.... Viscount Arasuke Sone, a prominent Japanese statesman and administrator, 61.

September 16.—Hormuzd Rassam, the Assyriologist, 84.

September 17.—Alexander I. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to France and president of the second Hague Conference, 74.... Miss Susan Hale, a wellknown Boston artist and author, 76... J. E. Matzke, professor of Romantic languages at Stanford University, 48.

September 18.—Ex-Congressman James Clark McGrew, of West Virginia, 97....Dr. William G. Daggett, a prominent New Haven physician and lecturer in the Yale Medical School, 50.

September 19.-Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, formerly Archbishop of York, 84.... Myron T. Whitney, at one time a noted bass singer, 74.

September 20.—Josef Kainz, the well-known German actor, 52.

CARTOON SNAPSHOTS AT THE

Mog Zayas.

HEAP SCALPS OF BOSSES AND REACTIONARIES AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT PRIMARIES

Prom the World (New York)

MORE PRYSIC From the Traveler (Boston)

The Payne-Aldrich tariff enacted by the last Congress will, of course, play a leading part in the congressional elections next month. How far the promise of further revision will go toward reelecting a Republican majority in the next Congress remains to be seen. Although the Congressional Committee that investigated the cost of living brought in a verdict acquitting the tariff of guilt in the matter, a minority report took the opposite view.

MAHOMET (TAFT) GOES TO THE MOUNTAIN Prom the Tribune (Chicago)



MR. TAFT SEEMS TO BE BUNKERED! From the Post Dispatch, St. Louis

THE POOR RELATION

MR MINORITY REPORT to the Trusts and the Taniff). Beg pardon, but I believe this is a relative of yours."

From the Journal (Minneapolis).

THE RECRUIT From the Leader (Cleveland) THE "NEW" NEW ENGLAND WING OF THE SENATE Prom the Constitution (Atlanta)

The election in the State of Maine, coming as it does before those of other States, is always regarded as an indicative "straw." This year the result in Maine excited extraordinary interest, for the usual Republican majority was entirely wiped out. Not only was a Democratic Governor electedthe first time in thirty years—but also a Democratic legislature, insuring a Democratic successor to Senator Hale.

APTER THE MAINE ELECTION Prom the Journal (Minneapolis)

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"HELL BENT!"

(Various States show an inclination to escape from the control of the Republican machine)

From the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis)

IN MAINE From the Exening News (Newark)

Callenge

KIDNAPPED

(Referring to rumors of an alliance between Colonel Rossvelt and William R. Hearst against the New York State bosses.)

From the World (New York)

Vice-President Sherman has been much cartooned recently on account of his active part in the politics of New York State. The political situations in the various States this fall are unusually interesting. Mr. Poindexter's campaign for the Senatorial nomination in Washington was successful, although there was the usual charge of assistance from the opposite party at the primaries.

PEARFULLY HANDICAPPED
SUNNY JIM: "I'd like to know how I can write any campaign speeches." From the Tribune (Chicago)

A GENEROUS DONKEY
(Referring to the nomination of Poindexter at the Washington primaries last month.) From the Oregonies (Portland)

BELATED LOVE

(Referring to Secretary Norton's letter stating that the insurgents would hereafter be treated as liberally as the regulars in the distribution of federal patronage.)

From the Evening News (Newark)

* PAY UP! YOU'VE BEEN STEALING FROM ME LONG ENOUGH!" tUncle Sam makes the smugglers settle in full, to their intense indignation) From the Saturday Globe (Utica)

This is also a season of the homeward tide of European travel. The Custom House ordeal for the first time in fifty years has become impartial as well as severe.

The wise and happy woman is that rare one who decides to make a full and honest declaration of her purchases and to give Uncle Sam his due.

THE CONSERVATION PLAY, AS STAGED AT ST. PAUL From the Argus-Leader (Stoux Palls)



11но па

(Capital allured on the one hand by investment opportunities, and finghtened away, on the other hand by advanced political views) From the Oregonium (Portland) WELL, I GUESS, YES!

(Uncle Sam is quite decided on the point of fortifying the Panama Canal) From the American (New York)

12111

THE COLONEL IN KANSAS

COLONEL ROOSEVELT: "I am glad to be on the same platform, etc."

From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul)

Colonel Roosevelt's trip in the West was one long and enthusiastic ovation. The strenuous "insurgers" of Kansas were especially fervid in their greeting to the Colonel. He sowed the seed of his progressive principles on soil peculiarly adapted to advanced political ideas. The amusing cartoon in the lower right hand corner of the page suggests a Bryanic source for these same political doctrines. The Lorimer incident in connection with the dinner of the Hamilton Club in Chicago caused a profound sensation.

THE SOWER
What will the harvest be?
Prom the Press (Philadelphia)

T. R. (TO SENATOR LORIMER)
"Wash your hands before you come in to dinner"
From the Journal (Detroit)

TEDDY'S ROUND-UP From the Meddler (Cincinnati) A PUZZLING LIKENESS From the Sun (Baltimore)

ROUSING THE BABY From the Leader (Cleveland)

HIS CHOICE

"I think it is a little more my business to hunt out of public 'ite a cricik who claims to belong to my party than if he claims to belong to another."—Colonel Roosevell in his spee h at Buffalo.

From the Sun (Baltimore)

SPEAKING OF "MY POLICIES!"
From the Traveler (Boston)

SENATOR BEVERIDGE OF INDIANA

BY LUCIUS B. SWIFT

the people the most preposterous proposal sought rather a part in larger cases. was chosen-honestly chosen. In a brief upon them was at his tongue's end. are my masters and to the people I will be vincing. He could influence a jury. might have been said by any Lorimer.

four thousand people who surrounded him on man, go free. all sides, leaving him scarcely standing room, and for an hour and three-quarters, in clearcut sentences, he defined his position. Except frequent applause, a tense stillness pre-

the people. that to the extent that he finally took first not so far proved correct. honors in the intercollegiate oratorical contest, yet with the same activity he pursued other studies and obtained in a well-rounded way the education afforded by his college. was not generally comprehended, the actual not a shadow of doubt.

THEN Albert J. Beveridge in 1898 log-rollers excepted. Following the college proposed himself as a candidate be- course came some years of practice as a lawfore the Indiana Legislature for the United yer in Indianapolis. He avoided the little States Senate, it seemed to a large body of things at which a lawyer may work, but The party machine opposed number of those was not great, but he showed him. Party leaders without exception smiled a surprising ability in grasping the questions at the idea and reform elements as a rule gave which had weight with the court or jury. He him the cold shoulder. But when the elec- was an untiring student of these questions tion came, he doubled up the opposition and and every scrap of law or precedent bearing speech of thanks, he said, "The people only manner of presentation was clear and contrue." That was an easy generality and instance, in one case where the evidence of guilt seemed convincing, he practically ad-On the 5th of April, 1910, twelve years mitted this, but by a brief speech upon the later, at the Republican State Convention in text "The quality of mercy is not strained," Indianapolis, he stood in a hall packed with he induced the jury to let his client, a young

A STUDENT OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS

The real call upon him for responsible vailed throughout the assembly while he treatment of public questions came when he proceeded step by step to explain what he entered the Senate. What first started the had done and why he had done it. It was development from a narrow Republican para great speech delivered in a great way, and tisanship to the broad and catholic views on when he had finished every listener felt that public questions which he has to-day and for he had kept his word—that he had stood for which he fights with the energy of Phil Sheridan can not be definitely stated. It was Living in boyhood on a farm, he became probably in part through his thorough habit accustomed to hard labor. Possessed with of investigation and his desire to get inforambition and of intensity of mind, he took mation at first hand. The Philippine questhe course followed by many farmer boys in tion was a mass of darkness and he traveled the transfer from the farm to other occupato the Philippines to get at the bottom of it. tions, and that was by way of an education. It is true that some of his conclusions were. Within his means, the most practicable school subject to revision. The Japanese-Russian for him was DePauw University at Green-question became prominent and he traveled castle, Ind. The best-known specialty of that to Russia and Siberia to investigate for himschool was oratory, and while plunging into self. Here again some of the conclusions have

ANTAGONIZING "THE INTERESTS"

It is probable that the example of Theodore From the first he was interested in politics, Roosevelt had an influence upon him. That and was an intense Republican partisan. He he had undergone a radical and complete was not a reformer and to him the tariff change from the view that the party is the was simply "protection"; but at that time, main thing to work for to the view that it is the log-rolling process by which consumers the duty of a man to study public questions are swindled in making up the schedules on their merits and vote accordingly there is

SENATOR BEVERIDGE OF INDIANA

w protest by Harris & Ewing.

SENATOR ALBERT J BEVERIDGE OF INDIANA

To cite instances of results, he took up the the question and will lead to a remed child labor question which goes to the physibut it did not strengthen him with the cal, mental, and moral development of a barons and other employers of child lab

large class of our population. By a mountain He wrote the meat-inspection bill wl of labor he gathered the facts and delivered brought against him the eternal enmity a speech in the Senate which is exhaustive of the meat trust. In his debate with Bry

submitted his views to Senator Hale and the den accepting such reward as capital may latter dissented and finally said that they deal out, and that it is entitled to a fair recould not have a man with such views on the turn for what it gives out,—such return as Senate Finance Committee, thereby showing will enable it to live in a home instead of a that they had intended to place Beveridge on slum and to develop his children into intellithat committee. He stuck to his text by gent manhood. writing the best provision for a tariff commission in the Payne Tariff bill that he could get Aldrich to accept. This was emasculated in conference and the act only gave the President power to employ a sort of committee of its own resources by the federal Governto assist the President in carrying out pro- ment. He has been in favor of the States' visions of the law, and Hale said in the exercising their powers in full vigor and to Senate that it was not intended to give this the full extent of their constitutions and laws. committee power to collect facts. In the But he recognizes that our present developtariff debate he was a most persistent and ment wears seven-league boots, and that new aggravating questioner, and many times subjects arise which relate to the whole counthrew the Senatorial group representing the try must be controlled by the government of Interests into a frenzy by demanding reasons the whole country,—but always within the for changes which would put a greater burden Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme upon the people. The true reasons, that it Court. would help the Interests, of course could not be given. In the midst of it, he sprang upon ist. In the great changes which are taking the tobacco trust in his brilliant speech of place, he believes that the vital step for the June 24, 1909, showing its organization, its salvation of the country is to drive the power to get laws passed, and its use of this predatory interests out of politics. He is a power to suppress competition, and one fact Republican because he believes that those which can be understood by every voter, its changes can be accomplished in an orderly securing a repeal of the Spanish War tax and manner only by the Republican party. He retaining by law its right to sell Spanish War is a protectionist because he believes that to short-weight packages, which it did at the abandon protection would be to expose the old prices. The annual profits of the tobacco American workingman to disastrous competrust are given at over thirty-six millions. tition with cheaper labor abroad. His meas-What would a million amount to to this trust ure of protection is the difference in the cost if spent in Indiana to defeat Senator Beveridge of production between this and foreign counthis year?

He has been fair toward labor. the bill providing for the Department of Commerce and Labor. He steadily supports Indiana who failed to comprehend the needs the demand of labor for safety appliances. of the people and stand for them, or who are He opposes issuing temporary injunctions and agents of the Interests, and have thereby lost temporary restraining orders without notice. their leadership; but he is very popular with He is a supporter of the eight-hour day. the people. His election is opposed by Wall He is in favor of the Government Employees' Street and by the Interests, and they have the Compensation bill. He earnestly supported ability to furnish money for all the corrupthe bill limiting hours of service of railroad tion which can be accomplished. employees. He has assisted labor in con-Beveridge's defeat in the coming election quering for itself in this country a position would be a grave misfortune and one which above its position in any other country. He is not likely to happen.

he first suggested a tariff commission. He believes it is no longer merely a beast of bur-

A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICAN

He has from the first favored conservation

He is both a Republican and a protectiontries to be ascertained by a genuine tariff He wrote commission.

He is not popular among certain leaders in



A NEW TRANSPORTATION ERA FOR **NEW YORK**

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN

HISTORICALLY, New York's transporta- New York should be viewed as a whole. by the fact that Manhattan is a long, narrow solution of this problem must be based on the island. The system of transit in the American topography of the island city, and must have metropolis does not radiate, spoke-like, from proper regard for the laws regulating the a center to the outlying districts. On the congrowth of urban population as shown by the trary, it of necessity runs from one end to the history of New York itself and the experience other, north and south, in spinal-column of other great cities of the world. There is fashion. A large, if not the largest portion of a new, coherent conception of the transportathe suburban traffic has always entered and tion problem. Since the tunnels under the left laterally by means of ferries or bridges Hudson and East Rivers, together with the over two wide rivers. Up to within the past bridges that span the latter stream, have been two or three years, when the great docks of in use, Manhattan is no longer an island. the transatlantic steamship companies began They have made possible the beginnings of to creep uptown, almost all the over-sea a system radiating from a common point or traffic also reached New York near the lower a common section. end of the "spine." Consequently there have always been in New York crowds, often unmanageable, indecently dense crowds, going in the same direction at the same time.

sighted and public-spirited citizens, realized tunnels no longer a danger and a discomfort. that this uncomfortable, even perilous state of It has also afforded an opportunity for the affairs could be changed. Least of all the "tying-up" together into one general system railroads.

trunk railroads and the steamship lines enter- equipment throughout or by making traffic ing New York had been to get their passengers almost continuous through quick and easy to the terminal points. There the human transfers. freight was dumped or herded in ferryboats running on more or less uncertain schedules, wrought a veritable revolution in transporta-to be turned out later on the extreme east or tion. It has fixed the large lines of transit in was, as often as not, a leisurely horse car.

sit in the city and its suburbs. There was sinking of tracks below the surface of the little, if any, thought of the convenience of the streets has determined the character of termitravelers and scarcely any notion whatsoever nals and released much valuable land for comof making connection with any other transit mercial purposes. Underground electric trac-

Gradually there began to dawn upon the surface or overhead travel in point of minds of a few men of larger civic outlook— ease, sightliness, and, in the long runne physical some city officials, a very few men interested The varied uses of electricity has the sharp the problem of passenger transportation in contend with, the railroad station of the future

tion problem has always been conditioned These citizens began to see dimly that the

REVOLUTION WORKED BY ELECTRICITY

The marvelous development of electricity as No one, apparently, not even the most far- a motive power has rendered travel through of the urban, interurban, and trunk railroad Up to ten years ago the main object of the lines and bridges, either by standardizing the

The perfection of the electric motor has west sides of the city. From these points, after New York City for an indefinite future. The no end of discomfort and delay, the passengers gradual abolition of ferries is now inevitable. would finally reach such cumbersome means They will be replaced by tunnels until, in the of transportation as was offered them. This not far distant future, no large, progressive city will permit any heavy traffic to enter its This lack of system also characterized tran-limits at or above grade. Furthermore, the tion has already demonstrated its superiority to

in transportation matters, and a small group over, changed the general character (traffic, so of public-spirited merchants—the idea that terminal buildings. With no smoke and no

will not be a large, barn-like structure. It will of Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs in Greater resemble more a series of clean, comfortable New York, and the immediate adjacent recorridors. Electricity also vastly improves the gions, with direct railroad connections to and efficiency of signals and makes possible the from New England and the Southern and introduction of a multitude of devices for the Western States. The scheme is a comprecomfort of passengers. All these advantages hensive one, involving an expenditure of may be seen exemplified in the new Pennsyl- \$160,000,000. vania terminal. They are expressly provided under way.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL

city. traffic was to be in operation through its Hud- hattan and Long Island City. son River tunnels.

Hudson Tunnel scheme, now in operation, New York terminal. was first started (in 1874), the Pennsylvania was acquired by the Pennsylvania and it be- Railroads. came desirable, if not necessary, to bring about lines.

treme Eastern point of Long Island. The New freight and passenger service. York Connecting Railroad, a joint project of the

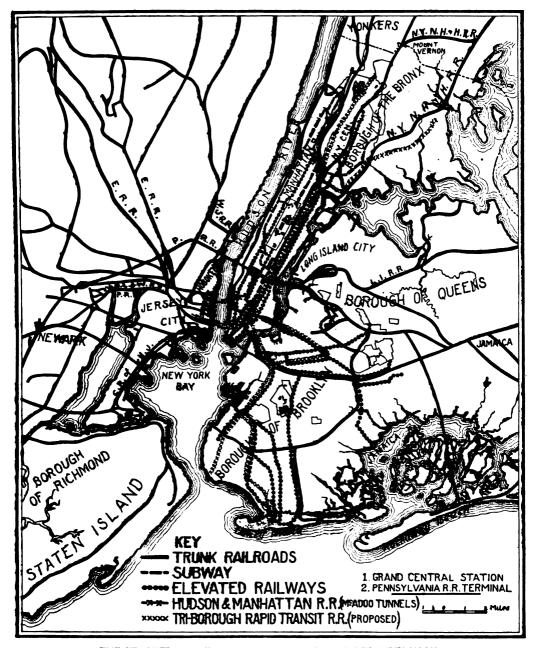
'vania and New Haven systems, will the LARGEST RAILROAD STATION IN THE WORLD the physical connection between the and lines and the West. This gives

The tunnel extension proper begins at Harfor in the Grand Central station that is now rison, N. J., a short distance east of the city of Newark. At this point steam locomotives are exchanged for electric motors at a series of long platforms known as the Harrison Interchange. The electric line branches off north-The present year has seen the beginnings of ward from the present steam line and comes a series of changes that will eventually revolu- into the magnificent new terminal in Mantionize the transportation system of the greater hattan through a tunnel under the Hudson. The most significant and far-reaching At the terminal passengers bound for points of these was accomplished early last month, further east, either in New England or on Long when the Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurated Island, will be transferred, at the platform of its local Long Island traffic over the Long entrance, to Long Island trains, which will Island Railroad by tunnel under the East take them through a tunnel under the East River from its splendid new terminal, just River. Pennsylvania trains will not make the completed, on Thirty-second Street and Sev-continuous trip, since the railroad is not perenth Avenue, Manhattan. A few weeks later mitted to do a local business between Manheavy trains will leave the New York terminal The idea of tunneling the Hudson and East empty and proceed under Manhattan and the Rivers for an entrance into New York City has East River to the Sunnyside Yards, near Long been the long-cherished dream of the Penn- Island City. At this point they will be taken sylvania railroad system. Even before the around a loop, cleaned and sent back to the

Passengers bound for points in lower Manpeople discussed the desirability of getting rid hattan can leave the Pennsylvania train at the of the ferry system and entering the heart of Harrison Interchange and transfer, without Manhattan without change. Their rival, the extra charge, to a Hudson Tunnel train for New York Central, has done this from the Hudson & Manhattan terminal station at beginning. The improvement in the methods Cortlandt Street. When the Hudson Tunnel of tunnel construction and the development of system is completed the passenger can take an electric power a decade ago demonstrated the uptown Hudson Tunnel train and make direct possibility of a sub-river connection with Man- connection at the Grand Central Station with hattan. At that time the Long Island Railroad the New York Central and the New Haven

The New York Connecting Railroad, not some physical connection between the two yet constructed, but to be completed in the near future, will consist of twelve miles of The New York Tunnel extension of the double track from the Sunnyside Yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as it is technically Long Island Railroad, in Long Island City, called, enables Pennsylvania Railroad passen- to the New Haven line at Port Morris in the gers, with merely a change of train from the Bronx, crossing the East River by what is same platform, to come from the North, West, known as the Hell Gate Bridge over Ward's and South into Manhattan and out to the ex- and Randall's Islands. It will be used for fast

The new Pennsylvania terminal station in line between the South and West Manhattan, which is the largest structure of its one hand, and New England and the kind in the world, embodies the highest devel-East on the other, as well as furnishing parts opment of the art of transportation. It covers

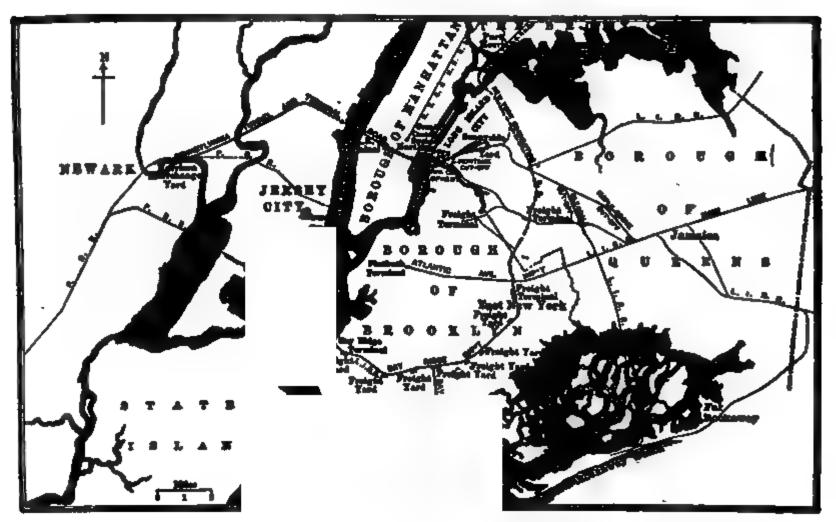


THE TRANSIT SITUATION IN AND AROUND GREATER NEW YORK

(This map was prepared from data supplied by the Public Service Commission in New York City and verified by that body)

eight acres—the space bounded by Seventh and and many new mechanical inventions for the Eighth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-benefit of the traveler.
third Streets. This fine granite building of beautifully correct architectural proportions, features of the building is probably the sharp which looks less like a railroad station than an division of incoming and outgoing traffic, so

exchange or a public library, has every practhat there shall be no conflict,—in fact, no tical convenience known to the railroad world meeting. The disposal of baggage by subways



THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD NEW YORK TUNNEL EXTENSION AND CONNECTIONS (Showing the New York Connecting Railroad soon to be finished)

they reach their destination.

form, but also to give to the building the char- engineering, is now well under way. acter of a monumental gateway and entrance to a great metropolis.

OTHER TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS

after the latter has begun using its new station zone to New York. The old tunnel will herein Manhattan. It is also reported, as an alter- after be used almost exclusively by freight

and tunnels is one of its excellent features. native, that this group will have some future The trunks and bags remain out of sight of the connection with an extension of the Hudson passenger from the time of being checked until Tubes that the future may see running southey reach their destination. ward to Staten Island. The Lackawanna has The general design of the architects was to under construction a "cut-off" from Lake express, in so far as was practical with the Hopatcong, N. J., to Slateford, Pa., near the unusual condition of tracks below the street famous Delaware Water Gap, which will surface and the absence of the conventional reduce the distance between New York City train-shed, not only the exterior design of a and Buffalo by from twelve to fifteen miles. great railway station in a generally accepted This undertaking, involving some difficult

To the Erie belongs the credit of putting into operation the first of the great engineering works recently designed for the improvement of passenger facilities on the trunk lines entering New York. The Erie has in contemplation Most of the other trunk railroads coming and under way a number of "cut-offs," in New from the West have comprehensive plans for Jersey and New York, for the benefit of its improving their terminal facilities, several of freight service. The open cut through Jersey them already under way. It is currently re- City Heights, however, through which train ported in railroad circles, although the report service was begun in the middle of June was cannot at this writing be confirmed, that the designed solely for the benefit of its passenger trio of railroads connected by ferry with Lib- service. The old Erie tunnel, about a mile long erty and Twenty-third Streets (the Central of through the Bergen Hill, had been known for New Jersey, the Philadelphia & Reading, forty years as one of the most uncomfortable and the Baltimore & Ohio) which now are of the shorter tunnels on the steam railroads in the only ones having no entrance to the Hudson the United States. The new cut, about a mile Tube system, will take over, by lease, the old in length, gives the railroad an open-air line Pennsylvania terminal in Jersey City, soon from all the sections within the commuting

	A N	EW	TRAN	ISPOR	TATIO	N ER	4 FOR	N EW	YORK		437
THE IMPOSIN	G FRONT	f ent	RANCE	TO THE	E NEW P	ENNSYL.	VANTA]	ERMINA	L STATIO	n in New	YORK

trains. The new cut, which is already provided with conduits, ducts, and other equipment for enterprise, not yet completed, is one of the the use of trains propelled by electricity, is the most successful and smoothly running railroad beginning, not the completion, of a program. lines wholly within or entering the greater city. In the near future the Erie expects to electrify It is a monument to the daring, patience, and its commuters' lines. It plans, also, to construct constructive skill of a number of men, chief two tunnels of its own, capable of accommo- among whom is Mr. William G. McAdoo, dating standard equipment, under the Hudson president of the Hudson & Manhattan River to the Hudson Terminal in lower Man- Railroad. hattan.

THE HUDSON TUBES

minals of the trunk railroads on the New Jer- Street. On or before August 1, 1911, we are sey side of the Hudson was made early in promised, the lines will be extended further 1908, when traffic was inaugurated through westward for two stations in Jersey City, conthe Hudson Tubes by the Hudson & Man-necting with the present main-line tracks of hattan Railroad Company. The uptown tun- the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bergen Hill. nels of this system were opened in February of By arrangement with the Pennsylvania, which that year, and a few months later the lower will then have electrified its lines to Newark, tubes were ready for service. This linked to- continuous electric passenger service will be gether the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Lacka- possible from Grand Central Station or the wanna railroad stations on the New Jersey Hudson Terminal Building as far as a station side and the Hudson Terminal Building at in the heart of the business center of Newark. Cortlandt Street, downtown, and Twenty- In the near future the connections between the third Street and Sixth Avenue on the upper Hudson Tubes and the existing and projected end. An extended description of this system subways, the cross lines on Fulton and Ninth and its history was given in this REVIEW for Streets, and the north and south branches on April, 1908.

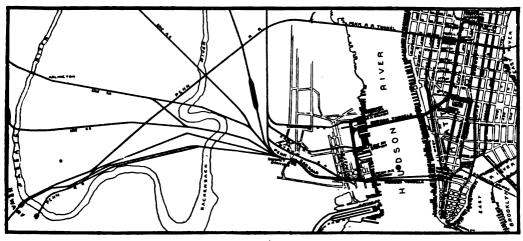
After nearly two years of operation, this

On November 1 of the present year the Hudson & Manhattan system will be opened as far as Thirty-third Street and Broadway. Within the next two years it will be extended A very important step in connecting the ter- to the Grand Central Station at Forty-second the lower and upper west side, will be completed. The Hudson Tubes already carry 50 per cent. of the Lackawanna passengers bound for New York, 50 per cent. of those coming in on the Erie, and more than 70 per cent. of those arriving by the Pennsylvania.

MAKING OVER THE "GRAND CENTRAL"

For more than half a century the New York Central Railroad and its terminal partner, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, were the only trunk lines entering the heart of Manhattan without the intervention of a ferry. This unique position made their terminal problem different from those of the other trunk lines. The Central and the New Haven were concerned solely with the equipment and arrangement of the terminal building and track space at Forty-second Street, known all over the country as the Grand Central.

The congestion caused by the ever-increasing number of passengers to be transported through the "neck of the bottle,"-the four tracks running through the north and south tunnel extending from Sixtieth to One Hundredth Streets,-became so great that more than a decade ago the New York Central management realized that an entirely new terminal scheme would have to be adopted.



THE HUDSON TUBES AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

During the year before its demolition 21,000,more than the entire present population of the New Haven to Stamford, Conn. United States.

depart from the old Grand Central Station tween the tunnel entrance and the station itself started on its way to Boston and workmen be- has been pushed to completion. gan to tear down the old building, since 1871 still only four tracks through the tunnel, but the most famous railway terminal in the from the southern entrance these four tracks, United States.

minal and the old will be a wider spread of els. This arrangement doubles the utility of the tracks at the station, on two levels instead of four tracks. one, and a group of three magnificent buildings for station purposes proper and the hous- four levels. The passenger gallery on the

series of improvements, including the restora- the next lower. This will contain forty-two tion of twelve cross streets to public traffic, the tracks that will handle the through trains and changing of level of two avenues, and the erec- will connect directly with the Interborough tion on the surface space made available by subway lines. On the level below will be the sinking of the tracks of a dozen or more twenty-five tracks for suburban traffic, conpublic buildings and other structures of popu- necting with the Hudson Tunnel trains. Unlar resort. Although it will be another year derneath all these, running east and west under and a half before the scheme is complete, the Forty-third and Forty-fifth Streets, will be subrailroad company has already received appli- ways for handling the baggage. At this lowest cation for the rental of their reclaimed surface level, also, there will be an entrance to the space upon which to erect a number of public Steinway tunnel under the East River. buildings, including a new opera house, an art gallery, several hotels, a Y. M. C. A. building, terminal will be the station buildings themand a number of department stores and selves. There will be three magnificent strucapartment houses. These changes, which will tures. In the outgoing station, the principal cost approximately \$180,000,000, are expected one of the group, there will be two great waitto radically alter the character of the surround- ing-rooms, one for the suburban traffic and the ing streets and avenues.

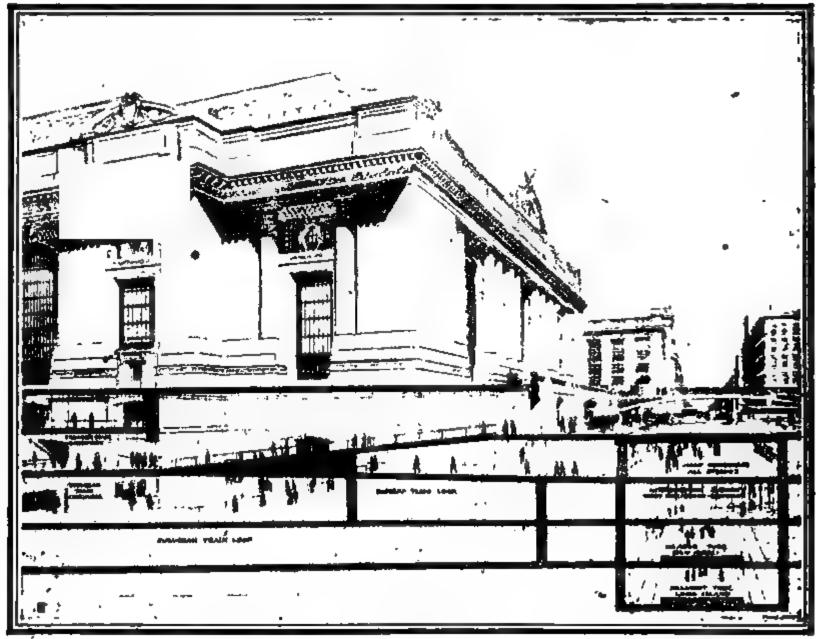
For several years all the metropolitan traffic ooo passengers passed to and fro through the on the Central and New Haven lines has entered old Grand Central Station. The terminal now New York City under electric power. On the planned and its equipment, which will be much Hudson River division the electric zone exlarger than any other in the world, will make tends to Yonkers, on the Harlem division to possible the handling of five times as many, or White Plains, and on the main line of the

Slowly, but with praiseworthy steadiness, At midnight on June 5 the last train to the work of enlarging the track space beon one level, spread out horizontally and per-The main differences between the new ter- pendicularly to sixty-seven tracks on two lev-

The new terminal building itself will have ing of the business departments of the railroad. grade of Forty-second Street will be the top one.

The scheme, however, contemplates a vast The concourse of arrival and departure will be

The main features of the new Grand Central other for through, long-distance passengers.



THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL, NEW YORK'S GREATEST TRAFFIC CENTER

(From this may be seen the different track levels and the converging lines of local transit)

minal and pass through it to where he or she chester & Boston Railroad. is going with the least possible confusion and

Each will be on the level of the track it serves. Haven contemplates other important improveand quite distant from the other, with separate ments. It will "six-track" the Harlem River ticket offices, entrances and exits. It is pre- branch so as to cater better to the Westchester dicted that nearly 30,000 people can gather in commuters. It is constructing jointly with the the waiting-rooms, and on the platforms of Pennsylvania. Railroad Company the New these enormous stations, without crowding one York Connecting Railroad, including the Hell another. The essence of the idea of the archi- Gate bridge, to which we have already referred. tects, we are told, was that "John Smith or It will soon electrify the main line and Harlem Mary Jones, who have never been in New York River branch for both passenger and freight before, can arrive at the Grand Central ter- service, and it is building the New York, West-

This line, which is now well under conwith the utmost tranquillity and peace of mind." struction, is one of the most important of the The most noteworthy thing about the altera- improvements in transit facilities in and around tions at the great New York Central yards is New York. Residents of the upper Bronx the fact that they were carried on without stop- Borough and the suburban towns of east and ping or seriously delaying the movement of central Westchester County who have daily approximately 2,000,000 passengers a month. business in New York are more in need of adequate transportation facilities than residents of A NEW ROAD FOR WESTCHESTER COMMUTERS any other section tributary to the metropolis. In the fall of 1911 a new era will open for these In addition to the Grand Central terminal commuters, who are to have a railroad built improvement which the New York, New Haven entirely for them. The New York, Westches-& Hartford Railroad is constructing in part- ter & Boston will then be in operation from its nership with the New York Central, the New terminals at White Plains and Portchester, to

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NEW TERMINAL OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

(As it will appear two years from now)

Railroad, on the Harlem River.

This is to be essentially a commuters' rail- made by any other line out of New York. road. It is the first in the United States to be to his place of business within an hour. This, laid either on a concrete viaduct or in a cut open

the Willis Avenue station of the New Haven in the words of the railroad man, is a better first-hour record from the City Hall than that

The trip from White Plains and Portchester constructed for operation from the beginning to lower Manhattan will be almost continuous. by electric power. It is also the first to be A quick transfer will be made at the Willis built solely for the purpose of providing sub- Avenue terminal to the Second or Third Avenue urban rather than through traffic facilities, and elevated lines. Trains running on fifteen minfor carrying passengers rather than freight, utes' or less beadway, moreover, will do away Its trains will bring the business man whose with the necessity for consulting time tables. residence is thirty-five miles from the City Hall There are no grade crossings, the tracks being

never to exceed a few minutes, waiting-rooms other American city of 50,000 inhabitants. are to be dispensed with, the long sheltered

platforms taking their place.

under construction consists of the two branches, metropolitan transportation. one starting from Portchester and one from transit facilities whatsoever.

REAL RAPID TRANSIT IN SIGHT

city of New York is a long, wearisome story of annually 1,360,000,000 of passengers, which is complicated and apparently interminable dis- 18 per cent. of the fare passengers carried by agreements between private financial interests, all the street and electric railways of the rapid transit boards, and municipal authorities. United States, and 50 per cent. more than are For nearly a generation this was a game of carried by all the steam roads of the entire stock-jugglers and financial pirates, whose country. depredations kept the American metropolis

except for a few hundred feet near the southern from having local transportation facilities comterminus. Since the wait between trains is parable to even those enjoyed by almost every

From its transportation paralysis the metropolis began to emerge only five years ago, when The New York, Westchester & Boston Rail- the Rapid Transit Commission adopted most road—a merger of the original New York, of the present legalized rapid-transit routes. Westchester & Boston Railway and a number A number of lines were then determined upon. of local trolley lines—was acquired by the When, two years later, the entire supervision of New Haven in 1907. Although New Haven traction matters within the greater city was put capital is behind the enterprise, the new road is under the jurisdiction of the newly established to be separately managed. The line at present Public Service Commission, a new era began in

The commission, vested as it is with all the White Plains, coming together near the city of powers of the former State Board of Railroad New Rochelle and terminating at Willis Avenue Commissioners, as well as those of the defunct on the Harlem River in the Borough of the Rapid Transit Commission, now has undivided Bronx. At White Plains the company will supervision over all the railroad and street-raillater construct the Westchester & Northern way corporations in the four counties compris-Railroad, connecting with its commuting line ing the metropolitan era. Its work is along two and extending in a northwesterly direction to principal lines. It endeavors to improve or to Pound Ridge, where it will divide into two compel private existing enterprises to improve branches, one extending to Brewster, N. Y., and present conditions. It also aims to engage the other to Danbury, Conn. This line will private capital to construct additional facilities, tap northern Westchester County and western lending municipal aid as far as the debt limit of Connecticut, where there are now no rapid- the city will permit. An idea of the extent of its work may be seen from a few figures.

The street-railway companies over which the commission holds supervisory power have a combined nominal capital of \$700,000,000. The history of "rapid transit" within the They operate 1636 miles of track and carry

The half-decade beginning in 1905 saw the

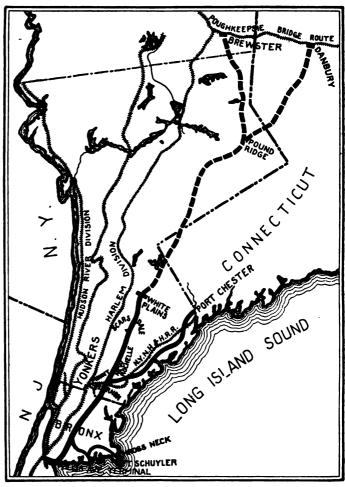
completion of the "Subway," with its twenty-five miles of road, owned by the city but operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. On this line a person can travel for a five-cent fare either from Brooklyn Bridge or Van Cortlandt or Bronz Parks, through Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, southward to the Battery in Manhattan, or southward and eastward under the East River to Brooklyn, making connection there with the Long Island Railroad. The same period of five years saw the beginning and partial completion of the Hudson Tunnel system, which

has already brought New Jersey to within three minutes of the New York City The construction of several bridges across the East River also properly belongs to this period, the Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensborough spans, and also the improvement in type and construction of the railroad ferryboats, particularly those plying across the Hudson. Bridges and tunnels have all but made the ferry obsolete. Several ferry lines have suspended operations because of financial difficulties. Indeed, the present tendency in ferries is apparently toward municipal control. One line—that from the Battery, Manhattan, to Staten Island (Borough of Richmond)—has been operated successfully by the city for three years.

A number of other rapidtransit routes, chiefly subways, were laid out at this time (1905). The history of all these has been marked by legal and financial tangles over the question of private or municipal construction and control. Private capital has been reluctant to undertake such work without guaranties which the city was not willing to give, and the municipality itself has been uncertain as to the extent of its right to

article to state that at this writing (Septem- to Coney Island. ber 10) the Public Service Commission has arrived at the point where it is legally em- tends to push to an early completion, regard-powered to open bids for the construction, less of the attitude of existing private lines or by private or municipal capital, of an en- interests, includes the Broadway-Lexington tirely new subway system.

struction of the loop subway, designed to River, and through the Bronx in two branches, connect the Williamsburg, Manhattan, and one terminating at Pelham Bay Park and the Brooklyn bridges over the East River on both other at Woodlawn Cemetery; a new cross-



HOW WESTCHESTER COUNTY WILL SOON BE SERVED BY A NEW RAILROAD

(The New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad with its northern extension, the Westchester & Northern. See preceding page)

borrow. It is sufficient for the purpose of this sions planned to Fort Hamilton and, later,

The new system, which the commission inline, a subway in Manhattan, under the ave-The commission is now supervising the con- nues named, from the Battery to the Harlem the Manhattan and Brooklyn sides. On the town subway through Canal Street in lower Manhattan side the tunnel is ready for the Manhattan, from river to river, the Brooklyn operation of trains. It has also authorized portion of the "loop," and the two branches of the construction—now well under way—of the the Fourth Avenue subway already mentioned, Fourth Avenue subway, wholly in Brooklyn, to Fourth Avenue and Coney Island. After extending from the New Manhattan Bridge as these two steps have been taken, the commisfar as Forty-third Street, with further exten- sion contemplates constructing a subway on

A "PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER" CAR IN NEW YORK

(Now regarded as the best type)

the lower West Side of Manhattan, connecting These cars are "convertible,"—that is, they tudes into Manhattan into an already con- starting signals. gested section.

connecting this borough with the rest of the make trips without a break through the tunnels. city. Rapid-transit tunnels are the favorite. The commission's idea, further, is to "tie in" to connect with the Fort Hamilton exten- old Brooklyn idea of bringing passengers only sion of the Fourth Avenue subway. Another to the bridge on the New York side and leaving scheme provides for the southward pro- them there is to be superseded by a metropolilongation of the Hudson Tube system from tan conception of transit without change all Jersey City through the Communipaw sec- over the greater city through tunnels, on the tion, to Staten Island by a tunnel under surface, and over the bridges. "To the heart Kill van Kull.

A great deal has been done for the comfort the motto.

and safety of passengers in the metropolitan area and in the direction of increasing speed and relieving congestion by improvements in equipment. Some of these have been introduced by the railroads themselves, others are due to the watchful care and energy of the Public Service Commission. It is only during very recent years, since the use of electric motive power became general, that elevated, subway, and even surface cars have attained their present weight and length. size, steadiness, and material of construction (steel in place of wood) have added to the safety of the passengers, and these, with the lengthened platforms on elevated and subway lines, bave been instrumental in relieving congestion. On the surface lines the introduction of the "pay-as-you-enter" car, such as is now used on the Third Avenue surface line in Manhattan, has been made compulsory by the Public Service Commission.

the Hudson and Pennsylvania terminals and may be changed from summer to winter also traverse lines from river to river on Fifty- form. They have no running-board, and are ninth and other uptown streets. The neces- equipped with fenders, wheel-guards, and sity for these last-named subways is bound air-brakes. The steel cars in the subways to become increasingly evident after the now have side as well as end doors and air-Pennsylvania has begun to bring its multi- brakes, and are operated with pneumatic

The idea of the Public Service Commission Richmond is as yet the only borough which is that in all new subways and tunnels, the has no modern system of transportation. It dimensions should be such as to permit of the cannot be said to be served at all by the muni-use of standard railway equipment. This cipal ferry, and the steam and trolley lines that looks forward to the time when trains will come now cross it. There are various projects for from New Jersey and Westchester County and One is planned to extend under the Narrows, all bridges as part of the railway system. The of Manhattan with a minimum of change," is

MILWAUKEE'S SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT

BY GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

Brockton and Haverhill, both of which at one party politics, it was overwhelming. time elected Socialist mayors, left them unthe contrary, the government is practically With Seidel there were swept into office 16 a unit, elected on a straight Socialist plat- Aldermen out of a possible 23, including 7

It has a free hand. Its failure or its success will, in consequence, be watched with keen interest by all to whom the problems of municipal welfare are important.

When the news flashed over the wires last April that Emil Seidel, a pattern-maker, had been elected Mayor of Milwaukee on the Socialist ticket, with the largest plurality ever given in the city, and that in addition he had carried with him nearly the entire municipal government, America paused for a long moment to wonder. Some papers scoffed; others intimated or openly expressed their

lest through success it should induce other tried by the American people.'

FOR the first time in our history a Socialist previous administrations, as well as with administration to-day finds itself com- many features of the present system, and pletely controlling a city of metropolitan size. symptomatic of the drift away from old-

As will be remembered, Seidel's vote ran supported in the city councils, and doomed more than 7000 in excess of Schoenecker's them therefore to defeat. In Milwaukee, on (Dem.), and over 15,000 above Beffel's (Rep.).

> Aldermen-at-Large, 2 Civil Judges, 11 Supert visors out of 16, the City Treasurer, Attorney, Comptroller, and a majority on the Board of County Supervisors. The Council, formerly composed of 19 Democrats, to Socialists, and 6 Republicans, now stands thus: 21 Socialists, 10 Democrats, and 4 Republicans. In addition, the new administration has had the appointing of several important officials. For two years at least, Socialists—working-men—will dictate the policies of a city of close to 375,000 population. Thus their task becomes one of the most weighty

MAYOR EMIL SEMEL

(The first Socialist called to administer the affairs of a large American city)

bope that the new administration should fail - experiments in municipal government ever

cities to imitation; and some predicted Even before the last election the Socialanarchy and bloodshed. As a whole, however, Democrats, both in office and out, were perthe press adopted a reasonable skepticism. sistently agitating for public ownership of "Let us wait, before passing judgment," various utilities, such as coal, gas, wood, ice, seemed the general verdict. "Let us give and street-railway service. Against great this new idea a hearing. Perhaps, after all, odds they had succeeded in clearing the way it can make good." And so the country has for a municipal electric-light plant. In the

This attitude has perhaps been partly due to the sweeping nature of the overturn. The Socialist victory possessed nothing of half-beartedness. Springing from popular discontent with the open corruption of Milwaukee's specialist victory possessed nothing of half-beartedness. Springing from popular discontent with the open corruption of Milwaukee's writer, stock-clerk, printer.

matter of the C. M. & St. P. viaduct they had nine dailies, naturally a unit-in anti-Socialist saved the city some \$160,000. They had ex-policy. Perhaps one of the most telling posed and checked graft in the furnishing blows struck by the Social-Democrats has of policemen's and firemen's uniforms, and been their minimizing of expenses to the in the city garbage-plant. They had also county for grand juries, attorneys' fees, and stopped the payment of considerable sums to court charges. This saving, due to their war absent or discharged officials.

"comfort stations"; municipal hospitals, affects a community more favorably than any markets, storage houses and abattoir; a pub-purely moral issue. lic lodging-house; 3-cent fares; a redistricting of the city; free text-books and "penny for some time stored in the public memory of lunches" for underfed children, as well as Milwaukee; they all helped spell success, properly built, lighted, warmed, and cleaned The voters of the city had really witnessed school-buildings. They had rendered abor- Socialists at work. So, too, had the citizens tive the efforts of a certain book concern to of the entire State, for Social-Democratic have the school board made appointive, and members of the legislature had in the meanhad assured Milwaukee the right to elect time been active, and the people as a whole its own board. They had been campaigning had approved their labors. against tuberculosis, food-adulteration, and the contract system, explaining the high cost of living as a result of private monopoly, and advocating municipal model tenements, free legal advice for the poor, and "social centers" to replace the saloon.

Ever since 1908 the Social-Democratic Aldermen have been closely watched by the tice shatter every hope. "The hills of Decitizens. Even the capitalist press admitted mocracy, afar off, always look green." When their worth—and a strong press it is, with we draw near—what then?

on graft, has been very great. Such an econ-They had advocated home rule; street omizing of cash, amply proved, sometimes

All these and many other acts have been

WHAT HAS BEEN, WHAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED?

Here, now, comes the really vital question. Here we envisage the practical answer. A program may be, on paper, all that Plate, More, or Bellamy could dream, yet in prac-

In judging the Milwaukee movement, we should in the first place bear firmly in mind the fact that the Social-Democrats have now held office only six months, and that such an Augean stable as a large American city requires a deal of sluicing before it can become wholly clean. We must also remember that the "hold-over" old party officials have with some consistency labored to block the new régime. In the third place, the finances of the city were left so entangled and depleted that, up to the present, funds have been lacking for some of the more important projects. And, lastly, a stubborn obstacle has been encountered in the shape of State laws hampering home rule. The city charter, which Attorney Hoan characterizes as "a complicated, musty, gray-haired old document, has in several respects bound the hands of the Social-Democrats. Until Socialists at Madison shall have succeeded in securing a new

The Socialist State legislators had, among other things, secured an eight-hour day for railway telegraphers is Wisconsin (a measure inter declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the state), had enforced better protection against industrial accidents, and had improved markery conditions in factories, they had also obtained a greater degree of justice for workingmen in the courts. Though voted down by the opposition, they had introduced many bilits and ordinances for a general eight-hour day, against injunctions in inhor disputes, restricting and prohibiting child labor, providing lunches for hungry children, and looking toward, municipal and State ownership even urging national ownership, so far as memorials to Congress could go. They had, moreover, labored, though in value for old-age pensions, the referendum, initiative and recall, and other progressive measures

VICTOR L. BERGER

(One of the leaders of the Socialist party in the United) States-for twenty live years the leading " pioneer, propagandist, and sponsor ' of socialism in Milwaukea)

MAYOR SEIDEL AND HIS FAMILY

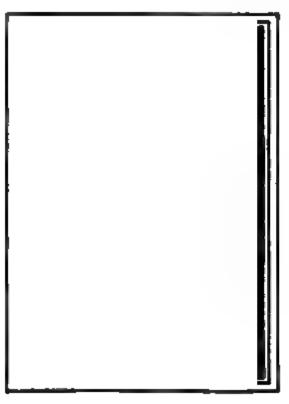
charter, certain demands must of necessity lie in delusion came at once. The eight-hour day

put an end to a lot of petty grafting and The administration has also removed eight lopped off numbers of useless official heads. unnecessary and illegally appointed deputy

abeyance. Yet, in spite of all these several was promptly insisted on, to the dismay of difficulties, results have already materialized. the old party officials who still retained office.

To begin with, immediately on taking possession of the city government, the Socialists and incompetent employees.

The opposition had charged that the Social-sheriffs, thus at one stroke effecting a saving Democrats would permit officials and work- of \$9,600 a year. One "chair-warmer" was men to "soldier." The awakening from that at once dismissed in the City Clerk's office,



CARL P. DIETZ (City Comptroller)

CHARLES B. WHITNALL (City Treasurer)

and the bodyguard in the Mayor's office was present developing a plan to secure the usual put back on a police beat; two salaries were commercial cash discounts, which will result saved. The new Commissioner of Public in an estimated annual economy of about Works, H. E. Briggs, quickly discovered that \$20,000. Up to date, the Socialists have cut the methods of purchasing for the city had away some \$4000 of needless expense. They been very lax. At his recommendation a new believe that, when their methods are fully department was created, known as the Pur- under way, they can reduce the city's exchasing Department. Henry Campbell, a penses between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per competent business man, was put in charge annum. Mere details, true; but helpful in of this. During the first fortnight he intro- housecleaning—a sort of preliminary brushduced order into chaos, and began his prac- ing down of spiders' webs. tical saving in several directions.' He is at

¹ Economies to date: On hose for the Fire Department. \$60. On automobile tires, \$25. On hay, \$180. (This, on a basis that will save the city at least \$1,400 per year.) On coal, \$670. On cats, \$50, presaging an annual economy of \$400. The total volume of the city's purchases per annum is about \$1,000,000.

One of the vital principles of the Social-Democrats has been the securing of the most competent man for important work, regardless of his political complexion or his place of residence. "Get experts!" has been a slogan. The task has proved extending the park and transportation difficult.

"The big corporations," Mayor Seidel explains, "have laid hands on these experts. best engineering talent, the best technical under way, of largely extending the park systhe technical man, the engineer, the expert, drawn up, and \$250,000 has been voted to belongs to the people and not to the capital- begin operations. ist. We are fighting with the corporations to them."

IMPROVED SANITATION

Surgeon W. C. Rucker, of the United States oughfares. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, whose national reputation rests on the part mendations by the Metropolitan Park Comthat he took in the successful fights against mission deal with the concentration of transthe bubonic fight in San Francisco and the portation-lines throughout the city. vellow fever in New Orleans.

Seidel made answer:

It is not a question of a man's politics in matters of this kind. We want efficiency. Dr. Rucker's politics suit us first-rate. He is anti-rat, anti-bubonic plague, anti-typhoid fever, and anti-slum. If my child were sick, I would not necessarily leads for the Societies with the second se

look for a Socialist physician. I would seek a specialist, without inquiring about his politics, if he were clearly the best man to bring my child back to health.

purification of that supply.

of the appalling conditions of poverty in the the existing lines. congested Italian, Jewish, and Slovak dis- "This fact," says Mr. Whitnall, "coupled other filthy objects.

SYSTEMS

Closely allied to the task of improving the They have hired the best legal talent, the city's physical welfare is the work, now well We in Milwaukee realize that tem. Elaborate plans have already been

Charles B. Whitnall, City Treasurer and get possession of these experts. We lay claim member of the Park Commission, has devised on them, and . . . we are going to get a far-reaching scheme for public betterment. His plan contemplates forming a "Civic Center" between State, Wells, Fifth and Eighth Streets, near the Lake front. From Following this idea, Seidel and his asso- this center, parked thoroughfares are to ciates cast about for some weeks before being radiate, broad enough for car lines to run able satisfactorily to fill the post of Commisthrough the middle, with trees and grass-sioner of Health. They finally fixed upon plots on either side. Parks and breathingand were able to secure Passed-Assistant places will be scattered along these thor-

In connection with the system, recommap on the next page illustrates the plan, When questioned about this appointment which aims to render the various sections of of a non-Socialist to fill so important a post, the city mutually more accessible, and to facilitate the handling of goods, as well as render more easy the daily ebb and flow of

humanity.

The "zone system" is now being worked This will eventually exclude from residence districts the factories and railroads which now "make most districts of workingclass homes unsanitary, unsafe and noisy."

Mr. Whitnall proposes that the city shall invest some \$3,000,000 in land, and shall Dr. Rucker has already demonstrated purchase, under condemnation proceedings, that the endemic typhoid of Milwaukee is a tract for parkways as well as for model due to the contaminated water-supply, a dwellings. The parkway system is to involve condition previously neglected and even de- radical improvements in electric railway servnied; and already he has taken steps for the ice. By a referendum vote of April 5 the construction of a municipal depot at the He has begun work on a survey of the city, Civic Center was decided on. The city ininvestigating its diseases and its plague-spots, tends, when able, to establish municipal and is drawing up a plan of campaign against street-car lines, both for passengers and them. Taking with him a photographer, he freight, along the parkways. These will be has delved into the slums and alleys. Many far superior in convenience and directness to

tricts have been photographed - pictures with the ability to travel faster without fear have been obtained showing, for example, of accident along the parked ways, and with little girls searching garbage-barrels for food; the added comfort to the public, will put the showing the extent to which the alleys have present lines of the private companies in a become the playgrounds of the poor; show- more enterprising attitude. Though we caning half-naked youngsters playing in mud not lay the tracks at once, for lack of funds, and mire, with refuse, dead animals, and no franchises will be given to any private corporations; yet they will be encouraged to

SYSTEM OF PARKED WAYS RADIATING FROM MILWAUKEE'S CIVIC CENTER

(The dark portion in the center of the map shows the location of proposed civic center. The City Hall, the first one in a large American city to be controlled by Socialists, is located there now. When the best routes for the radiating roads were plotted it was found that they coincided almost exactly with the old Indian trails leading into Milwaukee when that place was but a fur-trading station)

use the system under leases. The terminals, begun, its extension waits merely the aphowever, are to be fully equipped and owned plication of sufficient funds. By way of furby the city. All this system of business is ther comment on the traffic situation, Mr. to be audited by the city also."

Connected with the municipal trunk lines, subsidiary traffic and freight centers have ulready been planned. Each is to consist of park and a depot. It is proposed to equip including Lake tonnage, can be handled within all business districts with trackage, so that zones convenient but apart from the business heavy merchandise can be delivered by rail centers. These features have been developing. and trucking thus kept off the pavements. Island Harbor, and on a municipal depot for Lake The municipal freight-cars are to be equipped passenger and long-distance travel, is suggested for with wagons which can be lifted on or off the Third Ward, along Erie St. This brings the by cranes at the various local depots. An three great municipal depots in a line, with niver claborate plan, on the whole, but well in- involved, for which detailed plans are now being side the limits of the possible. Already arranged.

Whitnall says:

Milwaukee has grown to a size where there is an advantage in separating the interurban depots Preparation to begin work on what is called Jones

the Fifth Ward, and a general investigation time removed from danger of encroachment has been made by the Park Board to put a by private owners. stop to the sale, in any park, of impure products, foodstuffs, and drinks. Work has also onee to plat the land in park form, not in begun on the River Parks plan, and on the squares. Some of the land-owners in the scheme for municipal fruit-culture.

ARBORICULTURE. **EDGEWATER PARKS**

A systematic planting of trees, particularly fruit- and nut-trees, is already under to supply fruit at reduced prices.

"One of the blights of civilization," say amount of fruit available or within reach of pally owned workingmen's homes. the average individual. Apples can be produced by the city at \$1.00 a barrel.

can do."

long strip of the city's river shores, which are data about municipal improvements), he exto be beautified and rendered available for claimed: boating, bathing, and other amusements. A Sewage Commission, consisting of three of the most eminent sanitary engineers in America, is at present outlining a plan to prevent the pollution of Milwaukee's three cost more than \$1800 each. rivers—the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic. The forthcoming report of this Commission is expected to recommend concrete-house inventions. I do not want a dollar the prohibition or the discharge of waste- of profits. You can sell bonds, say at 5 per cent.; waters into the rivers by large manufacturing concerns, the installation of a complete system of intercepting sewers and the final dis- be maintenance, which will be practically nothing. position of the sewage in an economical and sanitary manner. This will convert the rivers running through the city from unsightly Social-Democrats may for the present be "septic tanks" into pleasant, health-giving roughly summed up by saying that all plans streams.

ing, bathing, and other amusements. Public Provisions are being made for broad parkinterest in these shores is greater than can be ways, beautiful streets, convenient translocalities, at the same time furnishing many healthful and pleasant sites are being re-

A new park has already been selected for ent wild state as practicable, yet at the same

Work has already begun on the Menomvicinity have realized the advantage of this form of platting, and are cooperating with the administration. The amount of land that the city will have to purchase outright will be small.

On the Milwaukee River, north side, lies way. The public is being urged to cooperate a large tract that the Socialists propose to in this work, this "simple but effectual meth- arrange for model homes. The city is already od of conservation," not only for æsthetic empowered to do all but build; and State effect, but also with a view to lessening the legislation has been planned which will encost of fruit and incidentally decreasing in- able the municipality to establish a winter temperance. The plan, at present, contem-factory where cottages in "knock-down" plates a 3000-acre municipal apple-orchard, form can be constructed. This work will not only relieve unemployment, but will also provide very inexpensive summer homes for the the Social-Democrats, "is the abnormal appe- working class. The whole movement has in tite for stimulants. There is an insufficient view, as in so many European cities, munici-

Thomas A. Edison is enthusiastic about This this plan. When interviewed, late in August, would do for us what prohibition never by Walter Thomas Mills (who is now on a year's tour of the world for the Socialists Preparations are under way to develop a of Milwaukee, collecting and writing up

My message to Milwaukee is that hers is a great opportunity. The city can buy land, subdivide, improve it, and on it build sanitary, comfortable, beautiful houses for all her people, which need not There is an opportunity to entirely rebuild the homes of a city, and it need never cost the city . . . anything to do it. Your city can have the use of my can build these houses, rent them at one-fourth the present rate, and even that rental will pay off the bonds in ten years. After that the only cost will

The park and land undertaking of the are based on the idea that the first consider-The shores for a long distance will be ation should be to make the city a better beautified and rendered available for boat- home for those who do the work of the city. measured in dollars and cents. When devel- portation, and economical and artistic groupoped, they will provide park areas for many ings of public buildings. Some of the most miles of delightful walks and drives. Their served for municipal dwellings. Plans are cost of maintenance should be comparatively under way for comfort-stations and small slight, for the Socialists plan to let them grow parks in present residence districts, and for naturally, remaining as nearly in their pres- the destruction and rebuilding of tenements. Fruit- and nut-trees will be planted in great industry inaugurated by the Social-Demoouter parks, the product of which can be sold crats. by the city to raise money for other plans or to reduce the cost of living and to furnish tions. It can be crushed and delivered on wholesome food for the inhabitants. "The board a boat for 30 cents a cubic yard. Milaim of the whole project is to secure sanitary waukee is now paying \$1.25 to \$1.40 a cubic and agreeable surroundings for the people.'

Closely allied to the park system, of course, is that of streets and throughfares. Here, too, radical improvements have already been brought into effect.

to make an extended personal investigation ized the Public Works Department on what of the streets and put an end to a good deal is called an "efficiency basis." They have of incompetent, shiftless paving-work. Fol-reorganized the accounting system in the lowing this, he sent a message to the Council, Comptroller's office, and have passed an recommending that prizes be offered to chil- ordinance establishing the "cost unit" sysdren for their help in keeping the streets tem. Money has been appropriated to instal clean, and giving those who prove trust- this system, putting Milwaukee among the worthy police powers to arrest violators of first of all American cities in regard to up-tohealth ordinances.

Street-Cleaning, has already got the slum doing away with the contract-graft. alleys into shape, as never before. He has laid out simplified districts and has reapportioned car companies to give clean and adequate the street gangs, economizing time and labor. service has not yet been satisfactorily solved, H. E. Briggs, who, as Commissioner of Public a number of ordinances have been passed for Works, has replaced the former cumbersome that purpose, and the days of dirty, overfour-man board, is estimating the cost and crowded cars are surely numbered. feasibility of installing sanitary, dust-proof, odorless boxes for sweepings, from which the tigate the matter of a municipal printing dirt cannot be spilled.

paving-blocks which have been worn out are district has been prohibited. now being used for fuel at the asphalt plant. reasons, seventy-five applications for licenses The old asphalt, for years past thrown onto have been rejected. The Socialists refuse to the dump, has been discovered to possess issue a license for a saloon in any buildand over again. Consequently it is now tor, or within certain prescribed limits, or being "mined" and employed to resur- to any man for any other man or for a face the pavements. Many a dollar is be-company. ing saved.

in paving-contracts, whereby some 200 per sweat-shops, brothels, and assignation-houses cent. profit was to be made out of the city by with the real owners' names. They have a firm selling "bitulithic" pavement. Esti- granted a 24-hour rest to every policeman, mated economies which will result from a re- once in 15 days, and have assured each officer vision of this deal will amount to between and fireman a public trial before discharge. \$20,000 and \$25,000.

One of the most interesting projects actually days. being worked out is the purchase of a municipal quarry. The city has a chance to buy Socialist supervisors have found a wretched a fine limestone bed on the shores of the Lake. state of affairs. There is only one doctor for From it, most of the paving and building this large institution, and not even a single stone required can be obtained. The quarry nurse. The doctor has been making but one will, in all probability, be the first municipal visit a day. The building is a fire-trap. A

The supply of stone will suffice for generayard. If transported on a city scow, carrying and unloading will cost but 10 cents a yard. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT The prospective reduction in cost is obviously very great.

OTHER INNOVATIONS

Among a number of minor factors in their One of Mayor Seidel's first official acts was house-cleaning, the Socialists have reorgandate business methods. The city will also, J. J. Handley, the new Superintendent of from now on, bid on all public work, thus

Although the problem of forcing the street-

A committee has been appointed to invesplant, in order to escape extortion at private As a matter of economy, the creosoted hands. The sale of liquor in the "red-light" It can be remelted and used over ing condemned by the Building Inspec-

They are now considering a measure which The Socialists have already exposed a deal will force the labeling of all tenement-houses, They intend to make all election-days holi-

Investigating the House of Correction, the

new building and proper attendance are now sufficient to employ skilled workmen.

being planned for.

to spend one week, each, in the county jail, few could be had at the old rate of \$3 a day. locked in cells like prisoners. They intend Consequently, skilled iron-workers are now to discover the exact status of that institu- employed at \$4.50, and the Superintendent tion, and to improve it. In the erection of the of Bridges, McKeith, reports that the city new Central Police-station, the committee to will be able to save money because of the whom the plans were submitted insisted that increased efficiency of this new class of the cells must receive direct sunlight, and men. stipulated a number of other humane, sanitary improvements. According to an expert the City Attorney was an action to compel in such matters—a professor of Sociology in the C. M. & St. P. Railroad to depress more Chicago University—this building is to be than a mile of trackage in the city limits, so the best city prison in America.

Every union reports good gains. That this achieved. improvement will swing union labor toward a continued support of the Social-Democrats against a building company, recovering is apparent.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S VICTORIES

find some of the most striking successes; has been won by them. made, too, against heavy odds. For, as Attorney Daniel Hoan says: "A Socialist taking possession of this office finds himself peculiarly hampered, because all the laws of the restrain and tie him.

ership.

on city work.

jobs. At the same time, however, he ascer- sands. tained that the city could regulate the wagescale, and he induced the Board of Public practices of "friendly suits" and "agree-Works to pay the union rate. One of the ments," which have cost the city very large Socialist Aldermen then introduced a reso- sums. He has informed the Council that, lution authorizing the Board to pay a wage even under the old charter, Milwaukee can

seems that the construction of the new viaduct Two of the supervisors have volunteered required the services of such men, and that

The next important case that came before as to abolish grade-crossings. This case was In regard to union labor, an atmosphere bitterly contested by the railroad and by now prevails that makes the organization manufacturers along the entire distance. At and growth of unionism far easier than under the end of the hearing, after more than 100 the old régime. Already the street-car em- witnesses had been called, the Railroad Comployees, and the girls employed in the clothing mission decided that the grades must be done trade and in the breweries, have materially away with. This was conceded by even the benefited therefrom. The car companies have opposition press to be the greatest victory in voluntarily raised wages \$3 to \$9 per month. abolishing Milwaukee grade-crossings ever

This case was followed in June by one \$10,000 on the defalcation of a former official whose bond had never been called for. Another case, won in July, saved the city the same amount, \$10,000. Thus far, every important But in the City Attorney's department we case tried since the Socialists came into power

THOSE UNCOLLECTED LICENSE-FEES

One of Hoan's hardest tasks has been the State and city, being capitalist laws, act to investigation of the street-railway service and the determination of what could be done, That is, the larger matters of home rule under present state laws and private ownerand municipal ownership of the principal ship, to better the service. As a result, ordiindustries have as yet necessarily lain in nances have been drafted providing for clean abeyance. Until the Socialists at Madison cars, air-brakes and lifting jacks, to be used can bestow home rule, such plans cannot in case of accidents. This investigation unlegally be put through. Home rule, how- earthed the fact that for the past 10 years an ever, is on the way, and with it public own- annual license-fee of \$10 per car had not been paid by the companies. Suit has been brought Despite this temporary obstacle, much has for the amount of these fees, totaling \$72,000. already been accomplished. The first task Even should this suit fail, which it can hardly that Hoan undertook was to give a legal do, the Socialists from now on intend to colopinion on a resolution to employ union men lect fees of some \$5000 a year. In connection with this case, John I. Beggs, boss of Mil-He found that the courts prohibited dis- waukee's traction, gas and electric light, crimination in favor of union labor on city underwent arrest, to the great joy of thou-

Attorney Hoan has also put an end to the

establish the municipal coal and wood yard. into Milwaukee securities. A special committee of the Council has these offers ran as high as several hundred framed the proper measure for this work, thousand dollars. Had it become necessary which is now being pushed forward.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCE

One of the principal objections made by the opposition has been the vital one that to take the bonds, as issued. funds would be lacking. And this, in a measure, has so far proved true. Not only portation improvements, methods have alis the city's revenue inadequate for the So- ready been roughed out. The expense of cialists' plans in toto, but the Rose adminis- buying the necessary land need not be great. tration, retiring, left a deficit of some \$250,ooo which will have to be met-one of many evil legacies bequeathed to the newcomers.

It becomes evident, then, that economies will have to be practised and many plans devised to make both ends meet. The several retrenchments already noted, the damagesuits and the license-fees case already won, the forcing of the viaduct expense upon the railroad company, and the cutting off of extensive grafts, partly meet the Socialists' needs. But a far greater source of revenue will shortly be opened by the movement now well under way to institute scientific business methods and to force the payment of proportional taxes by the corporations doing business in the city.

City Treasurer Whitnall, fully alive to the park system. situation, is laboring to bring order into the comparative chaos which the Democrats left for him. No more bonds are to be issued for lecting and saving for fertilizer all manure city maintenance or running expenses, but and refuse. The city was previously buying only for land and permanent improvements. fertilizer at \$3 per yard, and wasting its own. Threats made before election by certain The excess of fertilizer will now be sold to bonding companies, which handle the city's gardeners, thus creating a new municipal bonds, that in case the Socialists were elected enterprise. they would refuse to deal in Milwaukee securities, have proved idle. Banks and oth- pushed forward as a measure for revenue. ers interested in the financial affairs of the Out of 20,000 acres contemplated for use in city can find no valid reason why Milwau- parks and agricultural schools, at least from kee's credit should be less secure under an 3000 to 4000 acres are to be devoted to honest administration than under one noto- apples. The income from an orchard of this riously corrupt. The clearing house of the size is calculated to suffice for the support of Milwaukee banks has agreed to handle and the School Department and all improvedispose of every bond-issue which the city ments therein, as well as for the cost of coldesires to put out.

When the rumor was spread abroad that etc., for manure. the Socialists would be attacked by the capitalist system and be prevented from selling sewage, according to the well-known Berlin their bonds, almost immediately letters were method, that is estimated to be capable of received from different sections of the coun-yielding \$500,000 per annum. try, from labor-unions in New York, Chicago and elsewhere, and from many indi- State laws permit, every one of the Socialviduals, offering to take up their investments Democrats' proposals is now being, or will In other directions and put them, if required, be, put into realization.

In some cases to appeal to the labor movement, that movement would in all probability have handled the entire issue. This, however, has not been needful, since the financial interests of Milwaukee itself have proved willing and anxious

In regard to means for the park and trans-Says Treasurer Whitnall:

We acquired from the last legislature authority for the purchase of a larger area than may be put to actual use. We can take in enough to retain the new increment created by virtue of the improvements.

The city has the power to buy and sell real estate. It can purchase land in the suburbs, improve it, sell or rent the land, and use the funds so obtained for further extension of its plans.

It is suggested that city sales of property should be exempt from taxation of improvements—this to inaugurate the higher land tax and prevent taxto inaugurate the nigher land tax and prevent cadedging. The assessed valuation on which a tax is paid is to be the price at which the city may take over property. From the sales of the improved city land, the city will acquire funds for three other large tracts. These the city will not sell, but will plot them for model dwellings. If the city can retain 25 per cent. of what this system will yield, it will be enough to maintain our entire

Already the Park Board has begun col-

The matter of fruit-growing is also being lecting street-sweepings, dead leaves, garbage,

As for the scientific disposal of the city's

In short, just as fast as revenue and hostile

APPLYING THE MERIT SYSTEM

city service, changes have been made in less guarantee just assessments, for the courts still than one per cent. of the places involved. have power to neutralize Socialist measures. Of the 199 offices and employees not sub- It will be interesting to watch just how far ject to civil-service rules, the changes have the Social-Democrats will be permitted by affected not more than 10 per cent. City capitalism to use their theoretical powers of Treasurer Whitnall remarked to a caller in taxation. his office one day, "There are only two Socialists besides myself working here. These old Graft and corruption in Milwaukee will be employees have been trained to this work mown down as never before. Free speech, here and so long as they do it well they shall free press, and a fair field for the extension of stay here. To put in Socialists who would the labor movement will be assured. Such have to learn the intricacies of the office measures as cannot be blocked by the suwould mean loss of time and efficiency. It perior and hostile powers of State and nawould be like a manufacturer throwing away tional laws will be carried out. good machinery that would get no better effort is already being made to send at least results." Treasurer Whitnall retained the one Social-Democratic Congressman to Washformer deputy of his department. Commisington, where the propaganda can be undersioner of Public Works H. E. Briggs has taken on a wider field. The prospect of this promoted the former chief clerk of the de- effort succeeding appears very favorable. partment, a man of eighteen years' service with One may conservatively say that, with the the city, to the deputyship of the department. last election, a new phase of American Social-

NOT A "REFORM" MOVEMENT

complex details of this municipal house-clean- be remembered: ing, of the real and vital difference between the Milwaukee movement and many another outsweeping with the new broom of "reform."

Socialists disclaim the title of reformers. They always claim to be revolutionists. As everywhere, the Milwaukee Social-Democrats, while ameliorating present conditions, are looking forward to a complete and radical change -the transition from Capitalism to Socialism. Their government, as they see it, is for the first time in the history of this country a real government of, for, and by the people. This, coupled with the principle of the recall (which always and everywhere is applied by Socialists), explains their confidence that while every reform movement has eventually "slumped," their labors will possess permanent value.

Inspired by a different ideal, informed and energized by a new spirit, it is, as Berger says, "A victory for principle, a victory for progress, a little step toward a higher phase of

civilization."

THE FUTURE?

A hard, a stony path lies before the Milwaukee Social-Democrats. They will be

checked, hampered, and harassed by capital. Step by step they must fight for every Inasmuch as they have always been stren- inch of ground. The fiercest opposition will uous and vehement clamorers for the merit arise, in all probability, when they attempt system, the course of the Socialists toward to enforce equitable taxation upon the corthis institution has been closely watched, porations and other "tax-dodgers." Though Out of a total number of 4711 persons in the ordinances be passed, even those may not

> Certain things we may be certain of. ism began to develop.

The words of Emil Seidel, the patternmaker, the Mayor of a great city, seem so We should by no means lose sight, amid the modest yet so confident, that they may well

> We do not expect to usher in the Cooperative Commonwealth in one year or five years, but we intend to do all our limited means permit to make

> Milwaukee a better place for every citizen. We shall perhaps disappoint a few capitalists. We shall not disappoint the working people. We have made no rash promises—we have made no promises at all further than to say we shall use our best endeavors to do something worth doing for Milwaukee and its citizenry. We realize our opportunity, and we realize our danger. We know that the eyes of the whole country are on Milwaukee and our party, and that we must stand or fall by our performance. We shall both counsel and practise what we believe to be moderation, and in redeeming our pledges we shall not fail to remember prudence and safety.

I do not say that we shall make no mistakes. We are only human. But such mistakes as we shall make will, I believe, be vastly offset by the

good that we shall bring to the community.
We expect to blaze the way. We expect to learn to do things. We want you to profit by our errors; we expect to get criticism for them. We are today only accumulating material for a larger and more beautiful structure of life than we have ever had.

We are working on. Not all of our work will be successful, but much of it will be. We shall learn, and, continuing to learn, we shall make good.

We are to-day beginning a new civilization.

MR. WILLIAM HOLMAN-HUNT WITH JOHN RUSKIN IN THE GARDEN AT CONISTON (Mr. Holman-Hunt on the right)

HOLMAN-HUNT, THE LAST OF THE PRE-RAPHAELITES

month, he passed away. With his death by painting portraits. At the Academy he a real break was made with the past. All the met Millais and Rossetti, and together they men who made that remarkable movement formed the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood" in art known as pre-Raphaelitism are now as a protest against the meretricious art dead. Millais, Rossetti and Ruskin, are gone. of the day. The most important picture Their artistic program, which was a fine one, of Hunt's pre-Raphaelite period was "The was simply to paint truth as they saw it. Scapegoat," which was exhibited in 1856. These artists had imagination. They had His most famous paintings are the "Light of ecstatic dreams of color. They had absolute the World," "Shadow of the Cross," "Lady purity of spirit. Almost all of them, how- of Shalott," and "May Morning." Probever, lacked any genuine feeling for the ably no English painter within the past genius of their material. In short, they had half-century has been so widely known as no real mastery of technique. Their works Holman-Hunt, because no painter has, must, nevertheless, be considered historical to so great an extent, held "one-picture as marking a turning point in modern art. shows" all over the country. An interest-Holman-Hunt was perhaps the most inter- ing chapter of Holman-Hunt's career was esting figure of all the pre-Raphaelites. He his great friendship with John Ruskin, the was the son of a poor London warehouseman, militant champion of the pre-Raphaelite and was born in Cheapside in the heart of the movement.

HOLMAN-HUNT was eighty-three years city. His skill in drawing soon became evi-of age, when, on the seventh day of last dent and he began to eke out a poor living

ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA'

BY GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

it is no more unusual for well-to-do young trail—pitting his powers of woodcraft against men to go to Africa and hunt the abundant the keen senses of the game—a trip to Africa, great game than a generation ago it was for where life is so abundant and its forms so

them to go to hunt the Rocky Mr. Mountains. Roosevelt's purpose in visiting Africa was more serious, for he was in charge of a scientific expedition sent out by the Smithsonian Institution to collect mammals, birds, reptiles and plants, but especially specimens of big game for the National Museum at Washington. With him went his son Kermit, who became a good hunter and an accomplished pho tographer, and three excellent naturalists, Dr. E. A. Mearns, Edmund Heller, and J. Alden Loring.

Up to the beginning of 1900 most of Mr. Roosevelt's hunting had been done in Eastern and Western America. He has been a field naturalist from boyhood, studying wild life in the open. and his observa-

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND ONE OF THE BIG LIONS

(From a photograph by Kermit Roosevelt in Theodore Roosevelt's "African Game Trails." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons)

Adirondacks published in 1877.

To one who takes a keen delight in outdoor life, has a love for nature and a training Sertbner & Sons

FRICA, so long a land of mystery, is which enables him intelligently to observe it, coming to be almost well known. Now, together with a joy in following the hunting

> extraordinary, presents great attractions. Better than most men, Mr. Roosevelt realized this. In his foreword he tells of that wonder land, with its sharp contrasts, snow mountains, pestilential swamps, arid plains, and dense jungles. He says that "it holds the fiercest beasts of ravin, and the fleetest and most timid of those beings that live in undying fear of talon and fang. It holds the largest and smallest of hoofed animals. It holds the mightiest creatures that tread the earth or swim in its rivers; it also holds distant kinsfolk of these same creatures, no bigger than woodchucks, which dwell in crannies of the rock and in the tree tops. There are antelope smaller than hares, and antelope larger than oxen. There

tions have added some noteworthy facts to are creatures which are the embodiments of our knowledge of North American birds grace; and others whose huge ungainliness is and mammals. His earliest contribution to like that of a shape in a nightmare. The plains science was a list of the summer birds of the are alive with droves of strange and beautiful animals whose like is not known elsewhere;

African Game Tralis. By Theodore Roosevelt. Charles ribner a Sona — 509 pp., illus. \$4.

tic and the grotesque. It is a never-ending crossing the track. pleasure to gaze at the great herds of buck as fight and rest and make love."

may be read connectedly.

and with others even stranger that show both Mr. Roosevelt's passage giraffes knocked in form and temper something of the fantas- down some telegraph wires and a pole while

Each year the dangerous game of Africa they move to and fro in their myriads; as they takes its toll of life from the hunters that stand for their noontide rest in the quivering pursue it, and early in this volume Mr. heat haze; as the long files come down to Roosevelt discusses this dangerous game and drink at the watering places; as they feed and endeavors to reach a conclusion as to which species is most dangerous. Preëminence in In Scribner's Magazine Mr. Roosevelt has this matter is claimed for the lion, buffalo, told the story of his travels there; where he elephant and rhinoceros, but different huntwent, what he saw and what he did. It is ers of great experience place these names in satisfying to have these articles gathered different orders. To the list Mr. Roosevelt together in the present volume where they adds the leopard, and cites among other examples the case of Carl Akeley, of Chicago, His introduction to Africa was his railroad who years ago killed by throttling with bare ride from Mombasa on the Uganda Railway, hands a wounded leopard which attacked which he very aptly calls "Through the him. Mr. Akeley, by the way, was recently Pleistocene." Here he first saw and was im- nearly killed by an elephant in Africa, but at pressed by that wonderful abundance and last accounts was recovering. It is extraorvariety of game which gathers on the reserve dinary that such wide differences of opinion established by the British Government along on the point should exist among men each of the line of the railway—game so abundant whose individual views might be thought to that lionesses, giraffes and rhinos have been be conclusive. Mr. Selous, for example, has killed by trains, while on the very night of killed between three and four hundred lions,

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND KERMIT ROOSEVELT WITH THE FIRST BUFFALO

elephants, buffalos and rhinos, and considers about four hundred pounds, while the female the lion much the most dangerous of the four. weighed less than three hundred; but no Governor Jackson, who has killed between doubt his most interesting experience with eighty and ninety of the four species, puts the lions was near Sergoi Lake, where he saw a buffalo first, the elephant second, and the lion body of Nandi warriors surround and kill a third, and so it goes. A dozen other hunters full-grown lion with their spears. The hunt might be named whose views would vary with had been arranged for, and the party of riders, their varying experiences. Nevertheless most Americans and Europeans, overtook the old African hunters will assure the newcomer marching Nandi warriors, and a little later in the country that if he hunts lions long went on ahead of them to beat the ground for enough he will certainly be killed.

as to the dangerous qualities of certain was discovered and galloped off, while the species, individual variation of temperament riders tore after him and within a mile brought within the ranks of each species must be con- him to bay and stopped sixty yards beyond sidered. Most men thoughtlessly conclude to prevent his escape before the Nandi should that because one individual of a species acts arrive. Presently natives appeared advanc-in a certain way, all the others of that species ing at a run, swinging along with swift, will act in precisely the same way. The truth springy strides, each carrying on the left arm is that there is as much variation in the men- his great ox-hide shield and in his right hand tal attributes of animals—courage, timidity, the heavy spear, with a head four feet long, alertness—as there is in their physical powers and as they came up they gradually encircled —speed, strength or quickness.

Kapiti Plains, where he killed a lion and a he must fight for his life. Presently he charged lioness, the male, not yet full grown, weighing toward where the line of men was thinnest

lions, and if they found one to run down and In consideration of these divergent opinions hold him for the Nandi. A splendid beast the lion. As the ring formed, the great beast Mr. Roosevelt's first lion hunt was on the began to realize his position and to see that

themselves for the shock, while from either much more than this, and that it had a serious side other warriors sprang forward to take the purpose—which was accomplished.

lion in the flank. Spears were thrown and at the first wound the lion turned and sprang of nearly a hundred and seventy different on the nearest man, who threw his spear and species of mammals, mostly small, and trapped drove it deep into the life of the animal, "for by the naturalists for the collections of the entering at one shoulder it came out at the Smithsonian Institution, and representing opposite flank, near the thigh, a yard of steel some thousands of individuals. Of game through the great body." The lion struck killed with the rifle by Mr. Roosevelt, of

once another spear was driven through his the safari and practically all of which were body, and instantly other spears, and in a saved as specimens, there were less than 300.

had elapsed, but what seconds!

Of Mr. Roosevelt's many sides, most of us gone eleven months. Mr. Roosevelt says: know much. The least known has to do with "We did not kill a tenth or a hundredth part his love for nature and his study of wild life. of what we might have killed had we been His activities in politics and in behalf of willing." various reforms, his official career, his life in the cattle country and his hunting have been book; one of thanks to his helpers, four deexploited time and again, but his interest in voted to natural history subjects, and one to nature study is not comprehended by any a list of the famous Pigskin Library and an considerable portion of the public, and prob-explanation of his reason for taking certain ably for the very good reason that no con- books. This brief chapter is interesting from siderable portion of the public knows enough the personal viewpoint. Appendix E, which about nature and nature study to feel in- is much longer, is a discussion of the vexed telligent sympathy with it. People wholly question of protective coloration, and an ignorant of a subject can hardly be supposed argument against Mr. Abbot H. Thayer's to comprehend anything about it. A great theory, as set forth in his interesting book, majority of the newspapers, and almost all drawn from Mr. Roosevelt's observations on those who wrote to the newspapers comment- African game. Appendices C and D are ing on Mr. Roosevelt's African expedition natural history notes from those accomplished seemed to believe that the trip was being naturalists Dr. Mearns and Mr. Loring. made for no other purpose than to butcher an The illustrations of the volume are of great

and those toward whom he rushed braced few people knew that the expedition was very

In Appendix B of the book is given a list the man, bearing down the shield, but at which many individuals were killed to subsist moment he was dying. Hardly ten seconds Kermit's bag was 216, including three sable antelope, killed on the coast-and they were

There are half a dozen appendices in the

indeterminate number of wild animals. A interest and beauty. The photographs are

chiefly made by Kermit Roosevelt, though pose it a mere hunting story, but it is much there are some by his father and a number by more than that. The hunting tales are in-Edmund Heller and J. Alden Loring and teresting and exciting, but they are only a several fine and spirited pictures by Philip part. From the book may be learned much R. Goodwin, drawn from photographs and natural history hardly to be found in other descriptions. There is a map of the routes works, not a little ethnology, excellent lessons followed by the expedition from Mombasa to in game protection, and the very latest in-Lakes Victoria and Albert and down the formation as to the progress that civilization White Nile to Fashoda. All these add to the is making in Eastern and Central Africa, interest of the work.

that it suggests to the reader only a portion the United States, which thirty or forty years of what the book contains. One might sup- ago were almost as unsettled.

made more interesting by suggestive com-The title of the volume is so far misleading parisons of that new country with regions in

A CARTOON LIFE OF ROOSEVELT'

A REVIEW BY FRANCIS E. LEUPP

IN many respects the newspaper cartoonist field countries as wide apart as Denmark and forty pages of tedious detail and labored woolly dailies of our own frontier towns. To argument to set accurately before a reader in Dr. Shaw it was obviously a labor of love. into full maturity.

the illustrated press of substantially the whole civilized world, including in its geographical shaw. The Review of Reviews Company. 254 pp., illus. \$5.

is the best contemporary historian and Japan, and ranging in scope and quality from biographer. Situations which would take Punch and Kladderadatsch to the wild and words can be portrayed to his eye in all their His long professional training as an observer bearings by a few strokes of the artist's pen- and commentator on the passing show supcil. Not all the men whose deeds are worthy plied the zest as well as the ability and energy of record lend themselves well to this sort of he put into his task; and the product he lays treatment. Some have faces which reveal before his constituency is a handsomely little of the individuality behind them, bodies printed and tastefully bound volume of more which fall naturally into statuesque poses than two hundred and fifty octavo pages, rather than those suggesting arrested action, crowded thickly with illustrations, the interand motions too methodical and regular to vening spaces being filled with a running text convey dramatic impressions to the mind. in which the story of Roosevelt's life and What the cartoonist needs for his cleverest work is told in a style almost encyclopedic in work are a roughly carved face full of a its simplicity. Each of the twenty-nine chapvitality hungering for expression, and a bod-ters carries its hero through one phase of his ily equipment and carriage so characteristic varied experience from his first entry into as to be practically unique in their class. the public service to what the author aptly Such a personality he had in Abraham Lin- calls his "active retirement." In spite of the coln when his art, at least in this country, was humor of the illustrations, there is a serious in its childhood; in James G. Blaine when it side to such a compilation, carefully made as was in its adolescence; and in Theodore this one is; for the period it covers is in Roosevelt, with whose career it has blossomed historical importance-scarcely second to the similar term of years between the Dred Scott Probably with this last fact for his incen- Decision and the close of the Hayes administive, Dr. Albert Shaw has undertaken to tration. In the early '80's we see the young group between covers more than six hundred Republican reformer taking his own latitude of the cartoons in which the most picturesque and longitude in the Albany legislature, and figure in the American political panorama cooperating with the Democratic Governor has been held up to popular praise or blame Cleveland in an effort to cleanse the city govduring the last quarter-century. Others may ernment of New York; and a little later reachhave taken a like enterprise under considera- ing his fateful decision to stay with his party tion, but been repulsed by its appalling mag- after it had made a nomination for the Presinitude; for it meant a thorough harrowing of dency which he deeply deplored. In 1910 we

stick" which he is now more free than ever on the 18th of last June, for both men have to swing at will, and protesting against a bill fallen unconsciously into the most charto put him upon the retired list, with the acteristic attitudes. In the second rank of exclamation: "Retire me! Why, I've just excellence, there is little room for choice be-

ment of the Roosevelt face a subject for study in Panama. Of more conventional cameranot less attractive than that which historians portraits taken at various times between the find in the development of the Roosevelt undergraduate days at Harvard and the homecareer. Even the bold hand of Gillam, in coming from Africa there are at least fifteen. Puck's memorable presentation of Blaine as "Phryne before the Chicago Tribunal," takes deserves especial credit: that, although a liberties with Schurz and Evarts, Sherman close friend and frank admirer of the man he and Logan, but leaves Roosevelt's boyish celebrates, he has not confined his selection features unaccentuated except by their mood of cartoons to such as depict their subject of sorrowful contemplation. His facial lines in his most heroic or pleasing aspects, but were, indeed, in that era too soft and indefinite has included not a few from sources avowedly to be readily adapted to the uses of the pic- hostile, his only discrimination seeming to be torial satirist; and the early cartoons con- against those obviously inspired by mere wantrast oddly with some of those of Bush and ton malice. He has certainly chosen the McCutcheon and Berryman during the second psychological moment for the issue of such a Presidential term. Yet it is unmistakably volume, while the two great parties are enthe same Roosevelt in both.

conceits of the caricaturists, Dr. Shaw has ican with the largest individual following and drawn also upon more stable material, giving the most comprehensive of economic creeds, us at intervals a photographic snapshot or is playing "candlestick" on the fulcrum. The two of the real Roosevelt as he appeared at "Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career" is some notable juncture of affairs. Easily the a striking tribute to the power of one strong best of these, which later events have invested personality under our system of popular with peculiar interest, shows him receiving government.

see him driving fresh spikes into the "big the greetings of Mayor Gaynor at the battery tween the pictures caught at the tomb of Physiognomists will find in the develop- Napoleon and at the ceremony of welcome

For one thing the compiler of this volume gaged in their periodical game of political By way of a corrective for the extravagant see-saw, and the ex-President, as the Amer-

WILLIAM JAMES: BUILDER OF AMERICAN IDEALS

BY EDWIN BJÖRKMAN

ILLIAM JAMES was an unusually His delivery of the Gifford Lectures on friend as few; a student without bias or fear; nounced one of the intellectual events of our a born teacher; an artist possessed of a rare time. Degrees and other honors poured in power to move and inspire. He was the upon him—and with them came much ill-will modern American thinker whose name appears and envy that showed even more patently with greatest frequency in European works how he was winning his way to enduring fame. of learning. But he was something much There was, too, the great success of his books more; a prophet in the highest sense—one of —strange and unexpected from the viewpoint those epoch-making men in whom the ad- of the worldly wise—and, lastly, the growing vanced ideals of vast social groups and whole reverential silence among the mass of men periods become articulate. The intellectual whenever his voice was raised for their benebrilliancy which enabled him to see a little fit. Who that gave heed can forget the way in more deeply and to think a little more clearly which his lecture on "The Energies of Men" than the rest of his generation would not spread like wildfire from coast to coast—the suffice to explain his position as one who, ac- news of its worth passing from hand to hand; cording to G. K. Chesterton, was "really a its message filling heart after heart with new turning point in the history of our own time." courage and confidence? For such an explanation we must bear in

later; and, throughout the entire initial calm, that never let his innermost self be period, the stirring influence of his father, the robbed of its supreme command.

elder Henry James.

began to slope downward, while his spirit manifest—both its utter humility and its kept soaring to higher and higher altitudes, divine assurance. there came at last calls from the outer world, his voice and felt its message.

charming and lovable personality; a Natural Religion at Edinburgh was pro-

Through it all his life retained its dominant mind the presence within him, from first to tenor of watchful calm and quiet application. last, of a living fire, a passionate attachment It seems almost paradoxical to say, and yet to real life, that made him a natural leader it must be put down as the truth: this man, in—to quote his own words—"the long, long whose sick heart early warned him of the end campaign for truth and fair dealing, which must in sight, whose nerves at times seemed like go on in all the countries until the end of time." wind-beaten strings, whose every glance and Like most men, he had his sorrows and his gesture was marked by the simple fervor of the joys, his rewards and his regrets. But, taking child, and whose mental flexibility constantly it all in all, his life would have been called un- reminded one of quicksilver—of this man it eventful by most men. There was an excurcan and must be said that, at bottom, no sion into art during early youth; a tropical quality characterized him more than a won-expedition under the great Agassiz somewhat derful serenity of spirit, a beautiful soul-

I think it was this calm, and the unshak-But the greater part of his life was almost able faith in the final rightness of life underwholly given up to quiet, patient, unostenta- lying it, that lent to his eyes their unique tious study, leading him by degrees from quality. The first time I talked intimately chemistry through biology, medicine, physi- with him I could hardly think of anything but ology, and psychology to philosophy. And those eyes—now penetrating as sharpened for more than forty years his life was largely steel, now blazing with glorious enthusiasm, confined within the sheltered precincts of old now dim with sympathetic understanding, Harvard—as student, instructor, assistant but mostly sweet and smiling and friendly as professor and professor of psychology and blue, sunlit lakes. In those eyes both the But, as the course of his life beauty and the strength of his soul were made

For like most men truly wise he possessed a showing that men in many lands had caught personal modesty bordering at times on shyness. When I asked him once for permission

see him drivi stick" which I to swing at wi to put him u exclamation: begun!"

Physiognom ment of the Ro not less attrac find in the c career. Ever Puck's memor "Phryne befo. liberties with and Logan, b features unacc of sorrowful o were, indeed, is to be readily. torial satirist trast oddly wi McCutcheon a Presidential # the same Ro-

By way o'
conceits of
drawn also
us at inte
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with p

fessor of Harvard University, and perhaps the foremost of American philosophers, was the most distinguished and writer. Henry James, the novelist, was a brother. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School his career as a teacher in the department of physiology and anatomy. In 1880 he was transferred when he was retired as professor emeritus. Professor James held the Gifford Professorship on Natural academic degrees. Of his writings his best known works were in 1890, and "Pragmatism—a New Name" to the recipient of numerous so of Thinking," published

to call in order to get some advice, he assented readily but with the addition of these words: far to explain his remarkable success as "It makes me blush to hear that you expect teacher. Once, while paying a tribute to any help from such a poor critter as I am." French lucidity and simplicity of utterance, And when the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, about he said that they could be obtained only three years ago, printed an article in which through "a complete mastery of the subject." I had tried to suggest his place in modern That was one part of his own strength. He thought, the reading of it drew from him this never spoke or wrote of anything that had humorous protest:

I think the best thing for me to do now would be to shuffle off this mortal coil myself and leave a will instituting copies of your article to be cast in bronze and erected in the principal cities of the whether these pertained only to himself or United States. I wish I could believe you; mean-while it is a beautiful fable in which persons at a distance may believe.

tion nor hypocritical self-acclaim in those I think, in his willingness and ability to place characteristic of his spirit. And they meant sonality of every one he met. His psychic simply that he regarded himself as a mere sensibility was as remarkable as his freedom instrument for the discovery and utterance from concern for his own superiority was of truths reaching far beyond and above the complete. Thus he met all people on their inevitable foibles and faults of the individual. own ground without ever lowering himself-It was this spirit that made him keep his and perhaps there is no other trait that so private life so completely out of view that, at wins and holds most human beings as this the time of his death, not one of the many precious faculty of making them feel at newspapers I scanned could mention the home and on equal footing in an atmosphere maiden name of his wife, while only one knew more refined than their own. that his family included a daughter and three enabled him, a man in the fullness of years feeling many that we must take into full acand fame, to accord the name of master to a count faculties and gifts that I may have younger man and student, Henri Bergson, as seemed to be slighting so far. He was emihe did so freely and frankly toward the end nently what Tarde has termed an "inventor"

of the man that his deliverance, in the class- of the first who not only suggested the inroom and on the lecture platform, should be separable connection between mental and -"unmarked by the ease which his literary onstrated and applied it. He was the first brilliancy might have led his audience to to contend that what figures in our consciousexpect." Rarely was a man more himself in ness as emotion may be the result rather than speech and writing. For this reason, if for no the cause of the physical phenomena accomother, oratory and polished fluency would panying it: that, in a word, we may be feeling have seemed as strange on his lips as peacock fear because we are trembling when we think feathers on a hermit thrush. And if we an- that our trembling is caused by the fear alyze his style, we discover soon that, in spite aroused in us. He was one of the first to act of its world-wide and well-deserved fame, it scientifically on the now commonplace fact was no more marked by mere formal elegance that our "consciousness" is made up of much than his spoken word. What made it a white more than thought, and that will rather than flame burning its way irresistibly into men's reason stands for the highest and most comminds was not its premeditated perfection, prehensive manifestation of the human self. but its complete unaffectedness. Thus it gave And he was one of the very first to delve into free and apt expression to his ever-present the "subconscious" and to return from its sincerity, his passion for bridging the chasm confusing depths with discoveries that have between soul and soul, and his power of im- radically altered and vastly enriched our aging in clearcut outlines whatever his mind entire conception of the human soul. In this had made its own.

And the qualities that made his style went not been searched through and through by a mind at once pertinacious and imaginative. And for this very reason, perhaps, he never hesitated to admit doubt or ignorance, were the lot of the race as a whole.

There was a more deep-lying factor, however, that went still farther in explaining the There was neither superficial self-depreca- secret of the magnetism he exerted. It lay, They were as genuine as they were himself in sympathetic touch with the per-

It is when we recall how his influence with But it was also that same spirit which the thinking few was not less than with the —a leader on unbroken paths, a formulator It seems peculiarly in keeping with this side of more close-fitting truths. Thus he was one as one writer diplomatically described it physical phenomena, but who actually demconnection it may be well to mention that his little den at Harvard in the '80's was the first itself proves an empty nut unless it bears psychological laboratory in this country and within it some palpable or probable contribuone of the first places in the world where the tion to human welfare. He wanted the truth movements and tendencies of man's mind concerning all "psychic" phenomena, if such were made the object-matter of an independ- truth were to be had. But he did not want it ent science.

ever, was a comprehensiveness, a catholicity, his heart spoke as plainly as his head. And it an all-inclusiveness, that had its foundation was his heart that filled him with a hot desire not in any pedantic piling of fact on fact, but to temper that tormenting pain with which in an intuitive penetration into the perennial the normal human self has always contemmanysidedness of all being. Thus the man plated the surrender of its own identity to the who was first among acknowledged scientists eternal flow of time and space. He had sufto find something of value in the gropings and fered that pain himself, and he was not rantings of the early "new-thoughters," was ashamed to admit it. also able to speak understandingly of "how at the mercy of bodily happenings our spirit is"; come a pioneer among those advocates of a and he who could fling into the face of ration- new "humanism" who have striven for decalistic philosophy the assertion that "our ades now to make man once more "the moods and resolutions are more determined measure of all things." In his "Defense of by the condition of our circulation than by Pragmatism" he complained that, "for 150 our logical grounds," was the same one who years the progress of science has seemed to had the wit and courage to define metaphysics mean the enlargement of the material unias "an unusually obstinate attempt to think verse and the diminution of man's imporclearly and consistently."

ment of that modern scientific spirit which granted that when you entered a philosophic bases its labors on a kinetic and relative class-room you had to open relations with a rather than static and absolute world-concep- universe entirely distinct from the one you tion, and which draws its main inspiration left behind you in the street." right thinking.

spent more or less of twenty-five years in the presumption against its truth." despised field of psychical research, only to confess in the end that he was "theoretically no 'further' than in the beginning." His reply was: "To find balm for men's souls." He perceived truth-seeking as the noblest ment has been more violently attacked than task in which man might engage, but he felt the form of it to which James gave the name

merely to flaunt it like a trophy brought home His chiefest characteristic as a thinker, how- from the hunt. In this case as in all others,

It was natural that such a man should betance." And in the same place he told of a All in all, he appears to us a typical embodi- young man "who had always taken for

from a firm faith in the progressive tendency. The movement away from this attitude of the evolutionary processes. The eternal of academic exclusiveness and aloofness-a flux of things was no more vividly felt by his movement which James himself not long ago mind than the conviction that this flow is described as "a reaction against the abstract, logical and orderly, full of meaning and and in favor of the concrete, point of view beauty, and leading irresistibly from worse to in philosophy"—is not confined to philosophy better. It was this view of life that enabled alone. It embraces science, art, ethics, rehim to combine the "wholesome skepticism" ligion as well. It is decidedly "in the air." of the thinker with that whole-hearted enthu- And the issue it involves, wherever it makes siasm of the reformer which prompted him to itself felt, is whether any form of organized exclaim while championing an unpopular human activity—spiritual or material, educause: "The Lord of life is with us, and we cational or political—shall be accepted as a cannot permanently fail." For the author of purpose in itself, or whether it shall be "The Will to Believe" and "Varieties of Re- deemed and treated merely as a means to a ligious Experience" was one of the rare few still higher purpose, namely that of human who had fully realized, both that doubt and happiness. The answer to that question faith are equally essential to life, and that James gave for himself when he declared doubt is as fatal to right acting as faith to that, "in this real world of sweat and dirt, it seems to me that when a view of things is Few things illustrate his spirit better than 'noble' (in the bad sense of being inapt for the answer he gave when asked why he had humble service), that ought to count as a

HIS GOSPEL OF "PRAGMATISM"

No phase of this world-embracing movealso-and no less compellingly-that truth of "pragmatism." And the commonest as well as meanest manner of attack has been to for the purpose of making the results "moral," present his standpoint as one of skeptical, not but to quit wasting energy and befogging real to say cynical, indifference. He said himself issues by mere hair-splitting. once that his "idealistic" critics had held the message of pragmatism to be that "any old duct our thinking with the scrupulous exopinion that pleases any one will do instead of actitude of a bacteriologist trying to raise a real truth." Such an assertion is a clear "pure culture" of germs. What he protested falsification of the position assumed by James and warned against was the too common inwhen he announced that "there can be no clination to judge the products of our thinkdifference anywhere that doesn't make a ing by the amount of time and energy spent difference elsewhere."

for truth, he ventured simply to reaffirm the sooner or later to action, and that, for this "moral" and "social" aspects of activities reason, it is better to act on belief than not long held self-sufficient and all but unrelated to act at all. "If there be any life that it is to the main currents of life. He dared to really better we should lead," he wrote, "and insist that emotional and moral judgments if there be any idea which, if believed in, on "good" and "bad" are more fundamental would help us to lead that life, then it would and more far-reaching than our reasoned con-clusions as to what is "true" and "false." the farther he progressed along the path that He recognized that, as a human motive, a was particularly his own, the more insistently belief is much more impelling than an opinion. he maintained—as in his last volume but one, And by his patient search of our instinctive "A Pluralistic Universe"—that our beliefs and subconscious existence, he was enabled to must matter, and do matter, not only because prove that even the most abstract and "im- of their influence on our own lives, but bepersonal" of our mental pursuits are more or cause through them we help to reshape all less swayed by racial inheritance and social life. This was, in part, what he had in mind suggestion. "What the whole community when he called truth a "resultant" and said comes to believe in grasps the individual as in that we help to make truth as we go along. a vise," he wrote not long ago.

solely based on what Lester F. Ward once edge, both in himself and in others. named "intellectual gymnastics." While we must strive to make our thoughts increasingly PHILOSOPHY IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY independent of emotional prejudices, we must strive thus only in order that our thoughts may serve us the better: that they bring philosophy back to the service of life may advise us the more effectively in our through the wrestling with genuine vital weighing of good and bad—not that they problems. And though he wrought fruitfully may become ends in themselves and our in many fields, he never did better for manmasters.

tween our reason and our entire "selves" is of thinkers and workers who have learned the very kernel and keynote of the pragmatic from their own unwarped and unstunted gospel preached by James. For this gospel is, hearts that light without heat will satisfy indeed, one of practicality, implying the corre- even the loftiest of human souls only for a lation and subordination of every separate limited length of time. It was then, in parfaculty and function—whether individual or ticular, that he became one of the principal racial—to the larger and deeper and "truer" builders of the ideals out of whose materialaspects of life as a whole. What he urged us ization will spring the greater and finer to do was not to falsify our reasoning process America still to come.

None was keener than he to have us conon its performance. He saw that no vital By his establishment of a pragmatic test expenditure may be held valid unless it leads But few men were more anxious than he to The moral judgments of the race cannot be distinguish clearly between belief and knowl-

What he tried to do, in a word, was to kind, I think, than when he placed himself The recognition of this relationship be- in the front rank of that steadily growing host



THE INDIAN LAND TROUBLES AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM

BY FRANCIS E. LEUPP

(Formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs)

Senator Gore of Oklahoma. His charge that brought by the Indians from their old homes, a plan to sell the tribal coal lands of the Choc- with concubinage for an especially conspicutaw and Chickasaw Indians on a commission ous feature. Graft of all sorts, the oppression which was itself extortionate had been made of the ignorant for the benefit of the clever, still more odious by corrupt overtures for his and a mere mockery of justice in the local consent to the preliminary legislation, ac- courts, presently made the tribal administracompanied by intimations that other persons tions a byword and stamped the experiment of prominence in public life were improperly with a prophecy of failure. interested, was regarded as so serious that a Congressional investigation was promptly be- easy-going life lured into the Territory a mulgun. Among the thousands of readers who titude of whites who had no business there. have followed the daily reports of this in- They came on all sorts of pretexts or on none, quiry, probably few have more than a vague but some were shrewd enough to discern notion of the background against which the business possibilities which the Indians would scandal is projected; and it is for their better never have discovered by themselves. Takunderstanding that the present article is ing advantage thereof and sharing their profwritten.

States decided that their legitimate develop- the Washington Government was seized with ment was retarded by the presence within a spasm of conscience and threatened to clear their borders of five Indian tribes or nations, the Territory of intruders, many leading Inthe Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks dians would unite in remonstrating against and Seminoles. Though generally peaceful, the project and it was dropped. these native people showed little disposition to merge with the body politic. So Congress took what seemed the easiest humane way of getting rid of them, and removed them bodily
to a fertile area west of the Mississippi River, Indian Territory became pretty well popuwhere it was then assumed that no white lated, and then a new trouble appeared. citizens would ever care to live. "The bound-aries of this beautiful Indian Territory," and Texas found that they could keep out of said the Government to the five tribes, in the clutches of the police by running over into effect, "are thus and so. This is to be your the Territory, which thus acquired an ill recountry. In it you may stay forever, and pute as a place of refuge and residence for build up a little republic of your own, with-desperate outlaws. It was plain that affairs out fear of molestation by our people." The could not continue indefinitely as they were land was divided into big districts, and a going, and Congress resolved to reorganize separate district was given to each of the the Territory and establish there the civil tribes, though the Choctaws and Chickasaws and criminal authority of the federal Governlived so close together as to be, for social and ment. It had already cut off a part of the business purposes, practically one group.

ural fruit. The attempt, by a race quite un- christened it Oklahoma. Now a Commission educated to it, to copy our system of self- was appointed, under the chairmanship of the rule, resulted in a reproduction of many of late Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, to

THE chief newspaper sensation of the its stalwart virtues to balance them. Slavery, summer of 1910 was precipitated by for instance, was one of the institutions

Nor was it long before the attractions of an its with the oligarchy, these persons con-Some eighty years ago certain Southern trived to keep in such favor that, whenever

THE DAWES COMMISSION

original area by agreement with the Indians, The benevolent scheme bore perfectly nat- who were not occupying this section, and its worst faults and weaknesses, with few of negotiate for the consent of the five tribes to

ratify them. That rang the knell of Indian did not approve, the fee should be fixed by separatism in the United States. In 1907 the Citizenship Court. That body, by a procthe Indian Territory and Oklahoma Terriess of calculation all its own, decided that tory were united in the present State of \$750,000 would be a reasonable compensa-

complished, the Dawes Commission was set thousands for "expenses." at revising the tribal rolls. Indian property is held in common, every member of a tribe, not the only attorneys who were in the Terriregardless of age or sex, having equal rights tory for other reasons than their health. with every other member; it was therefore all- Wherever a community can be found strugimportant that there should be an accurate gling under a load of undigested or halfcensus of the living members before the prop- comprehensible laws, there will the lawyers erty of any tribe should be distributed among be gathered together; and the definite launch-them. In this sifting process the Commission ing of a reorganization policy had been the had to spend half its time driving off persons signal for what might fairly be termed a riot who insisted on some technical quibble in of Indian Territory legislation. Every memorder to get their own or their families' names ber of Congress who was struck with an idea enrolled. One typical case will illustrate the on Territorial affairs put it into legislative character of many. A white man presented shape and tossed it into the hopper of the his eight children for enrollment as Choctaws. great law-mill, whence, after all his colleagues It appeared that he had once married a Choc- who wished to had contributed their amendtaw woman, which, by the custom of the ments and modifications, the jumble was tribe, made him a member of it. This wife liable to emerge as a concrete enactment. dying, he married a white woman, and the Sometimes it appeared as an independent children presented were offspring of that statute, sometimes as a single clause tucked blood in their veins, yet the father was in- but, whatever its form, it was a law, capable dignant at the Commission's refusal to recog- of doing as good work as any other or of addnize them as Choctaws!

EXCESSIVE COUNSEL FEES

they had money to retain counsel, rushed off the period within which new-born children to the United States court for redress. So might acquire certain rights; laws affecting many of them obtained it by wheedling the the privileges of freed slaves and their progcourt into the admission of new evidence, eny; and laws of nearly every other congenuine or perjured, that Congress estab- ceivable purport, enough to fill a fat little lished a special Citizenship Court for the volume by themselves. handling of all questions of membership in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, clothing it tory made it a golden field for the practice of with final jurisdiction in such cases, and em- law. The Indians had no standards by which powering it to review the action of the United to judge who were worthy of their confidence States court. It was through its practice be- and who were not, so that a horde of jack-leg fore this new tribunal that the firm of Mans- attorneys forced themselves to the front and field, McMurray & Cornish, whose middle gave by indirection a bad name to an occumember has been of late so extensively ad- pation entirely honorable in itself. I am not vertised by the Gore investigation, achieved in sympathy with the wholesale denunciation its first notoriety. from the two nations for its assistance in Ideally speaking, perhaps, the Government purging their rolls of undeserving names. It ought itself to furnish whatever legal aid is submitted its contracts, which provided for a needed by Indians still under its guardianfee of o per cent. on all the saving effected for ship; but as a practical proposition this is the nations by expunging these names, to sometimes out of the question, as, for in-Secretary Hitchcock. He considered the pro-stance, when an issue must be settled between

the proposed new scheme of things. It took posed fee excessive, and refused his approval. some years to procure the desired treaties, But the law under which the firm was engaged and then Congress had to discuss and had been cleverly framed, so that, in case he tion, and the Indians were therefore mulcted Its original task of procuring treaties ac- in that amount, besides some hundreds of

But Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish were They had not a drop of Indian away in an act covering many other subjects; ing as deadly an ingredient to the confusion. Thus came into being laws fixing different dates at which different groups of Indians were to be emancipated from all restrictions Most of the disappointed spoils-seekers, if as wards of the Government; laws changing

> The general upheaval of affairs in the Terri-It procured contracts of the Indian bar and its special practice.

two tribes or parts of tribes and the Govern- schedule which he regarded as fair, he called ment cannot fairly side with either, or when in the beneficiaries and took from them the Government is itself to be sued by a tribe receipts in full. The reassembling of Congress, on a rejected claim. It is then not only right however, found the whole pack yapping at for the Secretary of the Interior to permit its doors, demanding more. One of the attor-Indians to engage outside counsel, but he neys had a kinsman in the Senate, to whom would wrong them by refusing. His duty all hands looked to see them through. In under such conditions is to discriminate with- the privacy of a committee-room the matter out fear or favor between attorneys, and see was threshed out, and nearly \$80,000 was that only those are employed who can and appropriated for the relief of the attorneys will render service of the full value of their without any visible justification. The total fees.

One trouble about all legal work for the \$120,000. Indians used to be, and to some extent still remains, the necessity of "promoting" legislation as well as dispensing advice and trying causes. This is because Indian tribes cannot get into court except by permission of Con- the Territory and undertook to practice under gress, and in most instances the judgments its medley of statutes soon discovered that given in their favor are really only findings of there was more profit to be got from land fact, and require an appropriation afterward than from law. Some of them made a study to make them effective. Indeed, the day is of the protective shortcomings of the various not so very long gone when an attorney for enactments, which would enable a shrewd an Indian tribe was expected to spend most fellow to speculate in agricultural property or of his time in Washington visiting members town-lots or oil-bearing lands without getting of Congress at their homes or entertaining his own neck in the halter, whatever might them socially, so that his appearance in their befall the less skilful partners whom he drew committee-rooms would take on a pleasant into his enterprises. In such a chaotic atpersonal aspect and pave the way for legisla- mosphere, not only the poor, ignorant, stolid tion in the interests of his clients. Vastly Indians who constituted the lowest stratum less of that sort of thing goes on now. It is of the tribes, but also those of fair intelliavoided by the higher class of attorneys and gence, became utterly bewildered as to their frowned upon by the most influential mem- civic status. They did not know whether bers; but at one period no Indian attorney- they owned anything that they could sell, or ship was free from it.

sequences of mixing lobby work with regular an Indian twenty-five dollars for a farm professional practice, I might cite the case of worth twenty-five hundred, he was liable to the "Old Settler" Cherokees, who won a sell it and take his chances of ever being judgment of \$800,000 against the Govern-compelled to make delivery. Sometimes the ment in the Court of Claims some time in the instrument he was required to sign before early 'oo's. No sooner was the result an- receiving his money was an outright deed, nounced than it was discovered that \$200,- sometimes an agreement to sell as soon as his ooo of this amount was claimed by a group of restrictions should be removed. Is it wonattorneys who had arranged among them- derful that many of the Indians, badgered selves what percentage every one was to take. and perplexed, grew so weary of these uncer-As they were unwilling to let the money be tain conditions that they prayed the Governpaid to the Indians and then collect their ment to wind up their affairs and divide the fees from their alleged clients, Congress so remnants without more ado? The reason worded the appropriation as to empower was not that they enjoyed any better than the Secretary of the Interior to settle the ever the prospect of parting with their propamounts to be paid the several attorneys. erty, but that they felt that when it was gone Hoke Smith, who was then Secretary, made they would at least have peace, and that the a painstaking investigation of their respective proceeds, in hard dollars, would be theirs to services. In some instances the claimants keep, to spend, or to throw away as they could not show any work done, and in some chose. others so little as to be unworthy of consideration. A few he found to have a reasonable ment was not responsible for the laws, it basis for their bills. Having made up a could not do much for the relief of the Indians

"pickings" from that job were not far from

QUESTIONABLE TRANSFERS

Nine attorneys out of ten who settled in whether they could bind themselves or any-By way of illustrating the pernicious con- body else by contract. If speculators offered

As the executive branch of the Govern-

beyond trying to administer the acts of Con- been various. gress in a spirit of conscientious guardian- their willingness to pay large sums in cash; ship. Certainly the two Secretaries of the agents have begged leave to hunt up a pur-Interior with whose work I am most familiar, chaser on commission; apparently disinter-Messrs. Hitchcock and Garfield, prosecuted ested counselors have urged a sale at auction their task with a zeal for service untainted by or under sealed bids, after liberal advertising; respect of persons. Believing that no tribal economists and politicians have run the Indian in their charge could lawfully alienate gamut of suggestions covering the idea that or encumber his farm till formally authorized, the United States Government should itself they attacked the land-accumulations of a buy the property and conserve it, or make it a man of note like Senator Owen as readily as gift to the young State of Oklahoma. Mr. the petty dickers of some unknown John McMurray has been among the most earnest Doe. Mr. Owen had the self-confidence to advocates of a sale on commission. He was strike back. Himself of Indian blood and a hoping, it seems, to procure \$30,000,000 for resourceful lawyer, he defied the executive the tract, and, by virtue of his 10 per cent. officers to show their constitutional right to contracts with the Indians, skim a trifle of interfere in such matters, and as far as I am \$3,000,000 off the transaction. aware, he still retains his holdings, though obstacle to be overcome was the conservaseveral more timid purchasers were frightened tism of Congress, which seemed indisposed into letting theirs go. As no decisive test to enact legislation authorizing the sale in was ever made, the main question remains this manner as long as a few men of the standunsettled, and land values all over the region ing of Senator Gore opposed it on grounds of affected by the dispute are demoralized in equity; and Mr. Gore brought the matter to consequence.

DISPOSITION OF THE COAL LANDS

some of the lands owned by the Choctaws and the lie in the most sensational fashion. Chickasaws were heavily underlaid with coal. A tract of nearly a half-million acres was thousand Choctaw and Chickasaw men, therefore set aside so that no private party women, and children interested in the segre-could acquire it. A few mines were leased to gated coal fields, and the fields are regarded outside companies which were willing to as practically of controlling importance in operate them on a royalty basis, and the the soft coal commerce of the Southwest. money thus obtained went into a fund for With this splendid estate in full view, and educational purposes for the tribes in interest. a lively sense in the mind of every local The conduct of all the negotiations, the con-speculator that if he does not get a part trol of the work, and the collection of the of it some rival will, the present scandal is royalties fell to the Secretary of the Interior probably only one of many to which we among his other duties as general trustee for shall be treated unless a radical change is the Indians, and have usually been handled made in the plans for disposing of the propnot only with scrupulous care but with sound erty. No matter how it may be sold, the air business judgment. Ever since the local will be thick with insinuations, if nothing agitation for Statehood began there has been worse, against the persons who oversee the a persistent effort to induce the Government bargain in behalf of the Indians: if they are a to consent to the outright sale of the coal- Government board, as proposed by Secretary bearing properties. Stress has been laid on Ballinger's representative, Mr. McHarg, they the fact that, now that there is soon to be accepted too low a price; if private agents, a complete common school system uniform they charged too high a commission; in either throughout the State, there will be no longer event, they adopted an unwise method of sale; any need of a special source of income for or what not besides. Regardless of the irrethe maintenance of tribal schools among the sponsible sources of such criticisms, most of Indians; and the Indians themselves have the Indians, and half the rest of the public, added to this argument the not illogical plea will probably suspect that there must have that if they are to be taxed for the support of been something either wrong or careless in the State schools they will want money with the transaction. What is worse, there will be which to meet this obligation.

Syndicates have intimated a head by declaring that he had been approached with corrupt offers to buy his silence. At the hour of writing these lines, the investigation of the Senator's charges is still Several years ago it was discovered that in full swing, with witnesses giving each other

Roughly speaking, there are about thirty no way of meeting these strictures; for the The modes of approaching the subject have Indians will have been selling something with accuracy, while the purchaser will plan would secure to the Choctaws and Chickhave bought at best an attractive gam- asaws fair value for their property in the bler's chance.

A PLAN FOR HOLDING THE TRACT

possibilities, and their well-wishers to another would pass at his death to his legatees or shock of shamed surprise? Why, in other next of kin in the same manner as his words, sell the tract at all? If thirty thou- other possessions. If he had several heirs sand white persons found themselves pos- his share would be split into fractions, or one sessed of such a property, would they put it or more of the heirs would buy out the rest. upon the market for what it would bring? On The life of the corporation could be limited by the contrary, they would form a corporation its organic law to twenty-five years, a period to keep hold of it as a permanent revenue- which would witness the passing of most of producer. Why should not the same thing be the older generation of to-day and the maturdone for the Indians?

Choctaw and Chickasaw Coal Company, with schools and closer contact with the practithe segregated lands for its capital and as- calities of our modern civilization. But probsets, and its shares equal in number to the ably before the date fixed for dissolution, whole number of members of the two tribes, through sales of stock to outside parties, the so that every member will have one share for division and subdivision of shares among his own. Let the President of the United heirs, or the concentration of the bulk of the States be its perpetual president ex-officio, corporate property in the hands of a few surthe Secretary of the Interior its treasurer and viving shareholders, the tribal estate would transfer-agent, and the Commissioner of In-have been disintegrated and spread broaddian Affairs its secretary. This would be cast without jar or scandal; and by that time merely a business equivalent for the present everybody would be far better able to judge apportionment of official responsibilities in of the value of the remnant and what ought the administration of this very estate.

The board of directors could be composed of the aforenamed officers with the addition an innovation in the domain of Indian adof, say, the Secretary of the Treasury and the ministration, there is nothing either unprac-Secretary of Commerce and Labor and two tical or impracticable about it. Not less than directors elected by the shareholders, one three times during my service as Commisrepresenting the Choctaws and one the Chick-sioner of Indian Affairs, President Roosevelt asaws. This would assure the continued was approached with proposals for the sale control of affairs by the Government as now, of the Choctaw and Chickasaw coal tract, and while it would give the Indians full op- I was called into consultation. I always met portunity for inside knowledge of the busi- these advances by setting forth my preferred ness, as well as a voice in its conduct. No method, and not one of the proponents was shareholder could dispose of his stock without able to find a flaw in it except its novelty; but the written consent of the Secretary of the it is hardly necessary to say that if novelty Interior as transfer-agent, who would thus be were a fatal defect in measures affecting huable to confine such sales to those Indians who man welfare, mankind would still be back in had satisfied him of their competency to care the stone age. The plan has been submitted for their own interests. As a further pro- to some of the best legal critics in the country tective measure, a provision might be inserted and received their approval in all its technical in the charter forbidding the disposal of a features. It would be equally applicable to share of stock to an outsider till it had first every Indian tribe that owns lands or other been offered to the company at the same price assets of unascertained value, and would do the outsider was prepared to pay.

EVERY INDIAN A STOCKHOLDER

leges to the highest bidders on a royalty basis, these beleaguered people.

whose value no human mind could forecast just as the Government does now. Such a form of a regular income, and the Government's continued supervision would prevent the reckless exhaustion or the arbitrary disuse of the mines at the bidding of any speculative Why expose the tribes to such unpleasant combination. Every Indian's share of stock ing of the youngest children, who would mean-Let Congress enact a law to incorporate the while have had the benefit of the common to be done with it.

Notwithstanding that such a plan would be away with much possible exploitation; but to the Choctaws and Chickasaws something of the sort seems particularly important if the developments of the last few weeks afford any The company could lease operating privi- criterion of what the future holds in store for

RAVAGES OF ASIATIC CHOLERA

BY JOHN BESSNER HUBER, M.D.

the centre of propagation, Germany, Italy, entrepot with regard to cholera. The devout and Austria having been invaded. Berlin Asiatic Mussulmans have been making their has been reached; but such is the inexorable pilgrimage thence overland by foot or by paternalism of German prophylaxis that little caravan; or through the Red Sea by sail and need be feared from this source. Neverthe- also in latter times by steamboat; and also less it is noteworthy that from Berlin to Ham- by the Hedjaz railway. Most of those pilburg is only a step, as cholera travels, whilst from Hamburg to New York is but another. Through Hamburg Russia sends us every week thousands of her emigrants. There is cholera in the region around Bari, in Southern Italy; several cases have been reported from Vienna, as also from Spandau. The melancholy tally up to September 16 fast, in this epidemic of "Russian cholera," was 182,327 cases, with 83,613 deaths. In the presence of these appalling facts, a brief reference to what has been known of the disease in the past may be appropriate.

It is an epic reflection of history that, had Mahomet's hegira been made in the winter rather than in the hot season, millions of human lives would not thereafter have ended prematurely; immeasurable suffering and stupendous material loss would not have grims have been and are absolute fatalists,

THE MECCA ROUTE TO SOUTHERN EUROPE

India would seem to have been the original ersburg and the Baltic.

IN the present cholera epidemic Russia is since Mahomet's time, been in some sort an

MAP SHOWING THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN EUROPE

come to pass. Though cholera does not en- and neither know nor care about sanitary tirely disappear in winter, the microscopic precautions; in the observing which there vibrio which is its essential cause loses much was no merit to be acquired. So these pilof its virulence during its hibernation; the grims, many among them cholera sufferers, disease is not fairly active until the spring- have through the centuries been visiting the time, and does not luxuriate until the summer. Prophet's shrine, and have bathed, when they. could, in the holy wells; and thus has Mecca become a center of cholera infection subsidiary to India.

There are European and African Mahombome of cholera, which for countless genera- medans just as devout and every whit as tions she has been distributing throughout fatalistic as their Asiatic brethren that have Asia and to her westward. There are two come Mecca-ward, bearing cholera from the main routes by which this distribution has Orient; and these pilgrims from the West been effected: the first of these is by way of have commingled with their fellow worship-Mecca, and thence to the Mediterranean pers in the Holy City, so that they have in countries; the second is by way of the Cau- their turn, in their homecoming, distributed casus, the Don, the Dneiper, and other rivers the dreadful infection to Northern Africa, to coursing northward into Russia, to St. Pet- Egypt (whence it was taken by Moslem pilgrims six years ago); to Syria and the Medi-By the first route was spread the dreadful terranean countries. Mecca has always been epidemic of 1885, which fell with especial a dirty and most insalubrious city; especially everity upon Marseilles and ravaged the has its water been bad, although Asiatics are peninsula south of the Pyrennees, so that now forbidden bathing in the holy wells. Pro-Spain had more than a third of a million fessor Chantemesse, an authoritative worker, sufferers and 120,000 deaths. Mecca has, observed recently that the present conditions

are not greatly improved over those of other throughout the city, in which the population and quarantine in general, as are now en- the circumstances could have been donecommunities; they do not prevent the chol- ing the infection. Ikons were being supplicholera contact from spreading the infection. as divine a gift as any other human faculty— And the Hedjaz railway, now completed to was being most crassly held in abeyance. Mecca, furnishes an additional source of anxiety to Occidental communities; since Petersburg, especially the poor in the overit is a much speedier route, and one more crowded districts, have had to die of cholera, difficult of surveillance than that by caravan precisely as they are dying to-day, because or the Red Sea.

ST. PETERSBURG AS A CHOLERA DEPOT

than the first by which the gruesome destroyer at a cost of but a moiety of the sums those is to-day traveling; Mecca does not now so pitiless grand dukes batten upon, not a single much concern the civilized world as does St. death, not one hour of suffering, need be the Petersburg; which has come to stand in quite tribute to cholera in St. Petersburg. the like relation to India as Mecca has through centuries past. Like Mecca, St. Petersburg is in our generation a depot subsidiary to India for the distribution of this dreadful infection.

come annually to make its more or less insist- cholera Russia is to Europe and the Amerent and always unwelcome visit. Every fall icans what India is to the Orient. Not to those unhappy people pray (doing little else) consider eras previous to our own, the first for an early winter, so that the cholera may and the most dreadful of all the modern mitigate its activities; then it simply goes cholera outbreaks traveled at a foot-pace, into winter quarters, to be as regularly ex- Wandering Jew-wise, across Russia, from pected to go murdering its hosts with the 1828 to 1831; in the latter years there was congenial warmth of the vernal sun. Every a most virulent epidemic in St. Petersburg; year with the melting snows comes the warn- whence England was next reached and in the ing—which as regularly finds the hosts most following year Paris. This was really a paninadequately prepared for the "visitation."

St. Petersburg averaged 170 deaths every day afflicted. Some progress was thereafter made (how many more were unrecorded?) from this in the prophylaxis of epidemics throughout disease, which is preventable by means ex- Western Europe—but not in Russia. In traordinarily simple. Cholera was spread by June of 1848 the cholera again came up from the premature dismissal of patients from the the South and made itself at home in St. overflowing hospitals. One constantly saw Petersburg; in August of that year it had ambulances—black for the dead, gray for the appeared in Berlin, in September in London. sick. Something of comic relief was injected During this epidemic the cholera mortality in into the tragedy by the behavior of certain of other parts of Europe was not comparable those military men who had shortly before so with that of Russia, in which medieval region conspicuously proved their Martian virtues from 117,000 to 800,000 human lives were in Manchuria. The prostration of these gen- sacrificed. In this she far surpassed all the try (simulative of the real disease) was ex- rest of Europe. treme; however, their reflexes (consequent upon "nervousness") were found upon bac- sible for cholera in Europe and south beyond teriological examination to manifest, not her borders; and many among our own peocholera, but only the fear of cholera—nothing ple were terrified at the time. A single hideous but just contemptible cowardice.

generations. Such measures of disinfection very largely took part; nothing worse in all forced in Mecca, are no protection to other there could have been no surer way of spreadera sufferer, the "cholera carrier" and the cated, whilst elementary intelligence—surely

Those miserable, benighted people of St. they have been drinking the polluted waters of the Neva, and of the vibrio-permeated canals traversing the city. Yet in the hills near by, there is a lake of purest God-given, But it is especially the second route rather crystal water—which, if it were aqueducted

RUSSIA'S RESPONSIBILITY

But has not also the civilized world outside Russia some grievance; can she fairly claim The people of St. Petersburg recognize in to live for herself alone in these premises? It the cholera their "Asiatic guest"—which has is truly observed that as a disseminator of demic, since the Western hemisphere-in-But two years ago, in the summer of 1908, deed, the greater part of the world, was

In 1892 Russia again made herself responmonth in that year, August, gave Russia The priests were making processions 25,984 recorded deaths. In that August the

from St. Petersburg to Hamburg, and thence mouths of healthy people—and in absolutely to England and New York. That summer no other way. Cholera is not an air-borne gave Russia 100,000 reported dead. Except infection—it is a contact infection; there is Hamburg, European cities outside of Russia no danger from the air (as, for example, in came off with mortalities comparatively smallpox), or from simply being in the vicinsmaller than in previous epidemics; though ity of cases. No food is eaten in the sick the spread of the disease was then experoom by the attendants, nor is water drunk dited by more rapid and modern means there; and every time the hands touch the of travel.

HOW AMERICA IS SAFEGUARDED

among us with regard to the present European essential only in the immediate presence of epidemic; this is important to observe—for an epidemic. a blue funk is wonderfully predisposing. We should have among us no ignoble cases of psychic cholera. Our coast quarantine authorities, especially at the harbor of New York, are known to be cautious, tried, and potable fluids must be guarded, "a sewagemost adequately able to cope with any pos-contaminated water supply is responsible in sible dangers—and this especially in view of practically all cases for the epidemic prevathe fact that the incubation period of cholera lence of cholera. Scattered cases of the dis-(from the time of incurring the infection to ease may occur in a city with a pure water the manifestation of symptoms) is from one supply, but no general and wide-spread into five days, so that a case should have devel-fection need be feared so long as the water oped sufficiently for diagnosis aboard ship supply remains uncontaminated." Epidemic and before reaching our shores. Of course, cholera is in essentials a water-borne disease; it must be stated, this will not eliminate the and should it become at all widely distributed "cholera carrier" (who may carry the infec- in this country, one could predict with a high tion, though not himself ill), nor the cholera degree of certainty those sections and even contact.

gers from suspected districts.

HOW THE DISEASE IS CONTRACTED

Cholera is strictly an ingestion infection; reed." it is contracted through the cholera vibrio,

epidemic spread from Russia to Austria, finding their way in food or drink into the patient's they are carefully washed. ing water and food are carefully chosen. The water is boiled, the food thoroughly cooked and eaten immediately; flies are to be kept There is, however, no occasion for alarm from lavatories: such precautions are of course

A WATER-BORNE DISEASE

Whilst the purity of food and of other the communities that would suffer most And the authorities at Washington give as severely. The Journal of the American Medilittle reason for fearing the transmission to cal Association, upon statements in which us of this Asiatic guest. The Public Health this paragraph is based, further observes and Marine Hospital Service has had orders that "it is more rational to expend our efforts sent to the American consuls at Hamburg, in improving general sanitary conditions in Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Marseilles, this country than to establish a shotgun Havre, Cherbourg, Genoa, Palermo, and quarantine and attempt—probably in vain—other cities to detain steerage passengers to prevent any person harboring cholera from all parts of Russia, with their baggage, vibrios [carriers and contacts are, I presume, during five days, for observation and disin- here implied from landing on our shores. fection before allowing them to take ship to Attention to the ordinary demands of civi-our ports. The guard at our ports of entry is lization, the elimination of sewage from our being doubled; every quarantine officer in water supplies, the insistence on clean milk the service has received special instructions and bread, the banishment of the common for the examination of vessels from ports drinking cup and the roller towel, the extersuspected of infection or of carrying passen- mination of the house fly and other vermin, the observance of a decent degree of cleanliness in the streets and in the house—such measures will go far to avoid the danger of cholera epidemics now and henceforth. More Yet we are not to rely entirely upon quarthan once has it been shown that in default antine measures for our cholera prophylaxis. of an efficient system of national and munici-Such prophylaxis is in theory most simple. pal sanitation, quarantine is but a broken

In the same genus with Asiatic cholera is from the excretions or the vomit of patients, American typhoid; but that's another story.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

THE CONSERVATION OF COMMON SENSE

the greatest inherent resource of the American sober of Anglo-Saxons." nation is common sense." Admitting that a spirit of unrest dominates our land, is there sion of the poor by the rich. —if it be true that the condition of the country is sound—any reason why we should succumb to despondency? On the contrary, we

What, then, is the matter with the United ates? The government still lives and is well administered. The Constitution continues to be upheld by our chief tribunal as the bulwark of human liberties. Freedom of worship of God and freedom of schools for succeeding generations are inviolate still. Poverty is rare. Physical suffer-ing that could possibly be alleviated by action of the State is not observable. Never before in the history of the world has so great a nation as our nation been so signally blessed with respect to all things that subserve the happiness, the contentment and the opportunity of its citizens. And yet it is true that, for the time, the business of a mighty commercial country is, in a comparative sense, at a standstill, development of natural resources has practically ceased, essential confidence among groups or classes is seriously impaired, and the very air is laden with apprehension of startling and grievous happenings.

As to the bases of these strange forebodings, he thinks the tangible fears may be summarized as follows:

(1) Apprehension of war.

(2) Oppression of the poor by the rich.
(3) The tariff and the trusts.

(4) Common extravagance.

(5) The disestablishment of credit.

(6) Effects of popular agitation.

(7) The undermining of our political institutions.

In all these there is nothing new or strange to our country or to any other country, as the editor shows by an analysis of the causes of disquietude.

What, asks the editor, are the tokens of danger? War with Great Britain, France, Germany, or Russia, is a contingency too

THE editor of the North American Review, only remains Japan; and the Japanese, so far in his article entitled "A Plea for the from indicating any desire for war, have Conservation of Common Sense," in the "demonstrated by every word and deed a September issue of his magazine, utters a capacity of judgment, even of forbearance, warning. He says: "Let us never forget that such as would reflect credit upon the most

In this country there is no direct oppres-

To this day, in nearly all lands except our own, real dominance is exercised openly by a class. In cumb to despondency? On the contrary, we ought to find the root of the distress and apply such remedies as seem most likely to produce beneficent results. The editor goes on to ask: in Spain, but yesterday, the Church; even in France, clearly a class, the socialists, hold the bal-what, then, is the matter with the United States? The government still lives and is well some such as exercised openly by a class. In Russia autocracy still rules; in Germany monarchy beneficent results. The editor goes on to ask: in Spain, but yesterday, the Church; even in France, clearly a class, the socialists, hold the balance of power. Here we find no such ascendancy. The individual is still his own master at the polis and in his home. Serden is no more personnel. and in his home. Serfdom is no more. Personal service is not synonymous with political servitude. Ours is still the land of the free.

> Assuredly there is no visible breach in the wall of government of and by the people.

> But it is said that "a privileged class is growing up under the rose, that mere wealth wields undue influence in legislation, that the few fatten upon the many, that excessive tariffs no longer tend to develop industries, but are become no more or less than evasive taxes; that obnoxious and detrimental trusts thrive upon advantages thereby obtained."

> True, to a great extent, these charges undoubtedly are, and the American people recognize the fact. Neither of the great political parties ignores responsibilities in proposing remedies. But great problems like these cannot be resolved in a day.

> As to extravagances, the editor tersely remarks: "Profligacy caused the downfall of the Roman Empire. Prudence builded England. And we of America are of Angle, not of Latin, stock. . . . The present national administration is bending its best energies to effect economies."

> In the disestablishment of credit the editor finds "the most obvious cause for prevailing depres-

Financially, the country is stronger than ever before in its history. The masses are practically free from debt. Money is held by the banks in abundance and rates are low. And our currency remote to be worth consideration. There is sound as gold because gold is its basis. Why, then, does Capital pause upon the threshold of so few vapors clouded the skies. As to our investment? The answer we believe to be plain. political institutions, patriotism is the basis It awaits adjustment of the relations of government to business. And Capital is notoriously timid.

with that of recent years, pointing to the fact our national common sense, and "soon it will that the perils of the past, which seemed most be found that all the ills of which we comominous, have disappeared like the mists of plain but know not of are only such as attend the sea. Never in the history of the Repub- upon the growing pains of a great and blessed lic has there been a time when, like to-day, country.

political institutions, patriotism is the basis of them; and the very children are imbued with the patriotic spirit. The future is really bright; for the present but one thing is need-The editor contrasts the present situation ful: conserve and apply without cessation

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

IX/ITH the exception of Russia in the Magyar subjects, and as he felt the need of being eastern hemisphere, and of the United States in the western, the population of Austria-Hungary includes a greater number great efforts to dissuade him from carrying out the of distinct races than that of any other country on the face of the globe. The Germans represent the Germanic race; the Magyars, connected with the Finnish race, claim to be electoral equality is still far from being realized. a separate people descended directly from the Huns of Attila; the Italians of Istria and the Rumanians in the east of Hungary are 19,254,559 inhabitants of the kingdom were the Latins of the Empire; and the Czechs, made up as follows: the Slovaks, the Poles, the Ruthenians, the Serbs, and the Croatians belong to the Slavic race. In 1867, writes Mr. André Chéradame Slovaks 2,019,641 in the Revue de Paris, of all these peoples only Rumanians .. 2,799,479 three counted politically: the Germans and Poles in Austria and the Magyars in Hungary. All the other nationalities were still 54.6% of the whole. Now, of 435 deputies imperfectly informed as to their rights and of which the Parliament at Vienna is comwithout the means to manifest their will. In Austria, after 1867, the Polish-German whole of the 19,000,000 inhabitants have supremacy was solidly seated on an electoral law; but the Austrian Slavs, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, and Croatians, all failed to make themselves heard. The Czechs of Bohemia, how- "I vote for Mr. So-and-So." It is to these ever, soon furnished an example of one of arrangements that the Magyars owe the the finest national renaissances recorded in maintenance of their hegemony. The nonhistory.

After reconstituting their language, they acquired a beginning of wealth which enabled them to create numerous and prosperous industries. In the intellectual and artistic field they made for themselves an enviable position. Finally, in poli-tics they took such a firm stand on their rights that, without any lack of loyalty to the reigning dynasty, they claimed at Vienna for themselves and for the other Austrian Slavs an influence proportionate to their number. . . For a long time at Vienna the authorities pretended not to hear; but new circumstances caused the sovereign to take decisive action. While engaged with Japan in her struggle, Russia experienced the threatenings of revolution. The Czar was inclined to a constitutional course. This example struck

surrounded in Austria with a more contented people, he in 1906 pronounced in favor of universal suffrage. The entourage of the sovereign made resistance, and the law of January 26, 1907, established the right to vote in Austria on a basis of universal suffrage. It must be added that absolutely

In Hungary, at the census of 1900, the

Magyars . . . 8,742,301 Ruthenians.. 429,447 Germans . . . 2,135,181 Croatians ... 1,682,104 Serbs 1,048,645 Others 397,761

The non-Magyar nationalities represent posed, the non-Magyars have only 8. The but 900,000 electors. Besides, the voting is both public and oral. At the electoral bureau each elector must say in a loud tone, Magyars protest: they claim universal suffrage and secret voting.

Emigration has an important bearing on the situation. There are in Hungary numbers of agricultural laborers who exist with difficulty. These have lost many of their fellows, who have emigrated to America. In 1907 alone the formidable total of 209,000 emigrants was reached, thus disclosing economic conditions of an unfavorable nature. In this connection M. Chéradame remarks:

The Magyar masses, who cannot secure their own claims, are found in accord with the non-Magyar nationalities in demanding universal suf-Francis Joseph; and as at that moment he detected frage. No one in Hungary openly defends the what threatened to be serious difficulties with his present electoral régime. . . The non-Magyar nationalities desire universal suffrage pure Magyars by letting loose on the country the and simple, direct and secret; but the reform, if introduced, would mean the loss of hegemproprietors. . . .

frankly their objections to universal suffrage. the necessity and the interest of a reform; One termed it "the leap into the black abyss." and it is the king himself who goes energet-Another said: "Austria desires universal ically forward in the direction of universal suffrage in Hungary in order to reduce us suffrage.

ony to the aristocracy and the large landed gle is now against the idea of the plural vote; and what, asks M. Chéradame, will be the solution? He thinks that in Hungary, as in Many prominent Magyars have expressed Austria, it is the sovereign who recognizes

THE CHINESE-PORTUGUESE DISPUTE OVER MACAO

A FTER nearly four hundred years of occupation of her settlement Macao in run themselves by the irresponsibility of their utterances, and orders to the Viceroy from Peking ances, and orders to the Viceroy from Peking danger of losing that possession, or at least, lic clamor ceased for a time, but a private propa-of losing a considerable portion of its area. ganda was instituted which had the effect of, if Macao is about forty miles west of Hong Kong, and is situated on a little peninsula really an island that, by the action of the territory occupied had been filched from China, and tides, has been connected by a neck of land with Heung-shan island on the north. Of its people were in danger. And the ignorant were total population of about 64,000, only some 4.000 are Portuguese. The Portuguese paid the Portuguese into the sea. ground rent ranging from \$500 to \$700 a year until 1848, when the charge was abolished. On March 26, 1887, China confirmed "the 1908, when the Japanese steamer "Tatsu perpetual occupation and government of Maru" was seized by the Chinese authorities Macao and its dependencies by Portugal, as in the waters of Macao while endeavoring to any other Portuguese possession." In 1904, land a cargo of arms. a commercial treaty was concluded between the two powers, the only reference in which to Macao waters was Article 4, on coöperation in regard to the suppression of smuggling.

According to the Far Eastern Review, the Chinese near Macao are anxious to drive out measure of maritime control in the waters referred the Portuguese, whose control of the inner harbor they especially resent. The Far Eastern Review quotes a letter from Mr. W. H. Donald, correspondent for the New York Herald, which gives an interesting description of conditions at Macao. He writes:

The gentry and peasantry of Heung-shan, the district adjoining Macao, were influenced by the agitators, formed societies of their own, and joined in the movement. They ultimately worked themselves up to such a state of alarm that they saw a Portuguese invasion imminent. Steps were at once taken to cut off Macao's food supplies, and the word went round that every second able bodied man was to be enlisted in a "volunteer" organization. Appeals were made to the Viceroy of Canton for a force of soldiers and artillery, but the Viceroy snubbed the applicants by telling them that he knew better than they when and where to send soldiers.

brought about their temporary suppression. Pub-

anything, further inflaming the public mind.

The ignorant were told that Portugal had no shred of right in Macao at all, that the whole of the that the hearths and homes of the Heung-shan not slow to signify that they were ready to assist in not only defending their homes but in chasing

The question of jurisdiction was raised in

The Portuguese Government asserted that the vessel was seized in Portuguese waters and therefore not amenable to Chinese jurisdiction. Portugal claimed jurisdiction over littoral waters by right of treaty and the authority of international law. China replied that Portugal was not entitled to any A conference was then arranged between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments. Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., represented Portugal and H. E. Kao Ehr Kim, China. Hong Kong was chosen as the place for the conference and several meetings were held without making any definite headway and suddenly, on November 13, it terminated. The matter was then referred to Peking and little has been heard from it since then.

Mr. Kao Ehr Kim is a cultured, fairminded man who found himself in a decidedly awkward position.

The recipient of frequent letters threatening assassination it be conceded any of Portugal's demands, the butt of a stream of cablegrams from Chinese from all parts of the world warning him that Chinese rights must be upheld by him and not one particle of Portugal's claims be conceded, and the victim of a group of designing men who harried him even to bringing about his impeachment upon which he after reduced to 60; but this did not imaginary charges by the Board of Censors at Pekin, he was afraid to move. . Throughout the whole conference he maintained a de-meanor stolidly in support of the claims of the people, his sole object being to bring the negotiations, so far as he was concerned, to an end, and leave the subsequent arrangements to Peking.

first claimed an area of some 120 square miles, to be very uncertain.

satisfy Mr. Kao. The latter, in an interview with Mr. Donald, stated that the Chinese of Macao and Kwantung complain of the smuggling of arms through Macao, and that the Portuguese have usurped a good deal of the area over which they now claim jurisdiction. General Machado, for the Portuguese, at At present the outcome of the dispute seems

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

THE question of tariff reciprocity with Canada be joined with us we shall have a Canada, always a live issue in the New trade area of 6,000,000 square miles. England States, is discussed in the Atlantic Monthly for October by Mr. Henry M. Whit-difficulties in the way of immediate reciprocney, who lays especial emphasis on the fact ity negotiations with Canada. One thing that the large trade area of American indus- that seems to stand in the way is the prefertrial centers, in sharp contrast to those of ence on certain manufactured articles given European cities and countries, has caused by Canada to England. Mr. Whitney admanufacturing enterprises, particularly in the expected to grant England this preference Middle West. Having so large an area to over the trade of other friendly nations, but trade over, American manufacturers have if our tariffs were to be reduced on goods been enabled to specialize their products and of English manufacture, the greater opporto produce more cheaply than if they were tunity of trade with 100,000,000 of people confined to a limited trade area, as are some would go far, he thinks, toward compensating of the European countries. In several of the England for some loss in her trade with Middle Western States, for example, the cap- 7,000,000 of people. ital invested and the number of men employed in manufacturing establishments are nearly or Whitney says: quite as large as in the older States of the East, where manufacturing is now, and always usually been regarded as an agricultural State, yet the capital invested in Illinois invested in the same kind of establishments in the State of Massachusetts. The State has establishments as it has persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Whitney foresees that Western industries will, in the future, compete even more He therefore believes that Eastern manufacturers should at once seek a market to the moval of the tariff barriers between the two of annexation, then the "attachment" cannot be countries would result to the mutual advantage of all concerned. We have ourselves seen the benefit of free and unrestricted trade

What might ultimately be the political effect of

Mr. Whitney admits that there are serious remarkable development of American mits that the United States can hardly be

As to possible Canadian opposition Mr.

Some resolutions that were passed a few months has been, the chief occupation. Illinois has ago by the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Montreal have been quoted far and near as evidence of the opposition of Canadians to reciprocity with the United States. One of the manufacturing plants is nearly equal to that reasons given was that if Canadians were permitted to buy of the American manufacturers they would get their goods cheaper than if confined to the home market. Whether this would or would nearly as many wage earners in manufacturing not be the fact, I am not prepared to say; but if such would really be the case, it would seem an argument, so far as the mass of the people are concerned, in favor of reciprocity rather than against it. Another objection, and the most important one, was that free-trade relations with keenly with Eastern manufactures than now. the United States would tend to weaken the attachment of the Canadians to the mother country. This must not for a moment be considered. The interest that the mother country has in her North and East. Since Montreal, which he colonies relates almost wholly to her trade affairs, characterizes as the Chicago of the Dominion and I see no reason why these should be disturbed of Canada, is only 350 miles from New York to any great extent. As to this "attachment" to or Boston, while Chicago of the United States the mother country, if it would be imperiled by friendly trade relations with the United States and is 1000 miles away, he argues that the re- if such relations would create a sentiment in favor

over an area of 3,000,000 square miles. If the establishment of friendly trade and social re-

lations between the United States and Canada, is a problem that flad best be left to work itself out in the years to come. It is quite possible, indeed I think it quite likely, considering the number of questions of domestic and foreign policy which might arise under such a condition, that the two nations would in the end become politically one; but that would be a long way in the future, if it ever came to pass at all.

I do not, however, accept the expression of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of Montreal as expressive of the final opinion of the

mass of Canadians.

If, however, a reciprocity treaty on broad lines is not possible at the present time, owing to the attitude of the Canadians, Mr. Whitney can see no reason why we should deny ourselves the advantage that would accrue to us from at once allowing the products of Canada's fisheries, farms, forests, and mines to come here free of duty, since these are things that we need and soon must have from some outside source.

CANADA'S PLAN OF AVERTING THE YELLOW PERIL

SIR WILFRID LAURIER in his capacity been asked to increase this to \$500 and to of Prime Minister of Canada has made place the same amount many notable addresses; but it is doubtful if With the first proposit he ever made a more convincing one than No national or imperis that delivered by him on the occasion of his volved. With the Japa. last visit to Vancouver, when he dealt with Close and friendly relat the subject of Asiatic immigration. Perhaps, them and the government says Canadian Life and Resources, not since The Premier had there the early years of British Columbia's history Japanese consul not to f as a member of the Canadian Confederation, his people, and had when the delay in building the Canadian Japanese Government Pacific Railway threatened to break the itself. newly formed ties uniting the people of the Pacific Coast with those of Eastern Canada, had there arisen in that Province a question so charged with the possibilities of serious Sir Wilfrid faced the problem squarely, and discussed it frankly and fully. There were several interests to be considered: There were several interests to be considered: treaty had over-ridden the agreement. Hon. Mr. the interests of the people on the Coast; Lemieux was despatched to Tokyo, and was able to those of Canada as a whole; and, above all, the interests of the Empire. The Prime Minister went on to say:

Looking to the fact that the interest of Britain is worth while, it should be our paramount consideration as Canadian and British subjects to preserve friendly relations between Great Britain and the Asiatics. To maintain these good relations, im-migration must be controlled, checked and kept within reasonable bounds. For countless generations the nations of Asia had been ground down by despotism and were in a condition of penury and dejection as to food, garment and lodging. Frugality became sordidness and the Oriental was able to work on the fraction of the wage necessary to maintain a white man in respectability. To admit the Oriental indiscriminately under such circumstances would be to create an economic disturbance fraught with evil consequences.

Sir Wilfrid reminded his audience that under the government of the late Sir John Macdonald a head-tax of \$100 was put on **the Chinese.** The present government had

The result was an engagement to limit immigntion to 400 per year, which operated from 1900 to 1907. Then the government of Japan turned a new leaf, adopting many British institutions. Canada became a party to the commercial treaty with Japan. In 1907 there was a sudden influx of Japanese immigration. It was charged that the secure the re-enactment of the immigration re-striction. This undertaking had been scrupulously observed to the present time.

Now a new problem had been presented in a new immigration—this time from the British country of India. Hindoos were employed in cement works and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast. To quote Sir Wilfrid further:

These men could not be turned back ignominiously by a man who prides himself on being a British subject. True, the color of their skin was not the same, but they were British subjects, many wearing uniforms and fighting British battles. Hon. Mackenzie King was sent to Calcutta. His mission was confidential, but since that time not one other man had come from India.

Now, frankly, which is the better method? Why is not my vision as good as the vision of those men who attacked me? . . . California offered to humble the Japanese and Chinese residents, and the President of the United States had to go down on his knees and beg the local authorities to change

their tactics.

Britain adopted a different method.

SOME CRITICISMS OF ENGLAND'S FOREIGN SECRETARY

policy handed down to him by his predecessor, Lord Landsdowne. But when some sudden complication has arisen, it is alleged that he has shown his inability to translate British tradition into action.

Mr. Landon bases his criticisms of the English Foreign Secretary on the policies adopted by the latter in regard to Egyptian, Turkish, and Persian affairs, and on his attitude toward Germany. It is in the case of Egypt that Sir Edward "has especially bewildered the sympathetic content and confidence of his countrymen." We read:

It is often supposed that the nationalist agitation in Egypt began with the arrival of Sir Eldon Gorst in 1907, and that to his weak handling of a dangerous movement the recent troubles and manifest failure of the English policy in Egypt are due. This is by no means the case. The troops that kept the roads on the occasion of Lord Cromer's final departure had ball cartridges in their pouches. The departing British Agent had long to deal with a widespread if not as yet an embittered nationalist movement; and something of the trouble which Sir Eldon Gorst immediately encountered would have been experienced by Lord Cromer also had he remained.

Sir Eldon Gorst is a brilliant man who as a second-in-command has no superior in the Diplomatic Service to-day. But an abiding tendency to shirk responsibility largely destroys his usefulness as a minister-plenipotentiary. . . After Sir Edward Grey had discovered the one weakness of Sir Eldon, he should have set himself to minimize the difficulty which it was sure, if unprovided for, to create. This the Foreign Secretary did not do; and the result has been that the Foreign Office has upon a mutual understanding.

With regard to Turkey, Mr. Landon says direction of the foreign affairs of this country the man in the street wants to know why, with more cordial support from both of the after the triumphal entry of Sir General fact, however, adds Mr. Perceval Landon, the that the Foreign Office underestimated the author of this statement, lends a very much diplomatic importance of the chance offered more serious significance to the not unkindly to England to cooperate in the reorganizabut continual criticisms which are now to be tion of the Turkish navy—a chance which heard. It is generally admitted that with, Germany seized, with the result that England perhaps, the exception of Sir Charles Dilke, has had to yield pride of place to the indefat-Sir Edward's acquaintance with foreign ques- igable Teuton on the shores of the Bostions is far greater than that of any other porus. The large irrigation works of Sir man on the Government side in British poli- W. Willcocks in Mesopotamia gave the Engtics. Also, in every case in which a tradi- lish Foreign Office an excellent opportunity tional policy has had to be maintained, his to regain its position, but it was allowed to management has been excellent in every slip. The time to take up a final position in

SER EDWARD GREY, THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (From a photograph taken late in August)

THE present head of the English Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, who has held his secretariat since December, 1905, occupies been called upon to father a policy which was based in the political world an almost unique position. A writer in the World's Work (London) says of him: "No man ever assumed the great Parliamentary parties. Strange as it Lowther into Constantinople in 1908, Engmay appear in modern political life, he had, land's influence with the new régime has and still has, no enemies at all." This very dwindled so alarmingly. The explanation is respect; and he has continued the foreign regard to Turkish aspirations was when the

Sir Edward Grey did not think so.

Anglo-Russian convention of August 31, 1907, has worked badly. Mr. Landon writes:

It is now accepted by practically all students of Central Asian affairs that the demarcation of the relative spheres of interest was ridiculuosly unjust, so far as England was concerned. Germany has secured a considerable footing in Teheran Vacillation and indecision still continue to mark English relations with Iran, and that loss of prestige which England has suffered in all parts of the Mohammedan world is more marked in Persia than elsewhere.

one with which England's standing needs to competition with those of Japan.

new regime was founded two years ago. But be honorable to herself, and Mr. Landon calls to remembrance the fact that on the only Irresolution has characterized even still occasion on which England found herself in more England's relations with Persia. The sharp opposition to the foreign policy of Germany, the retreat of the former was "complete, sudden, and ignominious." He adds, significantly:

> That Russia "let us in" over the business [the Austro-Russian controversy of 1909] is undoubted; but general public opinion asks that our Minister for Foreign Affairs shall not so manage our toreign relations that a "let in" of this ignominious nature should be possible.

Sir Edward Grey's policy in China also has exposed him to the charge of neglect of Of all European countries, Germany is the English interests whenever they have been in

REFORMS IN THE CONGO

precisely the reverse of the old one.

The acquisition of lands for factories was difficult: henceforward they will be sold at a low price and with a minimum of formalities. The harvesting of forest products, notably of the precious caoutchouc, was forbidden, save by the legal proprictor: the state, which in nearly every case stood in this relation, abandons its rights. Transportadeveloped routes and reduced the tariff. The native tax was paid in labor: it will now be collected in cash.

be Upper Congo are ivory, caoutchouc, and post nearest the spot where it was secured by

SINCE her annexation of the Congo In- copal; and of these the last two were almost dependent State in September, 1908, completely withdrawn from independent Belgium has been busy housecleaning in her commerce owing to the obligations of ownernew colonial possession. Various reforms, ship or concessions of the land from which initiated by the Belgian Minister of Colonies they were gathered, while ivory, a product of and approved by King Albert, went into effect the chase, formed the object of a limited on the 1st of July last; and they give evi- traffic. The new legislation includes a radical dence of the Belgian monarch's desire, voiced reform in the right to harvest vegetable at his coronation, to justify in the eyes of the products, and a regulation of the commerce world the sovereignty of Belgium over the in ivory the definiteness of which precludes Congo. These reforms include the substitu- any dispute as to its terms. By a decree of tion of native for white officials, a reduction March 22, 1910, administrative exploitation in taxes, restriction of obligatory native of domanial lands is renounced; the new arlabor, and, indirectly, the suppression of rangement to take effect on July 1, 1910, 1911 polygamy. The critics of the old régime in and 1912. The area of the territory thus the Congo, writes M. E. Goffart in the Revue thrown open on the first of the dates men-Générale (Brussels), were wont to say that it tioned equals in extent twice that of the State might be appropriately characterized in two of Texas; and on and from July 1, every perphrases: (1) monopolization of the land and son owning a permanent factory or duly of its spontaneous products, and (2) excessive licensed as a traveling merchant, may, on cultivation of the domain by forced native furnishing himself with a permit costing 250 labor. The new policy, which has been de- francs, gather caoutchouc or copal from any scribed by the Belgian King as one of hu-domanial land not leased or granted, or may manity and progress, is, says M. Goffart, purchase these products from the natives. A small tax to cover the cost of replanting is imposed; and certain safeguards against the destruction of the rubber-trees and lianas are established. Under the old régime the license to gather caoutchouc cost 5000 francs; and the native who gathered it was obliged to hand the product to the proprietor of the tion was slow and costly: the Government has land. Now, the native who does not export directly may gather freely without payment.

With regard to the ivory trade, the decree of March 22, 1910, provides that all ivory, The three leading products exported from wherever found, shall be registered at the

the hunter or purchased. A certificate is to be modified, nothing will be neglected by the given to the possessor of the ivory, and if the directors in Europe nor by the local agents to latter is in the crude state, it shall be marked ensure its suppression with the briefest poswith a special mark. Thus furnished, the sible delay." holder of the ivory may travel freely without molestation from any functionary on the principal and supplementary; and it is ground of doubt as to his legal possession of through the operation of the supplementary the product. On the other hand, if no certitax that polygamy in the Congo is expected ficate is forthcoming, it shall be concluded to decline. that the ivory is unlawfully obtained and it shall be confiscated.

the arrangements for its abolition, are too new legislation shows its humanitarian charlengthy to be enumerated here; but M. Gof- acter. The period of service has been refart says, with reference thereto, "If the duced from five to three years; regular concorvée does not disappear at once, owing to tracts have been issued to the laborers; the fact that its existence is associated with wages have been increased; and a better a state of things which must be previously commissariat has been provided.

The new native tax is a double one:

The employment of native labor in the construction of public roads is, by reason of The new laws concerning forced labor, and the climate, a necessity; but here also the

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH LIBERIA?

THE rubber boom in the first place and the done much to direct attention to Liberia, the ish trade comes first with £110,000 (\$550,one independent negro sovereign state in ooo); then comes Germany with \$540,000; the subject in the Nineteenth Century, can say have invested £100,000 in developing the without boasting "that few living Europeans Liberian hinterland. "Between 1800 and are more intimately acquainted with West 1910 the Liberian Government and people Africa." His first visit to these regions dates have obtained very large sums of money from back to the spring of 1882, and his book on British investors, and it is entirely due to Liberia appeared only three or four years ago. these arrangements that they have been able

His article is full of information, up to date and to the point. He begins at the beginning by telling us the fundamental facts of location, etc.:

Liberia has a coastline of over 300 miles along the Eastern Equatorial Atlantic, a coastline facing the great steamship route to and from the Cape of Good Hope, a coastline which at present contains no safe harbor for landing, but several points which, with a moderate expenditure of money, could be made such, while there is never any rough weather to endanger ships. Here, from a strategic point of view, a great maritime nation might construct an ideal coaling station. The coast belt is not so unhealthy as some other parts of Equatorial West Africa (partly owing to the singular absence of mosquitoes), while the hinterland (no doubt due to the same negative cause) is comparatively healthy.

As regards its land frontiers, it marches on the west for about 200 miles with the British colony of Sierra Leone, and on the north and east for 500 miles with the colonies of French Senegal-Niger and the Ivory Coast. It is fairly well popu-lated, so far as any estimates can be formed. There may be within its 40,000 square miles something like two millions of black people. About 15,000 to EUROPE'S APPREHENSIONS OVER AMERICA'S FRIENDLY 20,000 of its coast population are negroes or negroids of American origin.

The negro republic does an annual trade of American project in the second have considerable importance with Europe. Brit-Sir H. H. Johnston, who writes on and the Dutch with \$350,000. The British

INTEREST IN LIBERIA

Prom Kladderadatich (Berlin)

loan of 1871."

France threatens Liberia from its hinterland, Britain from Sierra Leone:

A new delimitation of frontier was given effect to by the treaty of 1907. But the unrest provoked by this coming to close quarters of France and Liberia has upset the whole country. An arrangement made to organize a frontier police force under European officers, with a British commandant, fell to pieces after a year's trial. It is difficult to apportion the blame, but of late years the Liberians have been convinced that the British Government has a design to incorporate their country with Sierra Leone.

This writer pays high tribute to the beneficent influence of Europe in West Africa. says:

I do not, as a humble historian, indorse every detail of administration and every action of the French and of the British in this and other parts of Africa; but I do state with emphasis and honest conviction that the general outcome of their work during the last twenty years between the Senegal on the west and the mouth of the Niger on the east has been of enormous benefit to the negro indigenes of this wonderful region, the richest part of Africa in its natural products. If France, Germany, and Britain were to agree mutually to a self-denying policy and engage themselves not to lay a finger on the Liberian territory (as defined in the last French treaty) for five years, and if some persuasion could be used with the native tribes to induce them to give in their allegiance to Monrovia (and this could be done if the European powers concerned wished it), I believe Liberia, even as she stands, with only hearty support.

to fulfil their engagements in regard to the two or three Europeans in her service, would pull herself together and gradually get straight.

> Better still, he thinks, would be the adoption of a quasi-American protectorate:

Quite the best way out of the Liberian impasse would be the putting in force of the scheme conceived by Dr. Falkner, whereby money would be raised in the United States for the paying off of the small Liberian national debt, funded and floating. And those who raised the money would be the new creditors of Liberia; which country in return for this and other services rendered would implicitly agree to select as her advisers American subjects in the United States, and to follow their advice in all matters concerning her internal administration. Her national independence would remain undisturbed, and her commercial treaties undergo no He alterations in favor of this nation or that. All existing contracts and concessions would be respected. The advice which these Americans would tender would certainly be in favor of justice toward the indigenous peoples of Liberia. Any real discontent on their part would be removed, and thus by degrees a civilized, self-governing, negro state would be called into existence, which so far from being a danger to the British or the French possessions around it, would be a friendly link between the two and a neutral ground in West Africa open to all forms of honest commerce without fear or favor.

But a sine qua non for the success of this scheme is that the French should keep their hands off the hinterland and that the British Colonial Office and its Governor at Sierra Leone should give the American protectorate

ARIZONA'S OUTLOOK IN THE FAMILY STATES

N the twentieth of June, 1910, Arizona, and Hawaii, was admitted to the Union; and on the twelfth of this present month she will hold her first constitutional convention. W'th regard to her future as a State there is one person who has no doubt, and that is her present Chief Executive. Governor Richard E. Sloan, writing in the Sunset, closes a particularly interesting article on "The Fortyseventh Star" with the following prognostication:

With our attractive climate, great resources, educational facilities, and the opportunities presented for profitable investments, and the rich rewards which await labor and industry, Arizona will not only speedily grow in population and wealth, but will under statehood develop a type of civilization that will astonish and at the same time will delight all the nation.

It must be admitted that Governor Sloan the last of the Territories save Alaska has good grounds for his optimism. Here are some of them: In 1870 the census showed a population of about 10,000, exclusive of Indians: to-day the State has probably more than 200,000 inhabitants. The Reclamation Service has in hand storage projects, including the Roosevelt dam (noticed in the REVIEW for June, 1908), one of the largest of its kind in the world, which will supply water for 240,000 acres of land. Another dam, at Parker, will supply water to 200,000 acres, of unsurpassed fertility; and the Reclamation Service experts estimate that by storage and pumping there will be available sufficient water to irrigate thoroughly more than 1,000,-000 acres, which, the Governor states, is but a small part of the total area susceptible to irrigation. But the new State is by no means dependent solely on agriculture. She now leads all the States and Territories in the production of copper; gold and silver mines are profitably worked; undeveloped coal measures seem to be of great extent and value; and recently there has been developed near Fort Bowie a marble-quarry said to be the equal of any in the world. Ten million acres of her forest lands are included within forest reserves; lumbering is an important industry; and sheep and cattle raising are extensively followed. Besides all these, Arizona has an industry that is unique in the United States—ostrich raising, concerning which Governor Sloan says:

It has been demonstrated that the conditions for the successful growing of ostriches are as favorable, if not more so, as in South Africa. The number of birds in the Salt River valley is not less than six thousand. Many persons are investing in ostrich farms, so that the industry promises to be one of the largest and most profitable in the territory.

Within a comparatively short time the transportation problem will have been solved: for, in addition to the 2000 miles of railroads in operation, new lines are being built and projected.

Arizona maintains a university; and it is Governor Sloan's article: claimed that its public-school system will compare favorably with that of the most advanced States of the Union.

HON. RICHARD E. SLOAN, GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA

amusement in the following extract from

The new State will start off with all needed institutions, such as a modern and well-equipped prison, an asylum for the insane, an industrial Lovers of the humorous will probably find school, and a home for aged and infirm pioneers.

CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE OF KALAMAZOO, MINISTER TO MUNICIPALITIES

Michigan were asking a few years ago: they Michigan were asking a few years ago: they drainage, bakeries, icc-cream saloons, dairies, have no need to ask it to-day. For not butcher shops and markets and slaughter houses, Michigan only, but Tennessee and Kentucky, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, North Dakota and Florida, all can testify that they know Mrs. Crane, the municipal expert, or, as she herself prefers to be called, "minister to municipalities." The State of Minnesota has asked for a visit from her, and next year Texas wants her. A State or a town says to Mrs. Crane: "Something is wrong with us, but we know not what. Come and tell us what it is, and how to right it"; and Mrs. Crane helps them with their housecleaning. Says Miss Helen Christine Bennett, in the Pictorial Review for September:

THO is Caroline Bartlett Crane? This Crane inspects a State or city, no detail escapes her is the question that the people of eye. Streets, smoke, back yards, tenements, water supply, ash and garbage removal and disposal, parks, playgrounds, schools, jails, prisons, insane asylums, hospitals, almshouses—all these she looks over, criticizes or approves, and if she criticizes, suggests the proper remedies. And the citizens of the States or cities which call upon her, listen, convinced that she speaks the truth with regard to their shortcomings.

Mrs. Crane's municipal work really grew out of her pastoral experiences. In 1889 she was called from her first charge, in South Dakota, to the First Unitarian Church, Kalamazoo; four years later the congregation had become too big for the church, so another was built and christened "The People's Church." In 1896 the pastor, the Rev. Caroline Bart-It is very thorough housecleaning. When Mrs. lett, gave her congregation a surprise.

MRS. CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE

One New Year's eve a musicale was announced. As usual the church was full to overflowing. Suddealy the organ overture began to play a wedding march and before the excited congregation could catch breath, their pastor clad in white stepped to the altar, met there one of the leading town physicians and before anyone could interfere be-came Mrs. Crane. Kalamazoo talked late that night and went to bed with an uneasy mind. Like the small girl it was afraid of the "never-again-the-sameness" supposed to come when a woman enters married life. But Mrs. Crane continued to minister to their needs as thoughtfully and as energetically as Miss Bartlett had before her. One of her first efforts was to start a class in marketing, cooking, housekeeping, nursing and sewing, which she herself promptly joined.

In the course of time Kalamazoo incorporated in its public-school courses the kindergartens, manual training class, and cookery lessons which the new Church had introduced. Finding her Church work running given to their buildings than to their people, that smoothly. Mrs. Crane looked farther afield, one physician attended the entire poorhouse popsmoothly, Mrs. Crane looked farther afield. She noticed that the town back yards were very dirty. Surreptitiously she photo- children at the home as well, that the public graphed the worse of them, organized a Civic schools were unsanitary and badly cleaned, and Improvement League, held a lantern exhibi- that the fire drill was a farce. The people of Improvement League, held a lantern exhibition of the Kalamazoo back yards, and found with anger, and the Mayor remained unmoved within twenty-four hours that such a cleaning The next morning the members of the Poor Board had taken place that her slides were com- waxed indignant. Mrs. Crane was called a meddler. pletely out of date. Mrs. Crane next at- an impertinent person forcing her way into their tacked the butcher-shops and slaughter- but so bitter were the accusations that at her

to make Mrs. Crane and her visiting committee absolutely ill.

Dense black cobwebs covered the ceilings and upper walls, while within six feet of the floors, walls, posts and shelves were caked with blood, grime, grease, mold and putrid flesh. Without provision for drainage, the floors let through their cracks blood and refuse which there remained, putrefying. The offal of freshly killed animals was fed to those waiting in the pens. Rats abounded. Revolting as these details appeared they were less dangerous than the fact that animals brought to the houses were accepted, unquestioningly, in any condition, diseased or well, and promptly made away with

Mrs. Crane got a bill introduced at the capitol providing that cities could make their own meat inspection ordinances. Hearing the bill was scheduled to be defeated, she went to Lansing, was given the privileges of the floor, and had the pleasure of seeing the bill passed by 61 to 16.

The fame of the municipal expert having spread beyond her own State, Mrs. Crane, after visiting several places and giving them the benefit of her recommendations, was asked to visit Scranton, Pa., with its population of about 130,000. One of the institutions visited was the Hillside Home, a combined almshouse, orphanage, and insane asylum.

The people of Scranton were proud of Hillside Home. The beautiful buildings with their immaculate walls, tiled floors and baths are new. They replaced sheds that a few years ago sheltered the poor and insane at Scranton, miserable wooden buildings, open to the blasts of winter. Scranton put up the new buildings and took Mrs. Crane to see them, waiting for her commendation. Mrs. Crane entered the clean rooms, looked at the immaculate beds and turned down one of the sheets. The top sheet was the only sheet upon it. She looked at the clean faces and hands of the sick, and then asked to see the feet of the patients. When the feet were uncovered, the people of Scranton turned their heads.

The following afternoon Mrs. Crane addressed a meeting of the citizens at the Paoli Theater. She told the people of Scranton that their Poor Board was inadequate, that one woman filled eight offices on their Board of Charities, that more care was ulation including 440 insane, that one nurse cared for the sick, aged, infirm and insane, and for the that the fire drill was a farce. The people of Scranton applauded, the Poor Board sat purple houses. The conditions found were such as next meeting she addressed the citizens squarely. did not ask me to make a social call."

When Mrs. Crane left on March 12, the Scranton

Tribune called from its columns:

few hours. Then it dawned upon them that the Scranton press and the Scranton people actually believed Mrs. Crane, and if they wanted to keep their posts it meant not stating, but proving, her before it gets Mrs. Crane's services.

"What am I here for?" she demanded. "You assertions false. And the Poor Board of Scranton got to work.

"Come out, fellows, she's gone." And they came promptly, denied every charge Mrs. Crane Mrs. Crane famous. She is, however, first of had made, and strutted about complacently for a all a home woman, and will leave her home all a home woman, and will leave her home. for two months only in any one year. Consequently, Texas will have to wait till 1911

THE LOYALIST CITY OF ST. JOHN

A T the close of our Revolutionary War it harbor on the festival of John the Baptist, was estimated by John Adams that at had renamed the river, till then called by least one million of the three million people the Indians "Ouigoudi" (the Highway), in the colonies were opposed to the Revolu- after that saint. tion in its various stages. They were most When the present province of New Bruns-numerous, these Loyalists, in New York, wick was cut off from Nova Scotia, in 1785, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and North and the inhabitants of St. John evinced their dis-South Carolina. Although at the close of appointment that the town was not made the the war the Continental Congress recom- capital; and, possibly by way of compensamended that the anti-Loyalist laws be re- tion, a charter was conferred on the town scinded, the States paid little attention to under the name of St. John. Miss Weaver the recommendation; and, as a consequence, gives this picture of it at that time: some 40,000 or 50,000 Loyalists fled from the country, a large number of them taking about the Market Square; and, small as the comrefuge in Canada. Some made their way to munity was, its life was never stagnant. If it had the mouth of the St. John River, in what is now New Brunswick. Their arrival is thus described by Miss Emily P. Weaver in the Canadian Magazine:

It was in May, 1783, that there arrived at St. John from New York a little fleet of twenty small vessels, having on board some 3000 Loyalists. The season was wet and cold, the forest dense, with the exception of the small clearing about Fort Howe, and there were no buildings to give shelter to so great a host, so the new-comers stayed on

memorable in the history of St. John -they disembarked at the Old Market Slip, or "Public Landing," as they called it. . . . These first arrivals were only the advance guard of a larger army; and at the muster held in the summer of the following year, 1784, the Loyalists of St. John numbered 9260 souls. By this time they had built an "astonishing" town, and "in less time than was ever known in any country before."

One hundred and eighty years earlier Champlain and De Monts had first visited the Micmac settlement here, and, steering their little vessel into the

It was a town of log houses, many of them built not had social functions to keep it alive—such as "a monstrous great ball," when thirty-six ladies and gentlemen played cards or danced till four in the morning—there were always politics to fall back upon. . . . Indeed, the first election of members of the Assembly was so fiercely contested at St. John that a riot ensued and the soldiers had to be called out.

During Napoleon's wars and the struggle of 1812, St. John became a nest of privateers. At the beginning of the latter war their vessels till May 18th. On that day-ever was built the gray Martello Tower which HARBOR OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

tion in St. John:

An actually older building is the frame dwelling known as the Chipman House, near the Carnegie Library. . . . In 1794 the Duke of Kent held a levée in the low, old-fashioned parlor, which was then one of the stateliest rooms in St. John; and sixty-six years later his grandson, our late King, slept in an upper chamber of the same old mansion.

In 1860 the original town of the Loyalists was swept away by fire; and seventeen years later occurred another conflagration, which consumed ten miles of streets and 1600 houses. Though in one sense the city of the Loyalists is no more, a new St. John, richer and more prosperous, has arisen on its ashes. Thanks to the tremendous tides of Fundy, St. John is, even in the severest weather, always open to the sea; and for years the citizens have aimed at making it the winter port of Canada on the Atlantic. Within re-

keeps watch and ward over St. John by cent years a million dollars have been spent land and sea. This is not the oldest erec- on freight sheds, elevators, and deep-water wharves. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to aid in competing for the freight from the West; the ocean steamships of eight different lines make use of the wharves of St. John; and last year its exports—a third of which came from the United States—were valued at no less than \$30,000,000.

JAPANESE PAINTERS OF TO-DAY

series on Japanese art and artists, and is to be West. He remarks: followed by others on sculpture, ivory and wood carving, textiles and embroidery, ceram-Vienna Exhibition of 1873 that Japanese artists may be said to have made their bow them. Further exhibits at Chicago, Paris, from nature and remost in the surface.

THAT Occidentals, in spite of the oppor- ested in Japanese art; and the display by tunities they have had of studying Jap- Japanese painters at the Fine Arts Palace at anese art, have failed to a great extent to Shepherd's Bush, London (in connection with understand and appreciate the true aspira- the Japanese-British Exposition which is tions of Japanese artists, is the opinion of now being held there), is by far the most Prof. Jiro Harada, expressed in the course of comprehensive that they have yet made. an article contributed by him to the Interna- According to Professor Harada the difficulty tional Studio for September, on the subject with Westerners lies chiefly in the difference in of Japanese painting. This article is the the aims and ideals of pictorial art as upheld first of what promises to be a very useful by the artists of the East and by those of the

The Japanese artist endeavors to present the ics, bronzes, and enamels. It was at the poetic aspect in which the object appeals to his own refined and esthetic imagination. He aims to accomplish what photography cannot-to portray the spirit of the object or scene. To paint an obto the Western world; and the singularity of ject as it is, to be bound by it, is to become a slave treatment, subtleness of touch, and suggestive to it. The Japanese artist endeavors to soar even technique of the many fine works then exhibimagination and observation. Like the miner ited did not fail to leave their impress upon the who extracts the gold and throws away the sand, artistic temperament of those who studied so the Japanese artist tries to extract the beauty from nature and refine it. He reveals the charm St. Louis, and elsewhere caused Western con- the secret of nature and presents it on silk noisseurs and artists alike to become inter- through human interpretation. Thus the picture

becomes a voiceless poem. Herein lies the ideal of Japanese art.

With the Japanese artist the impression is always created with the fewest strokes of the brush: "a river, by a sinuous stroke; a village, by two or three roof ridges emerging from the mist; the sea, by the curves of a few wave-crests; and a tree, by a mere branch." The Professor tells us one must learn these tricks to appreciate fully the subtle beauties of Japanese art. It is this principle of the economy of strokes that causes the Japanese artist to leave on his paper or

"THINKING OF A DISTANT FRIEND IN THE AUTUMN TWILIGHT," BY TANIGUCHI KOKYO

silk a large space untouched, such blank serving to intensify the subject or to give a breadth and depth to the picture.

The rapidity and ease with which a Japanese artist works are remarkable. Professor Harada cites the case of Fukui Kotei, who three years ago painted in one summer day in Tokyo one picture for each of his 1224 guests. His task occupied him from five in the morning until half-past seven in the evening with two large brushes. This (without any intermission) would allow less than forty-three seconds for each picture. His "Bamboo and Finch" is one of the 1224. The same artist drew his "Fuji-no-yama" in one evening for the Duke of Connaught, when the latter spent a night in Nagoya.

Professor Harada gives a critical analysis of the work of the leading Japanese painters; but the list is too long for reproduction here.

[&]quot;BAMBOO AND FINCH," BY FUKUI KOTES

Speaking of Japanese artists generally, he show a more marked divides them into two classes, the East and native paintings. the West; the former including those who There are several we live in Tokyo and its vicinity; the latter, the work of some of the those resident in and about Kyoto, the bly with that of the n older capital. The two classes show different characteristics. To quote the Professor its Special School for further:

The artists of Tokyo paint more with their head Kajuko (art studios) i. than with their hands. . . . Generally speak-ing, there is little in the creations of the Kyoto artists that seems to pull their pictures together. by many deplorable: . . . They paint a picture rather with the hand by many deplorable; than with the head.

opinion of their critics that the works in oil of the West.

Tokyo has its Fine Girls' School of Fine students; and there a

long continuance of present methods and implements. Others, on the contrary, believe Oil painting is a new departure among that Eastern art will triumph, incorporating Japanese artists; and it is the general in its own conceptions what is best in the art

THE SUPERSTITION OF OLD AGE

THE September Strand contains a very seventy-five; at ninety he is at his office daily and that old men must be laid upon the shelf. de Morgan was sixty-five before he thought The writer asks who are doing the most and of writing novels. Pierpont Morgan was the best work—the men of sixty or the men sixty-five before he thought of his colossal of thirty? He inveighs against the idea of scheme of finance. Mr. Chamberlain was Professor Osler, that a man has done his work sixty-five before he suggested tariff reform. at sixty and is thereaster a negligible quantity. Earl Roberts was nearly seventy when be The writer makes reference to Mr. Robert went out to retrieve disaster in South Africa. Martin, of Liverpool, the inventor of the gas- Mr. Gladstone said that if he had died at stove, now in his eighty-seventh year, but still seventy fully half of his life-work would have hale and vigorous. Lord Strathcona may be remained undone. Fifty years ago a man at said to have begun his imperial renown at thirty-five was supposed to be middle-aged,

interesting paper on the old man, pro- at ten o'clock, and after working diligently testing in a humorous way against the idea all day attends on an average three public that this is especially the age of young men, banquets or dinner-parties a week. William



MME. ADELINA PATTI, 67 .

COUNT TOLSTOY, 82

QUEEN-MOTHER ALEXANDRA, 66

and at forty-five to be old. Now Mr. Lloyd Hardy, at seventy, is meditating an entirely and he is forty-seven.

who has devoted his life to the cause of im- seventy-ninth year. perial federation, is ninety-three. Professor Since Pitt, England has had no boy J. E. B. Mayor, at eighty-five, can still read Premier. The Duke of Wellington held a

George is supposed to be a very young man new departure in intellectual work. General Booth is said to be still full of vigor at eighty-Queen Alexandra some time ago said to Ma- one. Benjamin Franklin was seventy-one dame Patti, "We two are two of the youngest when he arrived in Paris as first American women in England." Sir Frederick Young, Ambassador. He remained such till his

all day long, and his hearing is keen. He cabinet portfolio at seventy-seven. Of his reads aloud five or six hours in the day. Sir thirteen successors to the present day, all but Hiram Maxim, seventy years of age, cannot three held office beyond sixty, all but five stop working if he tries. Mr. B. W. Leader, beyond seventy, and two beyond their eighti-R.A., at eighty feels the same enthusiasm for eth year. At seventy-two Victor Hugo comhis art as he did when he was a young man. menced his "History of a Crime." At eighty-Dean Gregory, of St. Paul's, in his ninety- three, when he died, he was working on a second year, is still hard at work. Mr. Thomas tragedy with all the energy of youth. Herbert Spencer finished his work in his eighty- interesting sketch ends with the words of Shr fourth year. Tolstoy is full of mental activity James Crichton Browne: "Life owes every at eighty-two. Earl Nelson, who is eighty- man and woman one hundred years. It is their six, is hale, active, and cheery. This very business to see that they collect the debt."

CAN MONKEYS TALK?

chimpanzee "corresponds in many respects to sounds made by monkeys are really speech. a human child of three or three and one half On the contrary, his conviction is strengthyears old," is the claim made by Mr. Richard ened. He now finds that the number of L. Garner, who has made four journeys to sounds at the command of any species that the west coast of Africa, traveled some three he has studied covers a wider range of or four hundred miles into the interior of that thought than he had originally supposed, and continent, ensconced himself in an iron cage that these sounds are capable of meeting all in the jungle, studied simians literally "at the demands of the communal life of their home," and owned twenty-two apes. In the race. Suzie, the baby chimpanzee which has Independent for September 8, Mr. Garner been reared by Mr. Garner since she was five writes of his recent work and Suzie—Suzie weeks old, belongs to the stock of the Kulu

OT only that monkeys can talk, but had imagined, this new multiplicity of meanthat at eight months of age a certain ings in no way lessens his conviction that the being the precocious ape referred to above. Kamba, which, from its baldness,-for it has Mr. Garner, who twenty years ago pub- almost no hair on its head,—has been scienlished a book on the speech of monkeys, tifically designated Anthropopithecus calvus, states that although his studies have led him and scientific observation has found the to conclude that the words used by simians calmus to be more intelligent than any other are more vague in their significance than he chimpanzee. Besides Suzie, there have been

only three calvi that have been scientifically studied. One of these was the famous Sally, on whom Professor Romanes reported so

extensively.

As to the speech of the chimpanzee, Mr. Garner says it is almost impossible to convey the sounds by means of orthography. He has, however, within the past two years positively defined the "yes" and "no" of the species. The sound which Suzie makes as the equivalent of "yes" could be written only approximately as "hwha," uttered nasally. Of her own native chimpanzee language she speaks five words, and of human speech Mr. Garner estimates that she understands some twenty-five words and phrases. These are:

Go away! Come here! Get down! Let go! Give me that! Sit down! Put your foot down! Take your cup! Place your chair!

Take it with your hand!

Come on! (When she ceases to do what I want her to do—understood in the sense of "Proceed!") Bring me that! (distinguished from "Give me

that!" as applying to an object to be brought from a distance.)

Get up! Jump! Wait! Quick! Ďrink. Kiss.

Father. (Meaning myself.)

Shake hands! (Although she may interpret the accompanying gesture rather than the word.)

Table. Spoon.

Chop. (The West Coast word for "food," or CHU-H...
"eating," as a verb or the noun.)

The "ch

When Suzie sits in her little chair and brings her foot up, much as would a child, and Mr. Garner commands her to "put her foot down," and she obeys instanter without any accompanying gestures to indicate what is meant. She goes when he bids her go and jumps when he commands.

It is Mr. Garner's purpose with Suzie to Ahr-r-r ... continue the study of her natural speech faculties, and, in due time, to give her a methodical course of instruction in certain simple human speech because they always inhale sounds and words of human speech, with a when imitating it; but Mr. Garner avers that view to determining absolutely whether or not when the ape speaks his own language he the race can be improved by education and uses his vocal organs just as the human does, intimate association with human beings.

during his last stay in Africa, the dialects of use this natural method when imitating the two other ape species, known respectively by genus homo.

MR GARNER AND SUZZE

the scientific names Cercopithecus nictitans and Cercopithecus ludio. He says:

The nictitans are long-tailed, white-nosed monkeys of the Guenon group. I have so far recorded and interpreted seven sounds, and their vocabulary might be thus compiled: QHUI....

Want. A-OU-HOU St CHU-H Hark! The "ch" is the German "ch" final. What?

The ludio is closely allied to the nictutans as a species, but its language is totally different. I have as yet interpreted but five words. I must draw upon the French for the vowel accents, in order to come at all close to the ludio inflections. This is the ludio dictionary:

Ekè? What? or "What is that?" Ki-dh... I want— Kri-i?. Where? Here, Kû-hû . "Danger!" or "Attention!

It has been said that apes cannot be taught ejecting the air through the glottis, and he Mr. Garner claims to have fixed definitely, thinks it possible to instruct the simians to

THEODORE LESCHETIZKY, PIANIST AND PEDAGOGUE

Lemberg in Austrian Poland, might have years he made highly successful tours, and in been seen a boy of five years busily working, 1852 went to St. Petersburg, becoming a from the lower part of the instrument, the professor at the Conservatory there, when kept securely locked because the youngster his pupils were Tchaikovsky and Annette seized every available opportunity to pound Essipoff, for the latter of whom he soon was Josef Leschetizky, and the son was des- frankly admitted to his wife the admiration tined to become one of the greatest masters he felt for his talented pupil. A divorce was of the pianoforte-Theodore Leschetizky. followed by his marriage to Annette, and the Born at Lancut on June 22, 1830, Theodore years that ensued were the most brilliant of made his début in Lemberg at the age of the virtuoso's career. In 1878 Leschetizky nine; at ten he began to study with Czerny: and his wife were both stricken with typhoid lifelong friendship.

In 1848 Leschetizky joined the ranks of the student revolutionists in Vienna, and during a skirmish received a bullet wound in the arm. He was later wounded in the right fore-

EVENTY-FIVE years ago, in the parlor piano for a year, amused himself by composof the family mansion at Lancut, near ing pieces for the left hand alone. For six hammers of a locked piano. The piano was that institution was opened in 1862. Among on it. His mother, finding him so earnestly conceived an ardent attachment. In 1856 he making the best of the situation, induced his had married a lady of the court, but their father to give him regular lessons. The father union had not been a happy one; and he now and in the following year first met Anton in St. Petersburg, and on his recovery he, at Rubinstein, then a lad of thirteen but already the request of his aged father, settled in a famous pianist, with whom he formed a Vienna. In 1885 Paderewski came to him for instruction.

"I will take you," said Leschetizky, "if you are the kind of a man who will do anything that I say. You must be willing to practice nothing but Czerny for several months, and if I tell you to jump out of arm in a duel, and, obliged to give up the the window even, you must be ready to do it."

"That's just the kind of a man that I am,"

replied Paderewski, making such an earnest movement toward the open window that Leschstinky thought he was going to carry the command out in reality.

Leschetizky made his last public appearance at Frankfort-on-Main, March 4, 1887, and since then has devoted himself entirely to teaching and composition.

From the beginning of this period his remarkable fame as a pedagogue began to spread to all ends of the world where piano playing is known and es-teemed, carried by the concert tours of a series of pianists such as it has never been the lot of any other one master to give to the world of art: Mme. Essipoff, Paderewski, Hambourg, Gabrilowitsch, Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, and in later years Ignaz Friedmann, Arthur Schnabel, and Katherine Goodson, to mention only a few of the names of those who have sought out Leschetizky's guidance and found in it a road to higher achievements in their

Mr. Edwin Hughes, from whose account of Leschetizky in the Musician the above data have been taken, says of him:

So far as general culture is concerned, he is a man of extraordinarily broad outlook and ideals. There is nothing of the "mossback" about Leschetizky, for, contrary to the case of most men of his years, his ideas have not conglomerated into so

adamantine, unalterable set of opinions. He is al- qualities of piano-forte playing, with the rise and ways open to the possibility of a newer, clearer fall of the generation of clowns, and predicts for it view-point, and it is this attitude of mind which a like fate. keeps him young in spirit at an age when most of his companions in years have drifted into a mental

as well as a physical senility.

One of Leschetizky's most prominent traits of character is his sincerity, something which is not always pleasant at the lessons, for he is merciless in informing the pupil of his pianistic faults. The foundation of Leschetizky's piano teaching is three to five A. M., and arises at eleven or twelve, the cultivation of a big, noble tone at the instru- taking a light breakfast of coffee and rolls, and bement. In Leschetizky's opinion, the art of piano playing since Rubinstein's time has, if anything, deteriorated in this respect, and his most earnest efforts are devoted toward preserving a handling of supper comes later on, about ten o'clock. This unthe instrument which has for its first principle the usual method of dividing the day he acquired in production of a full, luscious tone. . . . He St. Petersburg, and ever since his residence there compares the struggle nowadays for the acquisition has ordered his life according to it. He is always of an enormous technic to the detraction of the the last one to want to discontinue an interesting proper amount of attention to the more musical game of cards in the evening.

Of Leschetizky's personal habits, Mr. Hughes says:

They are quite contradictory to those of the larger part of mankind. He retires anywhere from ginning with the daily lessons at one or half after, usually accompanied by a long, thick cigar.

After the lessons are over it is tea time, then

THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF KRUPP A PEACE ADVOCATE

is the Baroness Krupp von Bohlen und Hal- German diplomat. He added her name to bach. When the last male head of the house his own, and is now at the head of the great of Krupp died he left practically all of his gun works at Essen. great property to the elder of his two daugh-

THE richest woman in Germany and, fur- ters, Bertha. Several years ago she married thermore, a most interesting personality the Baron von Bohlen und Halbach, a young

> Frau von Bohlen is a woman of very strong mentality. She is at the same time noted for her "sweet femininity" and her efforts in be-half of universal peace—strange as this may seem in view of the character of the great enterprise from which she derives her yast income.

> According to an article in a recent number of the English World's Work, Frau von Bohlen is an active, working member of the Board of Directors of the Krupp works. She follows with alert intelligence all the workings of the establishment. She is, however, while proud of the commercial success and industrial triumph the enterprise has attained, quite frank in expressing her determination that no "unnecessarily or cruelly destructive" weapons shall be turned out from the Essen shops. This side of her character was brought out impressively by the statement made by a delegate to the International Peace Conference at Stockholm early in August. The speaker alleged that he had the Baroness' own words as authority for the statement that she had personally objected to the manufacture of a particular gun known as a "bomb cannon." The possibilities of this weapon were so great that the woman who is virtual owner of this enterprise became alarmed and frankly admitted that she was an advocate of international peace.

The gun is to be a muzzle-loading small bore Frau von Bohlen stremuously objected. It is gun, the projectile for which is a metal rod to the end of which, outside the barrel of the gun, is tied the bomb. When the rod is shot out it carries the bomb along and some distance away, when the bomb has acquired the right velocity, it slips from the rod. Thus carrying tremendous power as an explosive much damage will be done in a fortress. But as much more will be done by the poisonous gases that will be released.

The deadly gases were the feature to which would therefore tend towards peace.'

interesting to note the fact that in commenting on the report that the Baroness had expressed herself as unwilling that this weapon should be manufactured at Essen, one of the German dailies observed editorially, with humorous naïveté: "The experts explained to Her Grace that the gun was so dangerous that few would get in its way, and that it

WILL GERMANY GRANT AUTONOMY TO ALSACE-LORRAINE?

MUCH newspaper discussion and some the other German states assembled and constituted considerable popular excitement has been occasioned by the measure recently introduced in the German imperial parliament that would grant a large measure of selfgovernment to Alsace-Lorraine. An exhaustive article on the political affairs of these provinces appears in a recent number of the Correspondant, of Paris. The author, Dr. E. Wetterle, one of the provinces' delegates to the Reichstag, reviews the entire history of the movement for autonomy. This, he reminds us, began as far back as 1871, immediately after the two provinces were ceded by France to Germany.

Thus far the concessions granted to Alsace-Lorraine have not gone beyond the establishment of a body of provincial representatives known as the Landesausschuss, the prerogatives of which, very much restricted at first. have gradually been extended. In the year 1870 a new constitutional law was passed, authorizing the transfer of many of the sovereign's prerogatives to a Statthalter, or governor, who then became a minister responsible for the provinces. It was he who, instead of the Chancellor, thereafter had the power and duty of countersigning imperial ordinances. Besides the Statthalter there were appointed a Secretary of State and three under-secretaries, who directed the ministerial departments. A Council of State -with merely advisory functions-was created to cooperate with the Landesausschuss, which became a local parliament of fifty-eight members. There was, however, always appeal from the Landesausschuss to the imperial Reichstag at Berlin.

The method of enacting laws has been heretofore very cumbersome. We paraphrase from Dr. Wetterle's words:

The German Emperor exercises sovereign power *he local parliament through the delegates of

in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council of the em-All laws relating to Alsace-Lorraine must be submitted, first, in the form of "projects" to the Federal Council (Bundesrath). It is only after obtaining the approbation of this body that the measures are presented to the parliament at Strasburg. If there approved they are examined again by the Bundesrath, which thus acts as a sort of upper chamber for Alsace-Lorraine. The Emperor cannot promulgate any law referring to these provinces until it has been approved in the foregoing fashion. It is not necessary to point out the ponderousness of this legislative machine, nor is it difficult to realize how humiliating and dangerous is this procedure, which makes Alsace-Lorraine dependent to so great a degree upon the other German states in matters concerning its own particular interests.

With but few slight modifications, the law of 1879 is in force at the present date. Alsace-Lorraine is the collective property of the German states. Characterizing the situation as it exists to-day, the writer says:

In the very first years following annexation, a party of autonomists sprang up in the Landesous-schuss, headed by the then Secretary of State, Baron von Bulach. This group insistently de-manded that the constitution of the provinces be broadened and that they be granted all the rights and privileges of the other states. To-day all the political groups in Alsace-Lorraine are contending for autonomy. The hope of obtaining the neutraliza-tion of the provinces should not be entertained. The empire will never renounce, of its own free will, the possession of a territory which to its people is the symbol of a reconquered unity. The autonomists, therefore, take their stand on mat-ters as they exist. . . . They realize that the province cannot, without seriously compromising its political, economic, and social interests, entrench itself indefinitely behind an ineffective nationalism. It is the part of wisdom to render habitable the house in which one has to live, even if he has been compelled to enter it by force.

Had Germany seen fit to grant the demands of the autonomists, it would have been to her own imperial interest, Dr. Wetterle maintains.

ately after a merciless war; what Austria has given to Bosnia and Herzegovina on the morrow of their annexation, the German Empire could have extended to Alsace-Lorraine after so many years without any danger to herself. But the confederate states, headed by Prussia, have not been able to come to a decision so generous and so intelligent.

One thing, says Dr. Wetterle in conclusion, is certain. The leading German newspapers which has occupied all their thoughts since their annexation. They want to be master in their own have declared it to be imperative that a country.

What England granted to the Boers immedi- "thorough job" be made of whatever reforms are agreed upon. The moral unity of the two provinces, which did not exist in 1871, is now an accomplished fact.

> The people of Alsace-Lorraine have great reason to rejoice that the question of their autonomy is being at last seriously considered. It has been the one aim for which they have always striven and

AFTER THE STORM IN RUSSIA

THE industries of Russia, as well as the poverishment of the landed nobility which is loseconomic situation of her working class, have undergone a great many radical changes since the close of the eventful revolutionary epoch of 1904-05. These changes are very comprehensively brought out by an article in a recent issue of the Sovremyénny Mir (Moscow).

remarkable growth of the "Riesenunter-inces the peculiarly Russian konstarnoye nehmungen" (giants of industry) at the ex-proizvodstvo,—i. e., the system of industry pense of the small establishments, which have greatly decreased in number and in productiveness. This fact is illustrated by the increase of 04,400 workingmen in the large manusacturing establishments in 1908 over the the tendency to substitute men by women and number of men employed there in 1904. The children in manufacturing work has been so in power of the wealthy manufacturers' class,

No compromise, no concession to the workingman, even if it means no loss whatever to the employer—such is the principle. The rôle of the Riesenunternehmungen in the economic life of the country became most significant. They alone preboldness. Perhaps right there is the cause of the increasing influence in politics of the industrial aristocracy. An analogical change is observed in Russian landownership. We can easily notice the intense concentration of land in the hands of a few wealthy syndicates, which process is

ing its estates.

The conditions and the movements of the working class are considered. It will be eventually observed that these are not of a very cheerful aspect. The introduction of labor-saving machinery into Russia not only excluded many people from the factories but The first radical change observed is the also assisted greatly in killing in many provthrough which the employer distributes from his stations raw material to working families which produce the required article at home by very rude and obsolete methods. Besides, next significant change is the strengthening great since 1906, that in 1908 90,000 women and children were employed in different which is a direct outgrowth of the repressive establishments where none were employed policy of the government in force since 1906. before. These conditions established a per-The labor movements and turbulences have manent army, or rather a "reserve," of unbeen quelled, almost crushed, but not en- employed. This enormous army, or "reserve," tirely crushed, as will be seen further. En- bears with a great force upon the working couraged by the action of the government, masses. It places a powerful weapon in the the employers quickly changed their defen- hands of the employers, and this is the locksive attitude towards the workingmen to an out, or the general discharge of the working offensive one, which is well illustrated by the force and the substitution of a new one. example of a recently formed organization of From the same cause follows the revival great manufacturers of the central provinces of obsolete forms of management and of to prevent the very possibility of remon- the vilest systems of exploitation of the strances from the working masses. Says the workers, such as are no longer known in other civilized lands. Thus the problem becomes a two-fold one.

But, as it was said before, the self-protecting movement of the working masses did not die out entirely under the severe reaction of the last four years. Strikes, now purely economic in character (in contrast to the political strikes of the revolutionary era of 1904o6) are still very common. The strike movement in Russia from 1903, to 1908 is well shown by the following figures which (as taking place side by side with the continuing im- well as the others in this article) have been published in the official report of the "Im- success, as is also very vividly shown by staperial Inspection of the Manufactories": tistics taken from the above mentioned re-

YEAR	NO. OF STRIKES	NO. OF STRIKERS
1903	550	86,832
1904	68	24,904
1905	13,995	2,863,173
1906	6,114	1,108,406
1907	3,574	740,074
1908	892	176,101

The most significant feature of the modern The most significant leature of the modern which he would be certain to remonstrate in another time. Such a state of affairs induces the emother time. longer it lasts the fewer are its chances of ployers to make the most of it.

port. If conditions were unfavorable in 1006 they are unendurable now on account of the atrocious aggressions of the employers. The hopelessness referred to above is solely due to the vigorous suppression of labor unions.

The continuous depression in the industries created such conditions for the workingman that they make it impossible for him to find work once he has lost it as a striker. Thus he is forced to cling to the work he has and endure conditions against

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION IN FOREIGN **COUNTRIES**

THE student of world politics cannot fail tensely proud, in a wider union, which is still but to be struck with the general tendency toward liberalism in the legislation of recent years. Whether it be in electoral reform, or in the strengthening of central governments, there is the same manifestation of a liberal movement the world over. In the American Political Science Review Mr. W. F. Dodd gives a comprehensive review of constitutional developments in foreign countries during the years 1908 and 1909, which furnishes interesting reading for the lover of progress. "In the United States," he says, "the State governments have steadily tended to become of less importance as compared with the national government." In Mexico also there has been a tendency to decrease State powers as compared with those of the central govern- of the qualified female voters cast their ballots in this election. ment; and an amendment of June 20, 1908, extends federal legislative power over the waters within Mexican territory. Commenting on the formation of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Dodd observes that the are the following: people of South Africa "in constituting a unitary rather than a federal government are acting in accordance with political experience, which shows that a federal organization is defective when a country faces grave problems requiring a uniform treatment throughout its whole territory." He cites the following tribute to the political sagacity of the various States forming the Union:

It is remarkable that South Africans have suc-

a name to them.

In Austria an amendment to the fundamental law concerning imperial representation has been passed abolishing the class system of voting and establishing universal male suffrage.

In each of the three Scandinavian countries an enlargement of the suffrage has taken place during the three past years.

It is estimated that about 300,000 of the 550,000 Norwegian women above the age of twenty-five have the right to vote in national elections. The election of October and November, 1909, was the first general election in which women took part, and it is estimated that from 40 to 50 per cent.

Mr. Dodd refers in his article to some important projects which have not yet been embodied in the form of law. Among these

In France, a vigorous agitation has been going on for several years in favor of proportional representation, involving the substitutuion of the scrutin de liste for the scrutin d'arrondissement. In the elections of April and May, 1910, the question was before the people, and a majority of the deputies chosen is in favor of the change. In Hungary the Hedervary ministry, which came into power in the spring of this present year, is committed both to suffrage reform and to a more conciliatory policy with reference to Austro-Hungarian relations. In Germany there has been an ceeded where almost all other unions have failed, almost steady movement toward more liberal instiin subordinating local to national feeling; and that tutions. The two Mecklenburgs remain the only the people of each colony should have been ready German states which do not possess elected repreto merge the identity of their state, of whose sentative bodies, the representative institutions of ory and traditions they are in every case in these states being a survival from medieval times. western Europe to Egypt, Turkey, Russia, India, and China. We quote again from Mr. Dodd:

In Egypt no changes in governmental organization have been effected within the past two years, but the agitation of the Nationalist party has steadily increased. In Turkey, in 1909, a revision of the restored constitution of 1876, following upon the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid, strengthened parliamentary institutions and imposed additional guarantees with reference to individual rights. In Persia, Shah Mahomed Ali, before his deposition, restored the constitution, and the constitutional régime began again with the accession of the young shah. It cannot be said, however, that parliamentary government has yet proved very successful in Persia. In China, the program of proposed reforms continues to be carried out-at least on paper. The first session of the new senate or imperial assembly is to be held on October 3

The liberal movement has extended from of this year; and it remains to be seen to what extent this body will serve its purpose as the foundation for the later establishment of an elected parliament. In India, in 1909, an act was passed introducing elected members into the legislative councils of the governor-general and of the several provinces. The governor-general's council contains representatives of the several provinces and of certain chambers of commerce, land-holding bodies, Mohammedan communities, etc.

> In February, 1909, a ministry came into power which was committed to a more independent position for Iceland, somewhat similar to the arrangement between Austria and Hungary. In the Congo Independent State, which was annexed to Belgium in 1908, various reforms have been introduced, some of which form the subject of an article which is reviewed on page 482 of this Review.

OUR CITIES, AS THEY ARE AND AS THEY OUGHT TO BE

"IT is an unfortunate fact that cities, as a rule, are not built to order, but, like Topsy, just 'grow'd' without any consideration, or conception, even, of possible or probable future requirements. As a result, most of the cities depart widely from the ideal: the narrow and poorly arranged streets, scarcity of parks and parkways, and restricted transportation possibilities, all have their detrimental effect, while such things as barriers against destructive conflagrations are conspicuously absent, both to sight and mind." This passage, taken from an article by Mr. Charles W. Barnaby in Cassier's, on the laying-out of cities, contains an important and a timely warning, which municipalities would do well to heed. Without going, as this writer does, as far back as the great fire of London in 1666, it is only necessary to refer to conflagrations that have occurred during the past forty years, to realize the enormous waste attendant on improper city construction and design. It is estimated that the Chicago fire of 1871 resulted in a loss of \$165,coo,ooo; that of St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1892, \$25,000,000; Ottawa, Ont., 1900, \$10,000,000; San Francisco, 1906, \$350,000,-000; Baltimore, 1904, \$50,000,000; and yet in most cases the rebuilding has been upon the same old, thoughtless lines. Well may Mr. Barnaby say:

· Terrible as the past record has been, the conflagrations of the past are insignificant as compared with what may, within the range of possi- come fast and they will continue to come

bilities, occur under present conditions in some of our largest cities. It is a sin bordering on a crime to continue to construct cities extending over miles of territory in dense formation, without incorporating effective means for cutting off the course of a conflagration after it has escaped ordinary bounds and restraint.

Mr. Barnaby's suggestion is that cities should be divided into sections, not exceeding one mile square, by parks and parkways. Not only would the latter serve as fire barriers, but they would also add greatly to the health and happiness of the people, as well as to the beauty of the city. By thus providing a break in the continuity of the building mass, it would be rendered practically impossible for a fire to spread over miles of territory before being checked. Further, such an arrangement would also furnish park and transportation facilities, and provide ducts for the entrance of fresh air into the interior parts of the city.

Although the principles he enunciates may be applied to all cities, Mr. Barnaby takes New York as a type; and he suggests, in the second place, that in cities like the metropolis, in which there is a deficiency in avenues of travel in any given direction, some of the parkways should be utilized for subways, auto tracks, and carriage drives. In New York there are practically no avenues of travel whatever suitable for automoblies in the lower, or business, part of the city. Automobiles have come to stay. They have

Besides the demands of the automobile. transportation systems must be met. Mr. Barnaby admits that it is rather late in the day to consider a radical remodeling of New York; but he claims that there is a great deal that must be done, as well as much that might be done to improve the city. He accompanmany radical changes that he deems necessary.

Two north and south parkways are provided for, both leading from the battery, one on the east and one on the west side. The subway system in the center consists of two express and two local tracks, with the addition of two extra outside of these for light freight, baggage, packages, and mail ways would be more than paid.

even faster, and must be provided for accord-transportation. Such a subway would relieve the congestion of the regular street traffic by doing away with many of the delivery, express, baggage, and mail wagons. Outside of these are the carriage the rapidly increasing demands of the public driveway, bridle path, and foot paths, all of which are bridged over at the cross streets, so that grade crossings are avoided, and reasonably fast speed can be made by autos, carriages, and horsemen without danger. Three additional parks of considerable size are indicated.

Mr. Barnaby fully realizes that the exies his article with a map of New York, showing pense of the proposed changes would be appalling; but he maintains that the increase in value of property would be immense along the parkways. Moreover, if the city could condemn a strip 100 feet wide on each side of each parkway, these strips could be sold at such an advance that the expense of the park-

FATIGUE AS A BODY-POISON

THAT "tired feeling" so commonly experienced has formed the subject of many a jest; but, if the latest deductions of science are well founded, it is a no less serious condition than body-poisoning. Such is the mechanism can dispose of. gist of an article in the Survey, by Dr. Henry Baird Favill of Chicago, who, in the course of an exhaustive disquisition on "The Toxin of Fatigue," writes:

It is well to remember that the vital processes in the human animal are distinctly of two kinds. of the things which we do in our conscious activity —work, play, and thought—are matters of voluntary effort. They are things of which we are conscious, over which we have control. They constitute what we have in mind when we speak of our activities. When we consider labor we are thinking solely of a voluntary expenditure of energy; but on the other side of this balance lie all those processes which are involuntary, unconscious, unrecognized; they are the nutritive processes, the so-called vegetative processes, and are things utterly beyond our control. Under normal conditions, vegetative life is automatic, adequate, and with a large range of accommodation to physiologic demands. Under abnormal conditions, these factors markedly diminish, so that the processes of nutrition, elimination, and repair become variously diminished and open to all manner of disturbances which we are prone to regard as disease.

It has been demonstrated that voluntary life can, through excess or perversion, not only throw more work upon vegetative life than it can accomplish, but also in this very process can distinctly limit the work that vegetative functions can perform. It will thus be readily seen that, under given conditions, labor can be pushed to a point beyond 't at which vegetative life can meet it.

If, in addition to that fact, we admit that this excessive demand, long continued, greatly limits vegetative power, we can easily conceive a status in which the products of work, which we call "waste products," are more than the normal

Dr. Favill goes on to say that out of this combination of facts can arise any degree of physiologic poisoning which has come to be called "toxic," and that there is no doubt that upon these simple lines there is a distinct body-poisoning in accordance with these principles.

The purpose of Dr. Favill's article, he tells us, is to further the establishment of fatigue as a factor in standardizing the number and arrangement of hours of labor. It is a mistake to consider that overwork and fatigue necessarily coincide. Iron-workers, blacksmiths, and many others, and even the activities of certain forms of athletics, are not characterized by any marked fatigue, and yet they are beyond question extremely destructive to the human organism. The problem presented hereby is one of great difficulty, but it is evident that any questions of time as a measure of a day's labor must be established in relation to the labor.

Fatigue is viciously progressive. When it has passed a given point there are at least three general considerations: first, the actual structural change due to over-tax and expenditure; second the impairment of nutritive processes; third, the accumulation of poisonous products incident to the operation of the two preceding. Taken all together we have an overwhelming incubus which no organism can long survive. Are we going to meet this situa-tion by the enactment of child-labor laws? We are not. Are we going to meet it by the enactment of ticularly with regard to the question of hulaws limiting the hours of work of women? We man endurance. And this includes a careful are not. How then are we likely to progress? By the creation of a new industrial conception.

Dr. Favill considers that the chief factor under which workers live. entering into the determination of this problem is the factor of endurance. The subordi- clusion, that a great change in the concepnate factors are happiness and harmony; but tion of industrial morality can take place fatigue, manifest or hidden, is the essence of abruptly. It is likely that a long series of this question. What is especially needed as experiments, advances, retreats and halfbearing upon it is comprehensive and pro-victories will mark the progress of the next found study of the conditions of labor, par- few years.

analytical study of work as it is done where it is done, and of all the collateral conditions

It is not likely, says Dr. Favill, in con-

WHY MEN SHOULD STUDY THE BIBLE

sellers, if asked what was the "best seller," would, we think, be likely to suggest the Bible. Yet, according to a statement by the Rev. Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, in the Homiletic Review, there were sold last year the seller, asked what was the "best ness in other literature as they are treated in the sess in other literature as Homiletic Review, there were sold last year more copies of the Bible than of any other hundred books of the world combined. He cites some other stupendous figures; for example:

The British and Foreign Bible Society prints the Bible in 400 languages. . . . The Oxford Press turns out 20,000 Bibles in a week. . . . 428,000 copies of Bibles were issued for China last year. . . . The American Bible Society distributed last season 2,153,028 Bibles; and the Bible societies of eight different nations published last year II,-378,954 copies.

At the recent world convention of Sunday-school workers, held in Washington, day-school workers, held in Washington, the report was received that 27,888,000 things first; to see big things big, and small things pupils, representing fifty-one nationalities, small. The Bible is the first book upon ethics. The were studying the Bible in the Sunday-schools of various lands. There are in the continues to be the eternal foundation of nations, Bible-classes inaugurated by the Baraca is the groundwest of the Bible. The Bible escience Bible-classes inaugurated by the Baraca movement 350,000 young men; the Y. M. C. A. enrolled 64,060 men in its classes for Bible-study last year; and the American College Christian Associations reported between 30,000 and 40,000. Mr. Cooper treats of some of the causes and results of this revival in Biblical study among men of widely diversified races and religions. Below the feeling a new decision gathering force in his life. surface of our rapidly moving time, he says, one finds almost invariably, on the part of longing for those abiding and eternal truths vein, saying further:

The great questions after all are: What is the real meaning of the world? Is God my Father and can I trust Him? Is man my brother or my enemy? Church, Am I an immortal spirit? What think ye of Christ? pitiable.

FEW persons, not excepting even the book-sellers, if asked what was the "best treated in any such fulness or with such distinctare the problems of humanity—the problems of life.

> There is sufficient reason for the study of the Bible in the fact that such study furnishes a suggestive basis for a vocation. A working knowledge of it furnishes proper perspective relative to choosing any vocation. It clarifies our vision regarding the things that are really worth while to spend time and thought upon. Other reasons put forward by Mr. Cooper in the article in question are in substance as follows:

> Bible study corrects our individual standards is the groundwork of the Bible. The Bible assists in character-forming, because it reveals us to our-selves as we really are. It makes character by helping men to fight their moral battles. It shows men their real battle-ground, which is not always one of dollars. It is by giving added force to the will that the Bible especially strengthens character. What a man has power to will and to do, and continues to do, decides his destiny. No man can read and study the Bible with regularity without

In the minds of many men, however, the men of mind, a real quest for religion, a deep Bible is merely a recondite granary of mystifying facts. By many, says Mr. Cooper, the of the heart and soul. He continues in this Book has never really been discovered as a guide to personal living, or a practical motive to service. And in certain sections of this country there is, even among men in the Church, a lack of Bible study which is fairly

THE SOUTH AMERICANS OF TO-DAY

varied fields by the South American peoples—in statesmanship, economics, and science—bespeak the vigorous and hopeful attitude of youth.

A very comprehensive article in the Revue des Deux Mondes, by Henri Lorin, begins with the foregoing tribute. It gives us, first, a leads them to seek foreign coöperation and survey of the former history of the South friendship. American States, then pictures their present condition and aspirations. What the writer particularly emphasizes is the fact that the republics are distinctly Latin in their culture, their tastes, in spite of the free admixture with other races—the Spanish blood gaining the ascendant, and assimilating all the other elements.

Each South American State, the writer says, is engaged in studying itself, is differentiated from every other, while advancing, at the same time, towards a closer union.

A glance at the political map of South America shows how the "contested territories" are disap-pearing; how geographical science, keeping pace with the spread of regular government, is master-ing the last recesses of the interior of the southern continent. And this has been a revelation to Europe, even to the United States. Thousands of immigrants are seeking their fortunes in these newfound lands—the most desirable being not those where the colonial governments once sought gold, but where the elimate is most favorable to the success of the whites. New, direct, and increasingly rapid routes are now followed from Europe to the temperate countries—Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile.

In South America we have the Latin mold, solidly formed. All new elements conform to it. This would not be surprising in the case of Italians, Spaniards, or even the French, but one might have credited the Anglo-Saxons, the Germans, the Slavs, with greater powers of resistance.

But all, without exception, are gradually absorbed. This fact is specially striking in southern Brazil, where the German population is so dense that Pan-German apostles have often claimed them as free colonies of Deutschthum—but the colonists adapt themselves to local life and soon speak the language of the country.

There are scarcely any Indians in South There are scarcely any Indians in South America who do not live under a modern administration. the Aztec cities, describe the flora of Acre, the motion of the Andes' glaciers; who utilize, for the salubrity of their cities, the most delicate processes

Peru instructs its Quichuas; Argentia subdued (1875-1880) the last nomads of the northern pampas, while the gatherers of rubber penetrate to the savages in the heart of the forests. And these Indians, too, intermarry and become Latinized.

THE advances made of late in so many apart, in Brazil, where the color-prejudice does not exist, they cross with the whites and disappear as an exclusive type—but it is the white, the Latin blood that asserts the mastery. South America is forging with all these combined elements a species of man needed for its future, and it is a neo-Latin variety.

The growth of the South American States

Formerly, economic or intellectual undertakings were entrusted to the foreign resident elements: English engineers laid out the first railroads; a Frenchman, Amédée Jacques, drew up an admirably prophetic plan of civil instruction; capital for all great enterprises as well as for public loans came from abroad. To-day many natives, speakers and writers, have become men of affairs; native capital is on hand, ready to be employed in all interesting innovations. In consequence of all this, there is a general, increasing reaction against political abuses. This year, when the elections for President of Argentina and Brazil took place, it was evident that the platforms were growing broader and broader. Where indifference prevailed before, there is now a general interest in all sorts of public questions.

The problem of public education is being agitated in all the republics.

Amédée Jacques' clear-sighted ideas of 1864, which, owing to extraneous events, could not then be carried out, have been adopted by the most discerning minds: let Europe serve as an inspiration, but do not follow its methods slavishly; aim to give the general culture a national character; base it on a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and literature, on the history and geography primarily of South America and the mother countries. Such directions are being followed by Argentina, Chile, and, gradually, by all the other republics.

The South American republics have their armies, their fleets; several are reinforcing them at no small cost. The great factories of Europe compete for their orders. And yet arbitration acts almost automatically to settle their differences. Their representatives at The Hague have formulated new ideas on international law, and they did not stop at

These neo-Latins are entering the stage of scientific research. Fixing boundary lines has led at times to genuine explorations; foreigners taught the methods; to-day it is the natives who excavate of microbiology.

In letters, too, the writer concludes, advances are being made, though South American writings are but little known in Europe. France seems to be the chief source of inrmore, the blacks themselves do not resist. France seems to be the chief n the United States they multiply as a race spiration of the young writers.

FRONTIERSMEN IN THE REALM OF INTELLECT

R EADERS of Mr. Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" will remember some interesting passages on the influence of the frontier on human character, of the different sake, some laying waste just for the sport of waste. types of men naturally attracted to a frontier. and of the forces which mold character out of the advancing edge of civilization. President F. J. McConnell, of DePauw University, writing in the Methodist Review, says that although the frontier which Mr. Roosevelt describes so picturesquely has disappeared, truth. And we must not expect the pioneer to be there are frontiers of other kinds.

New worlds are continually being set before us for exploration and conquest. There are frontiers in science, in the field of social theory, in philosophical speculation, in theological inquiry. And the frontiers of the mind's realms present something of the same characteristics as did the frontiers which the historian of the West has described. . At a distance it is difficult to distinguish the law-abiding home-seeker from the lawbreaking desperado. The same mistake is sometimes made when we think of the men on the intellectual frontiers.

Tust as on the frontier the true frontiersman has to take some laws into his own hands. to be at times a law unto himself, so in the new intellectual realms, whatever those realms may be, the thinker must take certain liberties. And when we see from a distance the rapid changes of opinion that this pioneer makes, we must not forget that he is moving in a new sphere.

The man on the frontier looks from a distance very much like a failure, it may be; and there are failures in plenty on frontiers, of whatever sort. So it is in the advance ranks of every new intellectual movement. men who have failed "back East" arrive in a stream. But, as President McConnell remarks, a failure which comes from the fact that the pioneer is himself a chronic and habitual failure is one thing; and a failure in an experiment which points toward the truth is another matter. We must distinguish between the two types.

Again, when we look at the pioneer from a distance he may seem to us to be bent chiefly on destruction.

There are sportsmen who delight in killing. Let any frontier open in the realm of science or philosophy, or theology, and the destroyers rush thither, some bent on destruction for destruction's own If, for example, we look back over the history of Biblical criticism in the last thirty years, we can see abundant reason for the alarm of many good people at the methods of some students. There is, of course, destruction by the waster and the sportsman, but there is also destruction at the hands of the home-seeker and the empire-builder. The latter destruction aims at clearing a place for overdiscriminating in his methods. He is to do his part and that is path-breaking: the man who later builds the macadamized road will have time to act more scientifically. . . . Hosts of pioneer act more scientifically. . scholars in our day have been working with the sincere purpose of making the Bible more of a home for man than ever before. They are genuine empire-builders.

The point which Dr. McConnell seeks to enforce is that we must not be too hard on the pioneer in the realm of the intellect because he seems at a distance to be of a somewhat rough character. If we are to look upon human character as in any sense instrumental, we have to judge these men by what they accomplish. And what they accomplish is the opening of the world to the homes of men. They make the new realms of thought and feeling and doing not only explorable but habitable.

Further, we must not be too hard on the pioneer because of the company he keeps.

Outlaws, thugs, cut-throats, speculators, adventurers, failures of all sorts swarm on the frontiers of a nation and on the frontiers of a realm of thought. But the home-seekers and the empirebuilders are there too. A smug and respectable gentleman attended an anti-slavery convention in Boston in the days of Phillips and Garrison. This gentleman went away bursting with respectable indignation at what he saw there—long-haired men and short-haired women, free-lovers, atheists, anarchists, bankrupts, human riffraff, and a fair sprinkling of half-witted persons. And these were no doubt all present. The respectable gentleman forgot to look closely at some others who were there—Garrison and Phillips, for example. Quite likely, if he had seen these and heard even these talk, he would have thought them very dangerous characters—as, indeed, they were. Unlovely characters, too, looked at from a distance. But they helped make the nation a decent dwelling place for the peoples of the world.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Keen Eyes on National Banks

A NYONE who has "money in the bank," into practice, he is shifting some of his exor hopes to have, will find it pleasant and aminers from one city to another, so as to profitable to read the occasional news in the remove from them the temptation involved daily prints about Comptroller Murray at by familiarity and social intercourse with the Washington, and the sharp watch he is keep- bankers of whom they ought to be suspicious. ing over our national banks.

official of the federal Government getting out ent states. A mere exchange of records could of the office rut, inventing new ways to meet save the public many millions in a few years; old problems, just like the head of a success- state and national authorities could warn ful private business. And certainly it is each other of the dangerous promoters who profitable to learn, in the Comptroller's mes- alternate between the two banking fields. sages to the examiners of banks who work At Washington there is already a "blacklist" under him, and in his public warnings to of promoters who have been forced out of the careless and dishonest bank managers, clear national system. and downright banking principles, useful also to the investor of private funds.

aggressiveness of any kind on the part of a past record of the people who offer to manage public official. Mr. Murray remarked, on the his money for him. Then the United Wire-12th of last month, that during the year and less Company would never have collected a half previous he had rejected no less than \$20,000,000 in exchange for the stock of a 108 applications for national bank charters; business that so far has not earned any diviand many of the irate promoters had sought dends at all, conducted by promoters whose to "mandamus" him. But the Comptroller financial methods have been from the first the had always been able to show either (1) that laughing-stock of experienced people. the business of the community did not justify a bank, or (2) that the would-be promoters editor is well supplied with such warnings. had bad records, financially. Thus during It is as easy for the average private investor August only twelve new banks were allowed to get hold of them as it is for the Compto organize—an unprecedented low record, troller in the case of a national bank. as the figures show:

Month.		1903 No.	1907 No.	1908 No.	1909 No.	1910 No.
January		34	40	32	28	28
rebruary		50	42	36	20	29
March	6	56	50	39	22	. 37
April	46	51	46	34	26	26
May	66	47	52	33	24	2 I
June	95	58	55	21	44	40
July	46	43	40	37	28	ig
August	44	36	39	20	32	12
September	20	31	46	14	24	
October	25	57	38	18	22	
November	21	20	19	21	23	
December	29	32	23	18	27	
					<u> </u>	
Total	398	515	490	323	320	212

"lure of a national bank because of bad in- "a just and reasonable" rate is for any given

vestments, or other mismanagement. So the Comptroller insists; and putting his theory Then, he has been advocating a cooperation It is pleasant, in the first place, to find an between his examiners and those of the differ-

Suppose the private investor in securities always used the same vigilance to look up Angry protests, of course, always follow (1) the logic of the scheme proposed, (2) the

Any well informed banker or financial

The Railroad Investigation

THE famous introduction to the manual on How to Succeed in Society runs like this: "On entering a room, cultivate an easy and graceful manner."

An equally simple but unsatisfactory direction was perpetrated by Congress last June, when it enacted the clause of the Mann-Elkins railroad bill which provides that "the burden of proof to show that the increased rate, or proposed increased rate, is just and reasonable shall be upon the common carrier."

If the Interstate Commerce Commission There ought not to be such a thing as the could possibly have the remotest idea what decide in a day or two the questions it has vestors are called on. been pondering for weeks past—whether the must go into the stock markets and bid for railroads may charge more for certain capital. If they can offer good propositions "classes" of freight.

ceives evidence from the new Railroad Cap- freight rates—theoretically. italization Commission, and acts thereon, is to exercise common sense. If the railroads any other reason, investors consider the railcan prove that what they paid out within a way business less profitable than manufaccertain period for supplies, wages, and so on, to turing, for instance, they will take money out serve the public better, has increased more than of the former and put it into the latter. Then what they paid out in the form of dividends— the railroads will bid higher for money, or then it might seem a square deal to let them refuse the public better supplies and rails and raise their rates to correspond, more or less. cars and signals—or both.

The Commission will probably make the But as an inquiry into what is, in on its stock every year," objects somebody. nalysis, "just and reasonable," the A perfectly good answer to this, theoretithe last analysis, "just and reasonable," the A perfectly good answer to this, theoreti-investigation can be no more than farcical. cally, was well put last month by the Railway The Commission lacks the evidence of how Age Gazette. If you count, it argues, that if a much real money has been put into the road's earnings are large its rates must be different railroads. Even if it knew, there is excessive, it must also be granted that if a a "reasonable profit" on one mile of railroad low. "So that the right way to get the rates labor nearly twice as high, cost \$35,000.

Railroad Profits In Theory

no more to do with government and politics make its rates reasonable indeed! on the one hand than with railroading and finance on the other. They simply figured that the transportation lines of the greatest country on earth ought to be a fair investment for their money. If not, they would like to know why.

If the railroads cannot make enough money United States will suffer. Any railroad official can develop this text with eloquence. the whole body economic." He is perfectly right, theoretically.

shippers are guaranteeing any profit on any a larger profit as the wages of good management.

railroad between any two given points, it could railroad. Private managers and private in-Thus, the railways to the investor, they can get the capital at The most it can do, until Congress re- a low rate of interest, which means lower

But if, for fear of cramping legislation, or

"But some railroads are gold mines; look best guess humanly possible at the rights of at the Lackawanna, which earns 50 per cent.

no statute to guide it in discriminating between road's earnings are small, its rates are too which cost \$20,000 to build fifteen years ago, of the former road on a reasonable basis is to and the parallel mile of tracks belonging to reduce them. But suppose, as frequently another company which, having been built happens, that a reduction in rates leads to an only last year, with prices of material and increase in profits. In that case the reduction of the rates makes them still more unreason-Or suppose one railroad reported just \$25,000 ably high. On the same theory the right way a mile put into its level line, while the compet- for the road whose earnings are too small to ing road between the same points could prove make its rates reasonable is to increase them. it had averaged \$250,000 on its mountain But an increase in the rates may destroy roadbed, bridges and tunnels. May the latter traffic and reduce its earnings. In that event, road charge ten times as much as the former? the raise in its rates makes them more unreasonably low than they were before. With every further increase of its rates, its earnings will be further reduced, which, on the theory MOST of the million and a half owners of in question, will make its rates more reasonrailroad stocks and bonds bought them as able; and if it would but so advance its rates a business proposition. Personally they have as entirely to destroy its earnings it would

Let us apply this new theory in another way. Here are two competing roads which cost the same amount to build, have the same capitalization per mile, and charge the same rates, but one of which is earning 8 per cent. and the other only 4 per cent. Now, are their rates reasonable or unreasonable? It is evident, on this theory, that the road which If the railroads cannot make enough money is earning only 4 per cent. ought to be allowed to become better railroads, year by year, raise its rates. It must be, therefore, that the then the manufacture and commerce of the same rates applied to the same traffic in the same territory can be both reasonable and unreasonable at the same time.

A visitor from Mars might suggest that the "Chop off our earnings and you assassinate difference between the profits of the two roads does not indicate that the rates are either reasonable or unreasonable, but merely that the more prosperous road is better managed than its competitor; After all, neither the Government nor the and he might contend that it is entitled to receive

Railroad Profits—In Practice

cator of the railroads felt—that earnings have pense necessary to keep the property up to nothing to do with rates, as such; and that standard—then it is proper to pay for it out one road better managed than another ought of earnings. Otherwise, the shippers will lose to be allowed to make more money for its more in the long run, because the railroad stockholders.

The visitor from Mars would be puzzled, then, over the popular clamor against rail- bonds represent is of no particular benefit to roads, in general, that make money—until he the shippers. forsook statistics for humanity; until he road managements, and to some present.

if they did, would all the increment go to our tion in the world was paid for out of earnings, prosperity, or would some of it filter through and how much from the proceeds of new seappeared in a Chicago court that the Illinois proportion is. Central road had been looted systematically by certain of its own officials. They were spite of the Interstate Commerce Commisconnected with a company that repaired cars. sion's regulations. The Evening Sun of New A witness explained that this concern, with York has never been accused, to the writer's an original capital of only \$37,500, paid divi- knowledge, of unfairness towards railroad dends in a little more than two years of no interests, yet last month it registered a pretty less than \$400,000! Of course, the I. C. was strong objection to the failure of many acovercharged for cars repaired—from \$35 to counts, as they stand at present, to enlighten \$45 a car.

there is not much of this sort of thing now as are being spent to make it a better road: compared with the past. There ought to be "Nothing could help the investor like a none at all. And there need be none. After standardization of the railroads' maintenance the Illinois Central revelations, students dug and improvement accounts. At last the inback in its reports, as filed with the Inter-vestor would know whether his railroad state Commerce Commission. They showed stocks rested on a margin of velvet, or of the that car repairs had been costing it much more other thing." than other roads in the same territory. comparisons can easily be made before the money has gone.

Railroad opened its mammoth terminals on Manhattan Island, full pages appeared in the newspapers, bringing to public attention tainty that surrounds the operations of an "unthat almost half of the hundred million listed" industrial. dollar expenditure had come out of the road's earnings.

Some writers of the denser sort tried for a sensation by accusing the company of building terminals "with the shippers' money."

italized-bought from the proceeds of new bonds and stocks. But when, like much of SUPPOSE the visitor from Mars, mentioned the Pennsylvania's New York terminal propabove, did feel about it just as the advo- erty, the addition is simply a part of the exwill have to charge sufficient to pay interest on the new bonds, although the property those

All the reports of the Pennsylvania Raillearned of the past betrayal of public interest road are profuse and itemized. Any student which is commonly ascribed to former rail- will be able to discover, when the December 31st report is issued, precisely how much of Thus, maybe the roads need to make more those eight acres of real estate, those tunnels, money to make us all more prosperous; but that electric equipment and the largest stainside channels? For instance: last month it curities; and he can estimate how fair the

Not all railroad accounts are so helpful, in the investor as to the real cost of the road's Experienced railroad men and bankers say operations, and how much of its earnings

Ever since the income account of the railroad became acknowledged public property the conceal-ment of the outgo of that income has been an anack-Now for an example of the right way to do ronism. It seems strange that after a generation Last month when the Pennsylvania of scrutiny by investors, and of systematic road opened its mammoth terminals on hattan Island, full pages appeared in should be shrouded in the same deep uncer-

A Danger Realized

DISMAL ravens of finance have been croaking out similes between 1910 and 1907. New bonds should have been issued, one read, The parallel is perfectly good when it comes to pay for the whole thing. Of course, a to the fall of stock prices. It fails, however, moment with any book of railroad accounting in one important particular—the warning will show the proper practice in this respect. given to merchants and manufacturers by When an improvement increases the rail- said fall. That warning has been more road's earning capacity, it ought to be cap-quickly heeded in 1910 than it was in 1907.

Three years ago it was the common thing for one travelling to hear business men, large and small, in clubs, smoking cars and offices, TIGHT money this year seemed much less declaiming against "the Wall Street gamblers" who were "artificially" depressing the price the 19th of last month, than it had seemed of stocks, although "my business never was in June, when the article on "The Farmer's

near being so in many others, before American borrowers learned of the world-wide indus
"call" for statements from all the national trial depression in 1907. But that experience banks, were mostly encouraging. The loans has not been forgotten. Thus, the automo- of Middle Western and other banks on real bile business has been tremendous for the estate transactions, directly or indirectly, last few years; has made fortunes for private proved to have been cut down. The deposiinvestors and salesmen, and is still making tors' money had gone instead into "natural" them. Yet the General Motors, one of the loans, particularly to move the crops. largest consolidations, announced last month that although the plan had been to increase not a pleasant one. The cables brought its output of cars from 60,000 in 1010 to word that foreign bankers had refused to 104,000 in 1011, it had later decided to hold advance cash and credit as usual to "move" the production steady. This is, in face of a the 1910 exports. fifteen year increase in demand and value, almost fabulous:

	Cars built	Value
1895	. 70	\$ 157,500
1899	. 600	1,290,000
1904	. 20,100	40,200,000
1908	. 55,400	83,100,000
1909		98,400,000
1910		242,000,000
1911		232,000,000

than earlier in the year. The big Steel Cor- to accept these bills as security for money. poration was running only 2-3 of its furnace pig iron production of America was at the should we?" rate of 32,000,000 tons annually when the about 25 per cent.

manufacturer is making his orders smaller. cotton.

Still, danger realized is half averted. If was the better demand for good bonds.

Who Is to Finance Cotton?

likely, as these columns went to press on Profits and the Speculation in Land" was It was too late in many cases, and came contributed to this magazine. Reports to the

Cotton, however, brought a surprise, and

A few months ago, foreign bankers found that bills of lading in their strong boxes, against which they had advanced millions of dollars to bring the cotton to Liverpool from America, were fraudulent—did not represent real cotton. The Knight-Yancey Co., of Alabama, failed in consequence.

About the middle of last month, the committee of English and Continental bankers who had the matter in charge laid down an Taking a broader view, one could see last ultimatum. Unless American bankers would month that the chief industrial plants were guarantee that cotton bills of lading repredoing from 20 to 25 per cent. less business sent real cotton, foreign bankers would cease

The Americans said "No! The London capacity, instead of 90 per cent. The entire bankers don't make such guarantees. Why

Now, more than half of our entire cotton year started. Now it is at the rate of a crop goes to Liverpool—an average of \$250,little more than 24,000,000. From 10 to 15 000,000 worth a year. If American banks • per cent. less copper is being bought. A good are to be called on for the necessary cash, enterprise to gauge by is the Corn Products they will have to keep on with their "con-Refining Company. Its business has dropped traction"—cutting down on the loans that are needed to pay factory hands and farm Of course, the ultimate consumer is not hands, and so on. Eventually, of course, the necessarily buying 25 per cent. less. But the matter will be straightened out. The English jobber who comes between him and the have the spindles, the Americans have the "Validation certificates" can be There are big questions before the Supreme used; with these the station agent where the Court and the Interstate Commerce Com- cotton is loaded, signs a declaration that mission which affect the whole structure and actual cotton is there waiting to be shipped. conduct of business. Merchants like to keep Until this or some other plan is accepted their stocks as small as possible—until they by the foreigners, however, the incident will tend to tighten money.

Last month, cash was flowing out of New a panic is expected by enough people it York to the West and South largely, of won't arrive. A cheerful sign last month course, to move the new crops, at the rate of \$4,000,000 in a single day. The total withdrawals of deposits from the combined New York banks and trust companies, within the exchanges from Berlin to Tokio. and back two months ending September first, was again. On every one, 1910 has been a year nearly \$220,000,000. In order to maintain of liquidation. In London, for instance, the a proper "surplus" cash,—over and above 387 representative issues in the month prethe legal "reserve" of cash held in propor- ceding August 19th depreciated £10,300,000. tion to deposits received, which must be As long ago as January, the celebrated 25 per cent. with the central national banks— French economist Edmond Théry made a the banker must of course cut down his loans. prophesy now being fulfilled. He pointed Thus \$70,000,000 less was being loaned by out that the unprecedented flood of new the New York institutions September first securities—chronicled several times in these than two months previous.

been withdrawn from "call" loans, those on absorptive powers of new savings or the real such stocks and bonds as are being specu-needs of consumption." lated in, will not displease a large section of the nation. Another side of it is that com- a comparison of the new American security mercial paper, the borrowings of business issues for August with other months this year: men for "legitimate" purposes, is hard to turn into money. Last month one large New York bank went in heavily for such paper, paying six per cent. for six months. meant that the borrower will be paying six and one-half per cent. for his "accommodation." This of course is the highest grade of commercial paper, where the factor of safety is so high as not to figure.

Panics Made to Order!

SILLY seasons in politics on one hand and finance on the other always call out the anthropomorphic theory of panics. There have been references again of late to "the Roosevelt panic" and, per contra, to "bear raids" by those "Wall Street" villains who throw the country into depression for revenge.

Acknowledging fully the immense personal power of our only living ex-President, and the financial weight of certain associated groups of business men, one must still protest that it is doing them too much honor to credit them with starting, unaided, such industrial toboggan-slides as came in 1907, and all but

came this year.

Ask any banker, be he of Cape Town or Copenhagen, what bond or stock most accurately reflects world-economics in its pricechanges. He will answer, of course, "British Consols." Last month, this government obligation sold at its lowest since 1848. This is no particular reflection on the British Government, because even around 80 Consols sary institutions imply any blanket endorseyield little more than three per cent.; but it ment of the conduct of any given stock does reflect actual money conditions the broker or brokers. world over. The market for the bonds is absolutely free and open. There is no such Stock Exchange, for instance, with the rules bank-note complication as with United of that body, one finds unhappy hiatuses. States Government bonds.

Or compare the records of important stock

columns—"is a move towards over-produc-The thought that much of this money has tion, and threatens quickly to surpass the

How accurate was M. Théry appears from

August	 																					\$63,452	.539
July	 																					68,551	,000
June May	 						•	•						•	•		•			•	•	131,140	.350
May	 	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	193,337	,000
April	 ٠.	•	٠		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	92,670	,835
March	 ٠.	•	٠	• •	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	٠	378,418	,705
February																							
January	 	٠	٠	٠.	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	150,000	,w

The stream of investments had dried up. Analyzing, furthermore, there were less than \$28,000,000 of short term notes issued last year up to and including August, whereas, in the same period this year the output had climbed to \$170,650,000. In most cases, these corporations would have sold long term bonds if they could.

Having discovered that M. Théry, as far back as January, made the right deduction, one is interested to note the philosophy upon which his prophesy was based: "The law of the periodicity of crises being clearly established, the science of speculation calls for great prudence on a period of inflation and great courage in a period of depression."

To fear that somebody will "bring about a panic" is very much like fearing a hot summer because the ice company has built

a new wing to its factory.

The Right Kind of Stock Market

BY no means does the previous explanation of stock markets as reasonable and neces-

Comparing the conduct on the New York One is a little more charitable after reading the profusion and rigor of the rules themselves, which, as Financial Editor Atwood of conducted," and wisely, too. There was a the New York Press remarked in a lecture carry-over system through which a few jobnot long ago, could hardly be observed in their bers could compare notes and discover just entirety this side of Heaven.

ingly open. Last month, the attempt was speculation was running too fast, they would made to push up the price of the stocks of the raise the rates for the carry-over—which American Hide & Leather Co., amid positive means the interest the speculator must pay assertions that the impending report of the for a two-weeks' period. To-day, however, company would show enormous earnings, suffi- the London system is like our own. cient to pay off the 73 per cent. dividends the speculators "pawn" their stocks at the banks. company owed the stockholders. There were There is the important difference, however, frenzied demands for "calls" on the stock that in England money is never absurdly on people whom it transpired didn't have any high or absurdly low. and could not get any, thereby putting the demanders in a very safe position. All this accompanied a rise in the stock to $32\frac{1}{2}$. The report came out. The stock sold at 19—a LAST month a New York Stock Exchange fall of more than 40 per cent. in one day.

Small boys "monkeying" with the lever of a locomotive would not be more dangerous to Last year one sold as high as \$06,000. themselves or the passengers than such macolumns, paralleling railroad earnings and out of four is even earning expenses. stock prices, the guidance is there in the long will rise and fall with the demands of legitito drive it too low when money is tight.

lator get enough 'gangs' together to control those receipts. the whole market for a while?"

In theory, yes. Fortunately, no such man the fall in stock prices usually stops. days when Commodore Vanderbilt and Jay get ready for something better. Gould "owned" it for weeks and months at to boom copper and other stocks in 1906-7. become worth less than when you bought them. The speculator of to-day may push stocks too greater than any American group.

The London market used to be "personally how much stock was being held by speculators But lapses are too frequent and too glar- in hopes of higher prices. When they thought

Investors' Memoranda

seat sold for \$66,000.

The previous sale had been at \$72,500.

The price of \$68,000 meant that the public nipulators are to the stock exchange as an was not buying stocks. Hundreds of Wall institution, and the great industrial country Street clerks have been told lately that their which looks to it for guidance. As shown services are no longer needed. It is thought last month in the chart published in these that not one New York Stock Exchange firm

What is bad for the broker is often good for run, but it has been too often distorted. the investor. Even though some of the evils Not until our currency system is removed anticipated by lower stock prices actually ocfrom the control of big banking combinations cur, it is likely that subsequent prices will and is brought under natural influence, so it show them to have been over anticipated.

For example; last month for the first time mate business borrowers, will the opportu- in three years, a decline was reported in what nity be curtailed for "gangs" to put this and the railroads earned "gross"—their total that stock too high when money is easy, and receipts, figured just so, without any reference to the higher prices of the supplies and "Couldn't some able and daring specu- labor that the railroads bought to obtain

When the fall in railroad "gross" begins, has yet turned up. The New York market sounds contradictory, but is entirely sensihas grown too big and important since the ble. When speculators know the worst, they

Such signs, however, don't mean that stock a time. Speculators of such immense re-purchases at present are safe for everyone. sources as the late H. H. Rogers and Rocke- Many people without experience should never feller, and their associates, can be completely buy listed securities except during a panic. upset with losses of millions, as in the attempt It takes some courage to see pieces of paper

One finds plenty of sound and influential high for a short time; but he has to reckon not business men, however, who do not expect a only with selling from "bears" at home, but panic—who, indeed, are doing their personal in Amsterdam, Berlin, Paris and London as best to head one off—and who are investing well—wealthy business men and professional their surplus according to the hints given by financiers who are always awaiting such a such "memoranda." They are buying some chance and whose resources collectively are stocks, prepared to hold on to them for a couple of years, if necessary.

MARK TWAIN AND WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS AT LAKEWOOD IN 1908

THE NEW BOOKS

eince the death of the humorist-philosopher his admirers have been waiting for some appreciation from Mr. Howells. It has now come in the form of a series of reminiscences and anecdotes which Mr. Howells entitles "My Mark Twain." A very sympathetic and tenderly written volume it is, with illustrations unusually appropriate and interesting. It is Mr. Howells at his best.

"Joan of Arc," "The Prince and the Pauper," and other writings of the great humorist and philosopher have been gathered into a little volume by C. N. Kendall, and arranged for supplementary reading in the schools.2 Some of the scenes from "The Prince and the Pauper," here reproduced, contain suggestive contrasts between democracy and monarchy and the brotherhood of humanity and aristocracy which cannot fail to impress the imagination of American boys and girls.

Those who are interested in the bearings of modern history on public life cannot fail to find much intellectual and moral stimulus in Dr.

My Mark Twain. By William Dean Howells, Har-pers, 197 pp. ill \$1.40. Travels in History. By Mark Twain. Harpers, 170 pp. 50 cents.

THE friendship of William Dean Howells for Andrew D. White's essays on "Seven Great Mark Twain extended over very nearly half Statesmen." These champions "in the warfare of a century and was particularly close. Ever humanity with unreason," chosen from the history the death of the humorist-philosopher his of continental Europe, are: Sarpi, Grotius, rers have been waiting for some appreciation Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour, and Bismarck. Their lives, says Dr. White in his introduction, were not devoted to seeking office or to winning a brief popular fame by chicanery or pettiloggery. but to serving the great interests of modern states, and indeed of universal humanity." Dr. White's long service as American diplomatic representative abroad, his scholarly mind, and his nourishing, illuminating style, have combined to make these essays peculiarly interesting and suggestive and especially worthy to be studied by those who aspire to take an effective and noble part in public life.

> Each season brings its quota of books of travel and description, dealing with all portions of the civilized, and some of the uncivilized, world. In this class there have been brought out during the past few weeks half a dozen volumes worthy of notice. Changing political conditions in Spain make particularly interesting a volume entitled "Quiet Days in Spain," by C. Bogue Luffmann. There are a good many plain truths soberly and yet sympathetically put in this volume. An illustration

> *Seven Great Statemen. By Andrew D. White. The Century Company. 552 pp. \$2.50.
>
> *Quiet Days in Spain. By C. Bogue Luffmans. Detton, 318 pp. \$2.

trated personal guide to Finland, full of anecdotes and humorous descriptions, with just enough history to make a proper background, such is Harry de Windt's "Finland as It Is." The author enters into somewhat minute details regarding transportation, hotels, and other useful subjects for travelers. Among the other volumes which, while giving pleasant, leisurely descriptions of interesting places and peoples, also furnish useful information for the traveler, are: "The Avon and Shake-speare's Country," by A. G. Bradley; "From Irish Castles to French Chateaux," by Norman Bright Carson; "The Ship-Dwellers," by Albert Bigelow Paine; "Elba and Elsewhere," by Don C. Seitz; "Faces and Phases of German Life." by Theoph-"Faces and Phases of German Life," by Theophilus Liefeld, and "With Stevenson in Samoa," by H. J. Moors.

A very comprehensive, impartial, and enter-tainingly told story of political and economic affairs in Morocco during the past two years, written from personal observation, has been written by E. Ashmead-Bartlett under the title "The Passing of the Shereefian Empire." The book is well illustrated. Morocco, Mr. Bartlett maintains, is gradually but surely losing its independence, and passing into the limbo of European dependencies. The change is inevitable but all lovers of ancient dynasties which have fallen into decay will hope that the reformation may be brought about with as little change as possible in the customs and institutions of the Moorish people."

One of the latest attacks on the problem of city congestion comes in the form of a unique housing scheme invented and formulated by Mr. Edgar Chambless and described in a book bearing the significant title: "Roadtown." This title, which is also the name of the invention itself, refers to the two significant principles in house construction which lie at the foundation of the whole scheme: (1) as the author puts it, building cities out on the land instead of up into the sky, and (2) uniting housing and noiseless transportation into one mechanism. This coordinating of the functions of housing and transportation is the significant feature of Mr. Chambless' scheme, and it is this which appeals with peculiar force to the flat dweller of our great cities. Mr. Chambless pur-poses to start his "Roadtown" at the end of the present transportation systems of some great city, or tap these lines far enough out to get comparatively cheap land and build out in the direction of other cities. Houses will be built by the mile rather than as individual units, and the proposed plan of construction will make possible the inclusion of all the conveniences of modern city apartments, together with others not commonly pro-vided, at a very moderate rental. The scheme was outlined and explained in some detail in the RE- similar results. VIEW OF REVIEWS for December, 1909.

Finland as It Is. By Harry de Windt. Dutton.

If pp., iii. \$1.50.

The Avon and Shakespeare's Country. By A. G.
Bradley. Dutton. 365 pp., iii. \$3.50.

From Irish Castles to French Chateaux. By Norman Bright Carson. Small Maynard, & Co. 242 pp., iii. \$1.50.

The Ship-Dwellers. By Albert Bigelow Paine, Harpers, 394 pp., iii. \$1.50.

Elba and Elsewhere. By Don C. Seitz. Harpers, pp., iii. \$1.25.

Faces and Phases of German Life. By Theophilus Liefeld. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. 316 pp. \$1.50.

With Stevenson in Samoa. By H. J. Moors. Small, Maynard & Company. 230 pp., iii. \$1.50.

The Passing of the Sheredian Empire. By E. Ashmead-Bartlett. Dodd Mead, 532 pp., iii. \$4.00.

Roadtown. By Edgar Chambless. New York: Roadtown Press. 172 pp. \$1.35.

THE VISION OF "ROADTOWN"

Sir Horace Plunkett regards the United States as his second home, and he has spent so much time in this country that no one would think of classifying him as an alien. What he has to say, therefore, about "The Rural Life Problem of the United States"10 is said with authority. Under this title he has brought out a little book in which he gives the results of his observations in this country extending over many years. While he believes that if the balance between town and farm is to be restored in this country there must be better farming, better business, and better living, and that these three are equally necessary, he is convinced that better business must come first. "For farmers the way to better living is cooperation, and what cooperation means is the chief thing the American farmer has to learn."

In "Hardy Plants for Cottage Gardens," Mrs. Helen R. Albee describes an arrangement of hardy shrubs, annuals, and perennials so made as to give a succession of bloom of pure color in each bed. The book is well illustrated by photographs, and the information is given in such a way that it may easily be utilized by anyone seeking to produce

A form of art which is perhaps imperfectly understood even by most art-lovers is presented in a simple and popular way by Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, curator of the print department of the New York Public Library, in a volume entitled "How to Appreciate Prints." In this work the author endeavors primarily to help the reader to see the distinctive features of etchings and engravings and to this end to acquaint him with the

¹⁰ The Rural Life Problem of the United States. By Sir Horace Plunkett Macmillan. 174 pp. \$1 25.

¹³ Hardy Plants for Cottage Gardens. By Helen R. Albee. Henry Holt & Co. 300 pp., iii \$1.60.

¹³ How to Appreciate Prints. By Frank Weltenkampf. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 230 pp., iii. \$1.50.

general principles on which the appreciation of prints is based. Mr. Weitenkampf writes from a full and accurate knowledge and with a desire to stimulate the development of a critical spirit "paired with liberal-mindedness."

The New York State Department of Agriculture has issued an elaborate report on "The Grapes of New York." This gives a full account of grapegrowing and of the grape regions in the State of New York. The standpoint of the work is that of the horticulturist rather than of the botanist. Varieties have been studied from every point of view, and endeavor was made to record as far as possible the unit characters of grapes, thereby aiding to furnish a foundation for grape-breeding. A brief history of each variety is given so far as it can be determined by correspondence and from literature on the subject. The color plates accompanying this volume are of unusual excellence.

Prof. George Thomas Surface has brought "The Story of Sugar" up to date. In a comparatively small volume he gives the important facts about cane sugar, its early history, the controlling factors in its production, as well as a detailed description of the beet-sugar industry, with chapters on syrups, candy, and the by-products of both cane and beets. There is also a chapter on the rise of the Sugar Trust.

Apropos of the current freight-rate discussion, Dr. Logan G. McPherson's book on "Transporta-tion in Europe" offers suggestive comparisons between American and European traffic problems. There is also a chapter on the comparative usefulness of inland waterways and railways which has direct bearing on the proposition to improve several of our inland rivers.

A volume with the rather unusual title of "Makers of Sorrow and Makers of Joy," by Dora Melegari, appeared in Italy about the beginning of the present year. It was described in the original as intended for "serious readers and others who earnestly desire to do right and are willing for this purpose to make a subjective study of their own emotions and motives." The author is an own emotions and motives.' Italian woman, born and reared in France, and sister of the present Italian Ambassador to Russia. An English translation of this work has been made by Marian Lindsay.

A very sympathetic and stimulating volume on the Bahai religion has been written by Mary Hanford Ford. Readers of the REVIEW will remember an article we published a year or so ago (February, 1909) on this new religious cult of the East which is rapidly spreading westward. Mrs. Ford's volume is called "The Oriental Rose or the Teachings of Abdul Baha."6

of ADDUI Daffa. *

1 The Grapes of New York. Albany, N. Y.: State Department of Agriculture. 564 pp., ill.

2 The Story of Sugar. By George Thomas Surface. Appleton & Co. 238 pp., ill. 31.

3 Transportation in Europe. By Logan G. McPherson. Henry Holt & Co. 285 pp., map. \$1.50.

4 Makers of Sorrow and Makers of Joy. By Dora Mclegari. Funk & Wagnalls. 259 pp. \$1.25.

1 The Oriental Rose or the Teachings of Abdul Baha. By Mary Hanford Ford. Broadway Publishing Company. 213 pp.

In two clearly, attractively printed volumes, the Iliad of Homer now appears, translated into English hexameter verse by Prentiss Cummings. This version is, of course, somewhat of an abridgment. but it includes all of the main story and some of the most celebrated passages.

An English translation of Rostand's famous play "Chantecler" by Gertrude Hall has been brought out by the press of Duffield and Company.7 It is a smooth rendering, showing, it would seem, a good deal of the brilliancy of the original French.

Three small volumes dealing with the traditions and legendary lore of the Jews have recently appeared. They are: "Tales and Maxims from the Talmud," selected and translated by Dr. Samuel Rapaport; "The Legends of the Jews," by Louis Ginzberg, translated from the German by Henrietta Szold; and "The Passover," by Clifford Howard.

A new edition of the complete poems of Charles Follen Adams, including the famous "Leedle Yawcob Strauss," has been brought out by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard." The dialect poem, which gives the title to the volume, first appeared more than twenty years ago and had an instant and widespread fame. Among other poems by the same author that have become nationally known and that are included in this collection, are: "Shonny Schwartz," "Der Drummer," "John Barley-Corn," and "Don't Feel Too Big!"

An exhaustive monograph on "Sources and Modes of Infection" has been prepared by Dr. Charles V. Chapin, author of "Municipal Sanitation in the United States" and at present superintendent of health of the city of Providence, R. I. The book, Dr. Chapin tells us, is intended primarily for health officers and physicians. Its typography makes it easy of access and useful as a textbook.

For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Cyrus Northrop has served with conspicuous ability as president of the University of Minnesota. fitting that the various addresses which he has delivered on various public occasions during that long period should be collected and published. They now appear in a volume of over 500 pages, tastefully printed, and while the occasions of their original delivery have passed the messages that they conveyed still have pertinency and the ad-dresses themselves are well worthy of preservation in this new form.13

The Iliad of Homer. Translated by Prentiss Cum-ngs. Little, Brown & Company. Two volumes. 780

The Iliad of Homer. Translated by Prentiss Cummings. Little, Brown & Company. Two volumes. 780 pp. \$3.

'Chantecler. By Edmond Rostand. Translated by Gertrude Hall. Duffield & Company. 289 pp. \$1.25.

'Tales and Maxims from the Taimud. By Rev. Samnel Rapaport. Dutton. 237 pp. \$1.75.

'The Legends of the Jews. By Louis Ginzberg. Philisdelphis. Jewish Publication Society of America. 375 pp. \$2.

'The Passover. By Olifford Howard. New York: R. F. Fonno & Co. 280 pp. \$1.

'Il Yawcob Strauss and Other Poems. By Charles Folica Adams. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 311 pp., ill. \$1.

'Il Sources and Modes of Infection. By Charles V. Chapin, M.D. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 399 pp. \$3.

'I' Addresses. Educational and Patriotic. By Cyrus Northrop, LL.D. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company. 533 pp. \$1.80.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

7he most remarkable is that which exists in the lature for improper purposes has been ren-State of New York. It is all summed up in dered easy by the subterranean connection the simple statement that the Republicans of between the machines of the two parties. New York, with Henry L. Stimson as their The old Platt machine always did business candidate for Governor, have a fighting with the Croker machine in one way or anchance to win. A few months ago the only other; and the Murphy machine, which now possible opportunity for the Republicans, in controls Tammany Hall, has continued to do so far as anybody could see, lay in the nom- business with the Republican members of the ination of Hughes for a third term. But so-called "Black Horse Cavalry" at Albany Hughes felt that he could not run again; and and with certain dominant elements in the any chance of his doing so was destroyed by control of the State Republican organization. the action of President Taft in removing him from the sphere of politics and appointing him to the Supreme Court. The machinery of the Republican party was in the control of a set of men who cared everything for their portant to keep in control of the machinery mastery of the organization, but who cared of the party than to see that a high-class succomparatively little which party should win cessor to Governor Hughes should be nomat the election. And there is nothing difficult to understand in this fact.

The political Money and the affairs of the York have for a long time been lubricated with a vast of This money comes, in the selfish private interests. It great quantities from the Net railroad system and the other corporations of the State, an divided between the political n Republican and Democratic part of it which has been into ence Democrats in the Legislat most part been handled by 1 with Tammany Hall in New York City, for the reason that most of the Democratic mem-

Of all the political situations that bers of the Legislature have been elected are to culminate in the elections from Tammany districts and selected by of Tuesday, November 8, the Tammany bosses. The control of the Legis-

> Organization To the State and local bosses of nather than the Republican party, therefore, Viotory it has been very much more im-

> > MR. ROOSEVELT AT SARATOGA

Paulograph by B own Brest., N. Y.

MR. ROOSEVELT WITH THE NASSAU COUNTY DELEGATES IN THE CONVENTION

inated and elected. Yet the great body of of the Republican party in the State of New Republican voters in the State of New York York he was urgently called upon by those is composed of honest men, and the kind of in sympathy with Governor Hughes' views administration given to the State by Gov- to help the real Republicans to get control of ernor Hughes is a thing that hundreds of their own State convention and give them thousands of Republicans believe in and de- his aid in putting a direct-nominations plank sire. These honest and well-meaning Re- into the State platform. Mr. Roosevelt set publicans are in a large majority and ought that it was his duty as a citizen to accede to to be able to have influence, and at important the demands of his fellow Republicans. At moments they ought to control the action of the request of many of them he consented to their party. But, unfortunately, they are attend the convention as a delegate and to busy men who have not found it easy to serve as temporary chairman in case of his make themselves felt as against the profes- being chosen to that office. The "organizasional politicians who run the caucuses and tion" made the false pretense that this atticonventions and who handle the money that tude on Roosevelt's part had something to do is contributed from improper sources for with Taft's aspirations for a second term, and selfish reasons. This is why Governor Hughes consulted with the President at Beverly. made his insistent demand for direct prima- planning to make Vice-President Sherman ries, and for a method in general of enabling temporary chairman instead of Roosevelt. the rank and file of a party to have due in- This would have been an admirable arrangefluence in the party's organization and in its ment if only Vice-President Sherman had not selection of candidates.

Roosevelt would help him to secure a direct-nomina- constantly quoted as saying contemptuously tions law. At Governor Hughes' request, that all the sentiment for primary-election Mr. Roosevelt, who had within a few days reform in the State of New York had been returned from Africa, expressed himself elevated to the United States Supreme Bench. openly as in favor of this kind of a reform. Mr. Sherman and the State bosses worked as Mr. Roosevelt had not intended to take an hard as possible on their side, and the friends active part in this year's campaign, but as of reform within the Republican party acthe best known and most influential member cepted the challenge and did what they could

been out of sympathy with the views of Governor Hughes and the majority of dis-Governor Hughes had called a interested Republicans of the State. Not special session of the Legislature only was Sherman opposed to direct nomin the hope that public opinion inations and kindred reforms, but he was VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN AT THE CONVENTION

convention of a little more than a thousand members the supporters of progress in the party were successful, electing Roosevelt temporary chairman by a vote of 567 to 445, every man voting personally.

The bosses of both Is Roosevelt parties, and their newspaper organs, at once raised the deafening cry that Mr. Roosevelt had become a boss and was planning to be an American king or emperor. Nobody who is at once honest and intelligent would call Mr. Roosevelt a boss, because this word "boss" has come to mean exactly the opposite thing in our American politics. Governor Hughes had won great triumphs in the State by sheer force of character, and by the influence to which he was entitled through his public services. But it would be ridiculous to say that Governor Hughes was a boss. Mr. Roosevelt is no more a boss in New York than Woodrow Wilson is a boss in New Jersey. Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, is a boss who now dominates the Democratic machinery not only of the great city but also

of the State. Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, who is to-day the most influential and popular Democrat in the State, is, on the other hand, not a boss but exactly the opposite. He is influential and popular for quite the same reasons that give Mr. Roosevelt his hold. Those reasons are easily summed up. Mayor Gaynor shows great gifts and talents for public life, and thus far shows a disposition to use his talents for the public welfare so that he gains the confidence of his fellow citizens and has a great following. The late Mr. Brayton of Rhode Island was a boss of the typical sort. The victory at Saratoga over the bosses was not Roosevelt's victory by any means, but the victory of the intelligent masses of Republican voters in the State who sent to Saratoga a body of nearly six hundred delegates freed from the shackles of local bosses. The convention was controlled, not by Roosevelt, but by the unbossed majority of the delegates. The position of the minority, held obediently in line by a group of disappointed bosses, was not a pleasant spectacle. Even Vice-President Sherman to elect delegates to the Saratoga conven- must have been humiliated by the intellectual tion. The upshot of the matter was that in a feebleness of the fight made by his supporters.

"BEAT 'EM TO A FRAZZLE"

(A cartoonist's idea of Roosevelt as champion rather than as boss) From the North American, Philadelphia

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Copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y. MRS. HENRY L. STIMSON

Stimeon lating federal statutes. He is a man of the at Saratoga, and the Wall Street contingent are just as much honored in the bringing for- year because it wishes to gain control of the ward of Henry L. Stimson, as their candi- expenditures going on in the improvement of of New York is the breaking up of the shame- Republican poverty this year, however, is a him to be skilful and fearless in his attacks Republican cause in the State of New York upon dishonest methods.

Strong in his Enemiss themselves a fighting chance this velt believe in. It remains to be seen what year, whereas if the Old Guard and Vice-Presi- the voters will think of a situation of this dent Sherman had won at the Saratoga conven-kind. tion they would have had no possible hope of whose connection with the Republican party

The Republican nominee for declared that they would vote against Stim-Governor, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, son; but in almost every case the defection is a New York lawyer who has of these men is a distinct gain to the party. gained fame as prosecutor for the United The progressive and independent-minded States Government of the Sugar Trust and citizen can vote for Stimson with a good conof other corporations and individuals vio- science. But if the Old Guard had prevailed highest standards, both of character and in- -with its newspaper organs-had been comtelligence, and fully worthy to rank with placent, there would have been thousands of Republican Governors like Hughes and honest men driven out of the Républican Roosevelt. The Republicans of New York camp. Tammany is eager for a victory this date this year, as the Democrats of New Jersey the State canals, and in other directions, and honor themselves by bringing forward so it can afford to put a great deal of money into strong and high-minded a candidate as Dr. the campaign, while the reform Republicans Woodrow Wilson. The real issue in the State have very little money from any source. ful alliance between politics and business, cause for congratulation. Never at any time Everything in Mr. Stimson's record shows since the early days of the party has the been so free from the taint of improper pecuniary support as this year. The corpora-The Republicans, under Mr. tions have no money for the kind of Repub-Roosevelt's lead, have thus given licanism that Mr. Stimson and Mr. Roose-All the interests and individuals carrying the State. It is true that a good many has injured it are now working against epublicans have shown great bitterness and Stimson.

The Democratic candidate for 0/x the Governorship, Mr. John A. Campaign Dix, is the head of large papermaking and other manufacturing interests in the northern part of the State. He is running on a Democratic ticket which denounces the Payne-Aldrich tariff and demands a great reduction of its so-called "iniquitous" rates. At the head of the State Democratic Committee and as Mr. Dix's campaign manager, is Mr. Winfield A. Huppuch, who is Mr. Dix's principal partner in his business enterprises. It now appears that Mr. Huppuch and Mr. Dix, during the making of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, were conspicuous among those beneficiaries of protected interests who not only tried to prevent the reduction of duties but who had the effrontery to demand a very considerable increase in high protective rates over those of the Dingley bill. We have had frequent occasion to remind our readers that the Payne-Aldrich tariff, although nominally made by the Republicans, was in fact a nonpartisan affair in which, behind the scenes, the Democrats participated just as actively as the Republicans. The paper and pulp concerns made as selfish a fight for their own advantage, regardless of the welfare of the country, as any other of the wealthy interests that were busy during the special session at Washington. The inconsistency of the Democratic tariff plank in New York could not be better illustrated than by simple reference to the course pursued by manufacturers like Mr. Dix, not merely to keep existing high duties on their monopolistic products, but to have those duties made ! ever higher and higher. The Wall-Paper Convelent by the American Press Association, N Y trust is one of the worst of these "hogs in the tariff trough."

HON HENRY L. STIMSON

The Republican tariff plank, on New York Republicane the other hand, as adopted by the on the Tariff Saratoga convention, is a remarkably straightforward and accurate expression of the position that the Republican party now holds. The criticism of this tariff plank by the Western Republican insurgents was evidently due to failure to read its provisions carefully, and to understand the significance of its phrases. It must be remembered that Mr. Payne, whose name the new tariff bears, was himself a member of this Saratoga convention, as were a number of other Republican Congressmen who had voted for the bill. Mr. Payne and the supporters of the House bill last year were absolutely opposed to a tariff board or commission of any kind, and especially opposed to any piecemeal revision of the tariff. Yet con-

" JANUS A. DIX ON THE TARIFF" From the Tribune (New York)

siderably more than one-half of this Saratoga plank is made up of statements explicitly favoring the plan of investigation by an outside tariff board, and the further plan of tariff revision schedule by schedule. It was a tremendous triumph for the progressives at the Saratoga convention to secure the unanimous adoption of a plank favoring the tariff-commission idea and the separate revision of different schedules. As for the rest of the tariff plank, it makes the best statement that could be made for the Payne tariff, and most of what it says is fairly accurate. There was no possible reason to suppose that a New York Republican convention this year would denounce a new tariff law that every New York Republican member of both houses of Congress had voted for. Both Senators were in this Saratoga convention, and Senator Root was its permanent chairman. Mr. Roosevelt did not dictate the platform at Saratoga, but he is in favor of gradual tariff revision based upon careful scientific study without any undue agitation or haste. The Democrats profess to be in favor of an immediate revolutionary change in the tariff in all parts and schedules; and the country does not take any such utterance as being either statesmanlike or sincere.

It is not true that Mr. Roosevelt, Consistency for instance, has been inconsistent in his attitudes about the tariff. There had been an attempt, only a few months ago, to ostracize and drive out of the Republican party those of its members whose view about the tariff is at this moment the one that all branches of the party have agreed to adopt. The Payne-Aldrich tariff gave us free trade with the Philippines, gave us the maximum and minimum arrangement, and embodied some other useful changes. The real revision of the tariff lies ahead of us. It must be made by a different method. And the Republicans, with their greater sensitiveness to public opinion, already see what that method is, and have already agreed to adopt it. The position taken in the New York plank this year is exactly the position taken by Senator Beveridge and other Western Senators last year and the year before.

The New York platform contains an indorsement of Mr. Taft's administration, specifying many things for which it declares that the administration deserves credit. These things are quite true, and the New York convention was eminently right in enumerating them. If,

indeed, Mr. Roosevelt had been in personal control of the convention,—which, of course, he was not,—it would have been ungracious in a marked degree for the platform to have omitted a plank setting forth the numerous achievements of high merit that the administration is to be credited with thus far. When it came to a question of indorsing Mr. Taft or anyone else for nomination in 1912, that particular matter was not before the Republicans of New York or of the country, and there was no reason for trying to commit anybody's judgment so long in advance.

The victory of the anti-boss mem-The General bers of the convention carried with it, of course, a plank in the platform supporting Governor Hughes' doctrine of direct nominations. The result of the convention was encouraging to the Republican cause throughout the country. chairmanship of the State Committee was not conferred upon an old-line politician but was put in the hands of a younger man with the more modern views of politics. Mr. Stimson is a known quantity in public life, and his election would make it certain that New York would have a Governor as firm and independent as Governor Hughes has been. The remainder of the Republican ticket is of good average quality. The Democratic ticket, on the other hand, is not of good average quality, excepting for Mr. Dix him-

MRS. JOHN A. DIX

self. Everyone admits that Mr. Dix is a man ernor as Hughes himself, or he might prove to of fine personality, and yet the ticket as a be such an administrator as Gaynor has thus whole seems to have been named absolutely far shown himself as Mayor of New York City. by Tammany Hall. Mr. Dix, if elected, But this is something which the public has might make as firm and independent a Gov- no way of finding out in advance. Mr. Stim-

Copyright by the American Press Association N. Y. LEADING DEMOCRATS AT THE NOTIFICATION OF CANDIDATE DIX

(From left to right Chairman H P Bissell, John A Dix, Wm Sohmer, T. P. Carmody, Edwin Lazansky, J. J. Kennedy, T. F. Conway)

Physical by the American Press Association, New York

THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINEES AND THE CAMPAIGN MANAGERS

(Top row left to right: Frank M. Williams renominated for State Engineer and Surveyor; Ezra P. Prentice, State Chairman; James Thompson for Controller, Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the New York County Committee)

(Bottom row, left to right. Thomas F. Fennell for State Treasurer: Edward Schoeneck for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry L. Stimson for Governor, Samue, S. Koenig renominated for Secretary of State, Edward J. O'Mailey, renominated for Attorney-General)

son has been making an indefatigable speaking campaign throughout the State, giving his views upon all questions without reserve; but Mr. Dix has seemed to think it better to remain behind the scenes.

Mr. Alton B. Parker, who ran against Roosevelt for the Presidency in 1904, was the most prominent of the Democratic campaigners, but his object was not to support Dix but to attack Roosevelt. Mr. Parker has become obsessed with the idea that if the Republicans of New York should elect Stimson as Governor, then it might follow that the Republicans of the United States would wish to elect Roosevelt as President in 1912. This would seem to concern the Republicans themselves, rather than Mr. Parker as a leading Democrat. Obviously, Mr. Parker would not wish to have Mr. Roosevelt elected President in 1912. But then, as a leading Demo-should not wish to have any Republican elected in 1912; and his natural desire would be to see the Republicans put up a candidate that the Democrats could beat. The trouble with Mr. Parker's argument is that it is not against Roosevelt at all, but against the intelligence and judgment of the American people. Mr. Parker professes to know that Roosevelt intends to run for the Presidency again. It would seem a little strange that

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HON, ALTON B PARKER

MAYOR GAYNOR'S FIRST VISIT TO CITY HALL, OCT. 3, AFTER HIS DANGEROUS WOUND

(His inability to run for the Governorship has changed the character of the State campaign)

Roosevelt's intentions should be known exclusively by a prominent Democrat.

The attacks upon Mr. Roosevelt Attacking have never been more bitter than during the past few weeks. Yet these attacks are not truthful in the statements they make, nor do they seem to be sincere. The newspaper men of New York who have had a part in it act as if they were personally ashamed to have the honorable profession of journalism thus cheapened and degraded. Mr. Roosevelt has not made any assaults upon the courts; and his criticism of certain decisions have been mild and gentle compared with the criticisms that other judges and leading lawyers have themselves made upon these same decisions. Nor has Mr. Roosevelt proposed any innovations under the term "the new nationalism" that in the slightest degree could disturb the constitutional balance between nation and States. Mr. Roosevelt has spent his life working in a hard, practical school of political reform. He has tried to make the Civil Service better, and to improve administrative conditions. He has tried to get corruption and graft out of our political life. He has never had time to indulge in Utopian dreams,

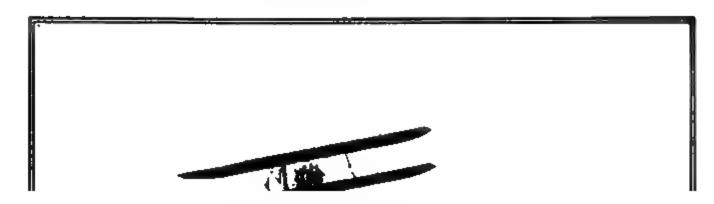
NEW YORK GAME TRAILS From the Eagle (Brooklyn)

and his mind does not work in that fashion. As we have remarked before, Mr. Roosevelt's mind is not nearly as radical a mind as Mr. Taft's. The attempt, therefore, to make it out that Mr. Roosevelt has embraced some wild doctrine of centralization that would reduce the States to nonentities, is so cheap and so silly that it must make an honest man disgusted with the dishonesty of those who are making such assertions. Mr. Roosevelt has had his period as President; and it is to be hoped that he has before him a long period of usefulness as a citizen and a leader. We have plenty of men in this country, in both parties, who could be trusted to rise to the responsibilities of the Presidency if they were to be tested in that way. The Democrats have several such men in training, and the Republicans will have to look very sharply to their conduct as a party if they expect to win in the great contest of 1912.

Roosevelt's Mr. Roosevelt made another of Southern and his extended tours in October, Copyright by the American Press Association, N Y Western Trip going first to Tennessee, where he visited the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxelsewhere. He received a great ovation in and on October 10 was entertained with great near Rome, in that State. He made brief where he explained his position on the tariff

SPEAKING IN THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

ville and afterward spoke at Memphis and speeches in crossing Alabama and Mississippi, Atlanta, Ga., and visited the Berry School, enthusiasm at Hot Springs, Ark. Every-



Photograph by the American Press Association, N. 3 ROOSEVELT AND HOXSEY IN THE AEROPLANE AT ST. LOUIS

stood by those who care to do so, and he also government at Washington without and explained what he meant by his phrase, "the change in the nature of the government of new nationalism," which merely has to do any increase in its powers. He advocated with an efficient performance of those newer swamp reclamation as a national policy, and

question, which is entirely easy to be under- duties that conditions have thrust upon the in speaking at St. Louis he favored the deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf. While at St. Louis he ventured to add to his experiences that of a brief flight in an aëroplane. entrusting himself to Mr. Hoxsey, who was taking part in an aviation meet at Kinloch. After speeches in brief stops while crossing Illinois, Mr. Roosevelt arrived in Indiana on October 13, where he made a number of short speeches on behalf of Senator Beveridge and one extended address at Indianapolis.

> On October 14, Mr. Roosevelt was Hia New York speaking in important towns of western New York and had entered upon the work of the campaign in his own State. He had planned to give all the remainder of October to this New York campaign, excepting that he was to speak in Boston

on the 21st for Mr. Lodge and in New Hampshire on the 22nd for Mr. Bass and the Republican State ticket. His program for the opening days of November included a rapid trip to Iowa from the 2nd to the 4th, and he was to speak at Buffalo November 5 on his Thus for a retired statesman who had not intended to take a part in this year's political struggles, it must be admitted that Colonel Roosevelt has been fairly active and industrious. His activities and his utterances have been distasteful to a good many people whose criticisms of him have seemed to reflect their own feeling of prejudice and enmity rather than to show either accuracy or discrimination. His speeches in New York have aggressively charged Murphy and Tammany Hall with controlling the Democratic ticket and situation this year and have commended Stimson as a man of the very best type for the Governorship. There has been nothing in his positions that does not accord with the general sentiment of the Republican party and nothing inconsistent with that support of the Stimson ticket that the Taft administration was expected to make through such speakers as Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Nagel, and others. If the Republican cause should win in New York this year it will owe a great debt to Mr. Roosevelt's hard fight. If it should not win it will still owe a debt to Mr. Roosevelt for

GOVERNOR E. S. DRAPER, OF MASSACHUSETTS (Renominated by the Republicans)

two reasons: First, because it would have been much more crushingly defeated but for his work in the campaign, and, second, because the Republican party of New York will have been left in excellent fighting trim for the campaign of two years hence.

The Massachusetts Democrats **Politics** nominated a candidate last month Massachusetts as the result of processes too complicated to inflict upon the rest of the country. There were several candidates to begin with, the most prominent one being Mr. Foss, who had been recently elected to Congress in a strong Republican district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Lovering. The other leading candidate was Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, well known in banking and financial circles, who was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland. The convention could not decide as between these leading candidates, and so it left the final decision to he made by a committee of four, meanwhile naming a provisional candidate who had agreed to withdraw when the committee made up its mind. Committees of four often divide evenly, and this was the case with the

HON, ROBERT P BASS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (Republican candidate for Governor)

four men who were to decide between Foss and Hamlin. So special delivery letters were sent to all the delegates who had attended the convention, on a plan which enabled them to render a secret ballot. Foss meanwhile had been nominated as an independent Democratic candidate by the filing of a petition. The secret ballot showed a slight preponderance in favor of Foss. The provisional nominee withdrew, Hamlin withdrew, and Foss remained the only Democrat in the And so the matter stands, with Foss as a good campaigner, though personally an independent in politics rather than a Democrat. The opportunity that lay before the opposition party in Massachusetts has not been seized with much promise of results. The Republicans of Massachusetts have not been so much in need of internal party reform as those of Maine and New Hampshire.

The Democratic victory in Maine has aroused New England Republicanism, and Mr. Bass seems likely to win in New Hampshire, while there seems not much prospect of marked Democratic gains in Massachusetts. Governor

Draper's renomination was entirely unopposed, and the Republican State Convention was harmonious. The Rhode Island Republicans, on October 19, renominated the ticket of last year, and they were more emphatic than other New England States in endorsing the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Late in September Gen. C. R. Brayton, who had been the so-called Republican boss of Rhode Island for a great many years, died at an advanced age. The Democrats of Rhode Island are strong this year in their platform and candidates, but their prospects of success are not very great. Against Governor Pothic, renominated by the Republicans, the Democrats have brought forward Mr. Lewis A. Waterman. Senator Aldrich's retirement from office and active politics, after the 4th of next March, is regarded as final beyond Senator Aldrich favors as his sutcessor at Washington, Mr. Henry F. Lippitt. of Providence. Judge Baldwin's campaign as Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut has not been so active or conspicuous as that of Dr. Woodrow Wilson in New Jersey. While Judge Baldwin's eminence as a jurist and citizen would seem to entitle him to the Governorship regardless of party, it is admitted that his young opponent. Hon. Charles A. Goodwin, the Republican nominee, is a man of sterling worth as well as of practical experience and attractive qualities.

Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y
THE LATE GEN. C. R. BRAYTON, OF RHODE ISLAND

The Campaign In the New Jersey campaign, so far as the governorship is con-New Jersey cerned, vituperation and mudslinging have had no place. The Hon. Vivian Lewis, the Republican candidate, has been courteous and considerate of his opponent, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who on his part, has done much to raise the whole plane of State politics, as is shown in the article printed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. The people have been taught to come together and discuss policies. The citizen has been made to see more clearly his relation to the body politic. Above all, the individual's duty to the State has been set forth by exam! ple as well as by precept. Mr. Wilson's resignation as president of Princeton was accepted by the trustees on October 20, and Mr. John A. Stewart, of New York, the senior trustee, was chosen president pro tem.

The best forecast of the Congressional elections is that made last month by the editors of Success. They say that the next House will be almost exactly divided between the parties. In Ohio, the Democrats seem to have a strong lead. In Indiana, Beveridge's fight is so vital and meritorious that his enemies concede that he would have a sweeping vic-

Openight by The American Press Association N N

DR. WOODROW WILSON AND HON AINTAN FEW IS AT

THE NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR

tory if there were no complications of a kind for which he is not responsible. The country has been saddened by the death of Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, of whom we shall have more to say in these pages next month. Dolliver had always been a brilliant speaker, but only recently had his moral power impressed itself greatly upon the country. His death is a heavy loss. There is an interesting political situation in Oregon, as there are also noteworthy movements in other Western States, and these are to have due notice in our next number. Meanwhile, President Taft is going to Panama this month, and the political and administrative season at Washington will not fairly open until about the beginning of December. Our frontispiece is a new photograph of the President and his Cabinet, the only absentee being the Secretary of War, who has been on his travels in the Orient.

The International Prison Congress was held in Washington during the first week of October Representatives of thirty-five different countries were present. Among the delegates were the heads of the prison systems of Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Mexico, Russia, Spain, Sweden and New South Wales. The other nations sent judges, lawyers, scientists and newspaper men. The first act of the congress was to make a tour of inspection of American prisons and reformatories from New

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood N. Y THE LATE SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA

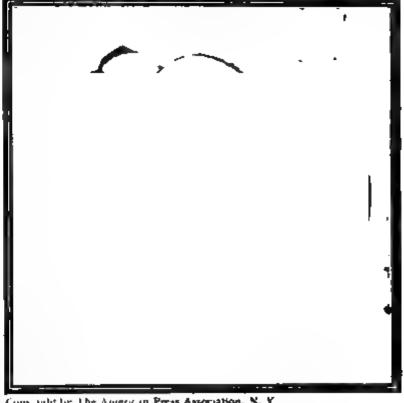
York to Chicago. The German Empire had no representative at the congress, since she is not an official member of the International Prison Commission. Some of the German states, however, are represented on that body and they sent delegates to the meeting in Washington. The congress was especially interested in the questions of the death penalty and the indeterminate sentence. There was a good deal of discussion and debate, in the course of which most of the delegates admitted that much had been adopted from the United States in the matter of the betterment of prison regulations. Among other interesting notes of progress made in the reports, which will be published in full later, were the statements that Switzerland is about to introduce children's courts upon the American plan; that Greece will shortly abolish the death penalty; that a training school for prison officials has been established in Hungary, and that "Spain is starting to reform from the top downward in the matter of criminal restraint.'

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Consecration St Patrick one of the most kindly and best beloved of the members of the Roman Curia, who represented the Vatican at the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal early in September, was also the papal dele- Copy ight by The American Press Association, N. Y. gate upon the occasion of the consecration,

onth, of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New

drals at Mexico City and at Puebla, St. Patrick's is the largest in the Western world. Its cornerstone was laid more than half a century ago by Archbishop Hughes, and it has been in building ever since. Archbishop Farley of New York performed the impressive ceremony of consecration on October 5. To this prelate belongs the honor of freeing the cathedral from debt. The Protestant press is finding in this occasion a lesson for sober reflection. To postpone consecration until debts are paid is an excellent rule. It amounts to a declaration that the sacred edifice must belong wholly to the Deity if it is to be in reality God's House. At the consecration ceremonies there were present many Roman Catholic dignitaries including three Cardinals, Gibbons of America, Logue of Ireland. and Vannutelli of Italy, besides forty-one bishops and twelve archbishops.

The Pennsyl- One of the most convincing witvania's Piea for nesses appearing before the in-Higher Rate terstate Commerce Commission, in its hearings of testimony for and against the proposed advances of freight rates, was President McCrea, of the great Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. McCrea said that in the past ten years the Pennsylvania Railroad had increased the average wages of its employees 33 per cent, and that the costs of maintenance of the property had gone up with wages. He pointed to the enormous outlays of money that his road had made for the greater convenience of the public, and without any hope of direct increase of profits.



CARDINAL VINCENZO VANNUTELLI

(The Papal logate who represented the Vatican at the ity. With the exception of the cather secretion of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York last months operight by Pach Brown, N. Y. WILLIAM C. BROWN, OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

JAMES MCCREA, OF THE **PENNSYLVANIA**

DANIEL WILLARD, OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

THREE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO TESTIFIED AT THE FREIGHT-RATE HEARINGS BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The sum of \$262,000,000 has been expended present conditions, with the old schedule of in the past ten years by the Pennsylvania freight rates. An interesting opinion adlines east of Pittsburg alone for such -to vanced by this excellent witness for the railthe railroad—unremunerative improvements. roads was that in the next few years there The tunnel under the North River and the would be a much smaller growth of railroad magnificent terminal in New York City will business, at least on the lines east of the Misby themselves cost more than \$110,000,000. sissippi, than has come in the past decade. That the increase in wage expense of the Such a fact, if it be a fact, is of the utmost roads is a constantly accelerating factor is importance in making a just settlement of shown by the experience of the past summer, the freight-rate question, for the most power-when wage additions on the Pennsylvania ful argument of the present opponents of the of its shareholders.

make this development possible unless he graft." This question would have to be an-McCrea contended, does not exist under Mr. McCrea was, in this point, very sure

lines amounted to nearly \$8,000,000 a year. proposal to raise rates is that the undeniable In the face of the increased costs of living increase of expenses for labor and materials for everyone, Mr. McCrea thought that the will be offset by the greater density of traffic thirty-seven thousand stockholders of the and consequent net reductions in the cost of Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half of whom are transportation units. It is also true that this women and children, might reasonably have increase of freight density, even if it is quite expected a higher return on their investment; large, does not always compensate for larger they have not, as a matter of fact, received expenses, because the very hugeness of the larger dividends, and last year the property traffic makes necessary enormous outlays for showed only 5.01 per cent net income on the new terminals, and the terminal question, in actual capital invested in it. Mr. McCrea the large cities with enormous prices for real expressed the opinion that a properly capi- estate, is becoming one of the nightmares of talized railroad should be allowed to earn the railroad man. Another line of inquiry a minimum of 7 per cent on the investment taken by the attorneys of the shippers in the hearings of the Commission leads to the matter of wasteful management. They offer the Will Railroad The country needs further rail- theory that much of the higher cost of living erease Indest- road development and the in- of the railroads is due to careless and extravvestor will not come forward to agant business methods, if not to "honest has a chance for profits. This chance, Mr. swered differently for every road, of course.

flagrant wastefulness or dishonesty.

nearer the final facts than any of 257,000. Adding the value of a 1010 produc-the previous estimates, official or unofficial, tion of cotton, hay, potatoes and flax, it looks so that the unexpected excellence of its prom- as if the farmer would get from these nine ise was this year the more encouraging to crops alone some \$4,500,000,000. business and finance. It seems that we shall have the largest corn crop,—3,046,000,000 Selling Ameri- In this number of the REVIEW OF largest crop of oats, -1,096,000,000 bushels.

so far as the Pennsylvania was concerned. Chicago price of fifty cents a bushel, is worth the system of checks and cross checks em- \$1,523,000,000. Two-thirds of the corn is ployed quite prevented any opportunity for used on the farms and turned into animal products more valuable than itself. The remaining third is converted into cash for the The Government report on the farmers' working capital. Corn, wheat, oats, crops of October 1, is of course barley, rye together will be worth \$2,524,-

bushels—in the history of America, and the can Automobiles REVIEWS we publish an article on in England the new industry of making auto-Furthermore, the wheat yield is panning out mobiles, which gives some astonishing figures much better than was expected, the total of rapid growth and tells, too, of the very crop being 692,000,000 bushels, only 45,- recent signs that the rush of production has 000,000 less than last year's great harvest. in some instances been too meteoric for even Cotton promises a fair yield of 11,500,000 the great American market. In the middle bales which should be marketed at excellent of October it was reported that the English prices, and there are good crops of barley, motor car industry was somewhat disturbed rice, buckwheat and tobacco. The Wall over the plans of the enterprizing American Street Journal calculates the money value of manufacturers to market considerable numnine principal farm crops of this year as fol- bers of the cheaper grades of cars in Great lows: Corn, 3,046,000,000 bushels, at the Britain. A single consignment of six hundred satugraph by the Pictorial News Company

THE WINNER OF THE 1910 VANDERBILT RACE

(Grant in the "Alco" car, which on October 1 won the Vanderbilt Cup for the second time, driven, too, by last year's victor Grant averaged over 65 miles an hour over a course of 278 miles, breaking all records for the Vanderbilt races)

land in October, and along with them inge- again won by an American car, which mainnious Yankee plans for starting, at any cost, tained for 278 miles an average speed greater a European market for our automobiles. It than was ever recorded before on this course, is stated that every sixth Englishman pur- even by the huge specially built racing machasing these American cars will get the chines used in the contests prior to 1909. essential parts of his machine renewed, free Further than this at the end of the race all of in motor cars tends to turn the other way.

In racing exploits as well as Vanderbilt in manufacturing achievements, caught up with the European product. Not This year, in the very thrilling race that was deaths, aroused in New York much feeling

automobiles was sent from America to Eng- run on October 1, the Vanderbilt cup was of charge, at the end of a year, while the purt the first six cars out of the field of thirty-four chaser who shows the largest mileage at the were American stock automobiles, such as end of the year will receive a new car in place are regularly offered for sale to private users. of his old one. The more enterprising Amer- To any one who has formed an idea of the ican makers of cheap cars have been so suc- terrific strains of various sorts imposed on cessful in using the opportunities of their a motor car running for several hours, largely enormous output to effect economies and on country roads, at an average speed of standardize parts, that it will be a logical sixty-five miles per hour, this performance outcome if the tide of international commerce speaks volumes for the endurance, power, safety and reliability of the motor cars now turned out of American factories.

in manufacturing achievements,
A Breat I nis extraordinary,
American motor cars have fully
Contest Marred and, from a racing point of view,
by Accidents
Successful Vanderbilt contest was until 1908 did an American car make any marred by several bad accidents, some of considerable showing in the annual Vander- which resulted from the imperfect policing of bilt Cup Race on Long Island. In that year the course. It was no less than horrible to see a specially built American racer captured the how narrow was the lane between two solid most famous trophy offered in American masses of spectators through which the conmotor car racing, and in 1909, when this con- testants speeded their cars, on the straight test was restricted to stock cars, the victory stretches, at eighty-five or ninety miles an again went to an American built machine. hour. The casualties, which included four

Photograph by the American Press Association, N. A.

THE "AMERICA" STARTING OUT TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC

against automobile racing, and it is certainly ber 1. With some 400,000 spectators and taken in or very near the Metropolitan dis- a course only twelve miles in length, it is im-

true that such contests cannot safely be under- perhaps 15,000 automobiles crowded along trict without a much larger force of more possible to conduct speed contests of this efficient police than was present on Octo- sort properly without a couple of regiments of soldiers and a roadway separated from the spectators by inviolable ropes. In consequence of the several accidents at the Vanderbilt Race the second great motor contest of the year, the so-called Grand Prize Race for the largest cars of Europe and America, was canceled so far as the Long Island "Vanderbilt Course" was concerned, and is now scheduled to be run at Savannah on November 10.

> The Wellman Aside from the great internaransatiantie tional aviation meet at Belmont Park, Long Island, which was to begin as this issue of the Review went to press, several other startling events in aerial navigation have recently attracted the attention of the world. Foremost among these was the daring attempt of Walter Wellman and his crew to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a dirigible balloon. That Wellman would actually start was at first seriously doubted, while there were many, also, who believed that the balloon should at least be put through some preliminary tests before the lives of the crew and the safety of the airship were risked in an actual attempt to cross the ocean. Without the formality of such trials, however, and with a faith remarkable under the circumstances, Wellman's dirigible, the America, headed out into the Atlantic air in the morn-

Phot graph by the American Press Association, N. Y. MR. WELLMAN AT THE WHEEL OF HIS AIRSHIP

ing of Saturday, October 15. The balloon was started on a course northeast. After getting 140 miles beyond Nantucket, the America was driven Southeast, and Wellman then decided to steer for the Azores. On Monday morning another disastrous wind sprang up, this time from the Northeast, and the America was allowed to drift Southwest, the intention being to make a landing at Bermuda if possible. On Tuesday morning, three days after starting, the expedition sighted the Royal Mail steamship Trent and sent signals of distress. The crew of the America was taken aboard the steamship after three hours of hard work, and the balloon was abandoned. Wellman places the blame for the failure of the expedition on the equilibrator, a long ropelike device suspended from the bottom of the car. This equilibrator proved a heavy and dangerous drag on the airship and also interfered with the steering. In spite of this handicap, the America covered a thousand miles over rough seas. In Mr. Wellman's opinion, the trial was well worth the making. With steady, favorable winds, Copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y. and without the equilibrator, the America THE AIRSHIP "AMERICA" BEING APPROACHED BY THE might conceivably have reached her destination. Wellman's failure to reach Europe ment on the great courage displayed by him

STEAMSHIP "TRENT" JUST BEFORE THE RESCUE

was almost overlooked in the universal com- and his brave crew in making the attempt.

Reciprocity Canadian government to participate in a prehensive reciprocity agreement. conference over the matter. The Dominion's reply was that negotiations must wait until

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, had com
Premier Laurier the Premier of Canada made long reply was that negotiations must wait until pleted his tour of the Western provinces, and returned to Ottawa. is being discussed as we go to press with this Bay route to Europe. Bourassa, the French leader of the nationalsaid:

The British jingoes have accused me of treason because I thought of discussing reciprocity with the United States and to seek to open the way to that great market. The first duty of a government is to work for the prosperity of the people. The American trade is worth having. In the past Canadian governments have made pilgrimages to Washington. There will be no more of these, but there will be a discussion of the question, and no treaty will be concluded that is not favorable to both countries.

Canadian industrial advance during the past two decades is summarized in one of our leading articles (page 620) this month. The

Negotiations were begun last summary is from an article by a Canadian in month for the conclusion of a one of the English reviews, and bears signifitreaty of reciprocity between the cant testimony to the value that would accrue United States and the Dominion of Canada. to both the United States and the Dominion Some months ago Secretary Knox invited the from the conclusion of some fair and com-

journeys during the months of Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, had re- September and October. Sir Wilfrid Laurturned from a trip to Europe for the sake ier's trip to the great West, during which he of his health. By the middle of last month made a series of speeches defending the poliboth the Premier and Finance Minister had cies of his administration, has already been The question as to referred to. Earl Grey and a small party of whether the Canadian capital or the city of government officials and personal friends went Washington should be the place of conference over the line of the much discussed Hudson Those enthusiastic number of the Review. In replying to Henri prophets of Canadian economic supremacy in the century to come have been maintainist movement in Quebec, who had attacked ing for years that when the Mackenzie-Mann the general policy of the government, the railroad is completed to Fort Churchill on Premier, speaking in Montreal on October 10, Hudson Bay a fast steamship service can be established and maintained between that port and Europe. For three or four months of the year the "Mediterranean of Canada," as the Canadians are fond of calling Hudson Bay, and the Hudson Straits, are sufficiently free from ice to permit navigation. A glance at the map will show the advantage of such a route to the grain producers of South Central Canada and North Central United States over the present course of transit via Montreal or Chicago and New York.

> Earl Grey found the climate mild Canada's Economic and pleasant, and continued his trip into the Atlantic down the coast of Labrador and through the Straits of Belle Isle to Newfoundland. There he visited the pulp and paper mills of Lord Northcliffe at Grand Falls, and added his words to the enthusiastic chorus of the great economic future in store for all British North America. The Governor General and the Premier returned to Ottawa within a few days of each other. They were just in time to hear the news of the arrival at Halifax from the shipyards on the Clyde, of the *Niobe*, the flagship of the new Canadian navy and the first of the vessels constructed for that service. A further important testimony to the material progress of the Dominion was given early last month when the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was made public. A large increase in the net earnings of this great corporation was shown. construction of a number of new branch lines, as well as extensive irrigation work on the

PREMIER LAURIER "STANDING PAT"

(The Protectionist Canadian press summarizes Mr. Laurier's attitude toward reciprocity with the United States thus. "We are standing pat. When Uncle Sam gets down off his stilts are standing pat. Who

From the Globe (Toronto)

company's land in the Province of Alberta, land, for Ireland and for Wales. were authorized. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy imperial senate or council these, as well as the was reëlected President.

Newfoundland her history. The reports of the mented upon in these pages, has virtually decolonial customs revenue indicate that the clared in favor of this idea by a statement exports for the past year have been greater made in Boston early last month. Mr. Redthan for any preceding year. Under the mond has been on a speaking tour with Mr. vigorous administration of the Premier, Sir T. P. O'Connor throughout the United States. Edward Morris, and his cabinet, there has In the address in question he said: been a real economic awakening in Britain's oldest colony. A great deal is being done to develop the country. A reorganization of the fisheries upon modern lines is under way, and a systematic campaign for the development could rightly mean a federation of the British of agriculture has been begun. The prosof agriculture has been begun. The prosperity of the iron mines at Belle Island and the success of Lord Northcliffe's paper-making home rule does not mean that we want to break plant at Grand Falls are indications of the with the British Empire. We are entirely loyal to industrial awakening in what was for so long the empire as such, and we desire to strengthen industrial awakening in what was for so long the most isolated of Britain's possessions. It was reported last month that the members of the committee of experts to decide the details of questions not within the scope of The difference that we are willing that Westminster shall have the final authority over local legislation Hague Tribunal decision had been named by the British and American governments. The tion. We do not demand such complete local United States will be represented by Dr. autonomy as the British self-governing colonies Hugh H. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. The British representative will be the Hon. Donald Morison, the new Minister ment. of Justice of Newfoundland.

While as yet no formal announcement has been made by the Earl Grey, Governor General of is known as the Osborne case.

self-governing colonies, would have representatives. Mr. John Redmond, the leader Newfoundland has just closed the of the Irish group in Parliament, the strength most prosperous financial year in of whose strategic position we have com-

> I stand for the complete government of all Irish affairs by Ireland and the Irish. That's my platform. Of course "home rule for Ireland" does not mean severance of all interests with England. It similar to that of Massachusetts or any other state in relation to the United States. Our demand for the imperial bonds through a federal scheme of government. We mean by home rule the same measure of local self-government for Ireland as

The somewhat involved labor The British situation in Great Britain has Labor Situation complicated political issues. Since Premier, it is believed in political the last Parliament adjourned many injunccircles in England that a new general election tions have been issued against trade unions. will take place in January. When Parliament The courts have enjoined twelve of the larger meets this month it is expected that Mr. trade unions affiliated with the Labor Repre-Asquith will announce his program and en- sentation Committee, from using any of their deavor to realize as much of it as possible funds for political purposes. Other injuncbefore the recess at Christmas. Dissolution tions will have been issued before the reassemwill, it now seems likely, take place around bling of Parliament and the government has the holidays, and the date of a new general a chance to make an announcement of its poli-election will be announced at that time. icy toward unions in this critical period of During the summer months a new issue has their history. All these injunctions have been foreshadowed in the newspaper dis- been based on the decision of the House of cussion and the speeches of prominent Lib- Lords handed down in December last, in what Canada, is one of its prominent exponents. named Walter Victor Osborne, at one of the This is what is known as imperial federation. London stations of the Great Eastern Rail-It contemplates a conference for the forma- way Company, asked the courts to restrain tion of a permanent imperial council, and at the Amalgamated Society of Railway Serthe same time the elaboration of a plan for vants from spending any of its funds or makgranting Home Rule to all portions of the ing levies on any of its members for political British Isles. In the mind of the advocates purposes. The judgment of the House of of this idea, there should be autonomy, with Lords was adverse to the union. This deciloyalty to the Empire, for England, for Scot- sion, if it stands, will radically alter the con-

SENHOR COSTA (Portuguese Revolutionary Leader)

M. BRIAND (Premier of France) SENOR CANALEJAS (Premier of Spain)

THREE STRONG MODERN LATIN STATESMEN

ditions under which the British trade unions, since 1868, have managed their finances and taken their attitude toward political parties.

policies in the Commons.

During recent years we have been Three Strong reading a great deal about the Man of Latin Race decadence of the Latin peoples. In their freedom to use such funds as they France, Italy, Spain and Portugal have been saw fit, the British trade unions had, prior to held up to us as examples of dying nations the rendering of the decision in question, which have had their day and are not able to occupied a distinctive position among all survive in these times of economic and comlabor organizations of Europe, a position of mercial stress, when there is no institution or which they have always been very proud. tradition too ancient or dignified to be challenged by a self-conscious, triumphant democ-Are Members Early in the last session the labor racy. Yet in three of these four countries of the Commons members introduced in the House during the past few weeks the world has seen of Commons a bill to give the statesmanship and vigorous political leaderunions the right to use their funds as they ship which has hardly been matched for many had been doing before the rendering of the a year in German, British or American poli-Osborne judgment. This bill, the passage of tics. The French Premier, M. Briand, has which would, of course, have been a direct shown, in his suppression of the "general challenge to the House of Lords, did not get strike," what can be done by a strong, farbeyond the first reading in the Commons, sighted statesman in power when he acts as an owing to the pressure of other legislation, agent of law and order against any outburst For the unions there are two ways out of the of lawlessness and disorder, no matter what difficulty. One is the raising of funds by explanation or excuse may be offered by the voluntary subscription. This would seem would-be lawbreakers. Senhor Costa, Mina most uncertain method. The other would ister of Justice in the new Republican governbe the enactment of some measure in Parlia- ment at Lisbon, who has been perhaps more ment providing for the payment of the mem- than any other one man the actual leader in bers of the House of Commons, who now the revolution in Portugal, has shown an receive no salary, and making legitimate understanding of the forces that influence the expenses at Parliamentary elections also a life of modern peoples, as well as a breadth of charge upon the imperial treasury. A bill view and a degree of courage in action that providing for such legislation, we are in- mark him as one of the world's real statesformed, will be introduced at an early date men. When the fugitives from the revolution in the coming session of Parliament. By this in Lisbon, politician and clerical alike, began means the Asquith ministry hopes to secure to stream over the border into Spain in those and retain the solid labor support for its exciting days early last month, Premier Canalejas found himself confronted by an occasion

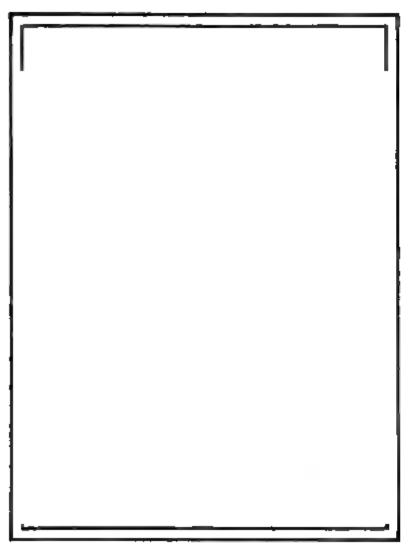
calling for all his wisdom, diplomacy and courage. The Cortes was in session and the fate of the Premier's policies for the modernization of Spain hung in the balance. Militant on all the railway systems of the country. This Republican sentiment is always a factor in was in sympathy with the strikes already "on" Spanish politics. More than once during the of the electricians and workers in the provision reign of King Alfonso have these enemies of industries. For nearly a week violence and the dynasty shown that they are in actual disorder marked the progress of the strike, possession of sufficient power to put all gov- transportation was seriously interfered with ernment in Spain in peril. The same enmity and there was some loss of life and property. to what is known in Latin Europe as clerical- M. Briand took a radical, a courageous, and ism, exists in Spain as in Portugal. Finally, it seemed at the time, perilous course. He the revolution at Lisbon occurred within a summoned the army reservists, many of few days of the anniversary of the execution whom were among the strikers themselves, of Professor Francisco Ferrer, founder of the to their primary duty to the country. He "Modern School," of Barcelona, who was demanded military service of them in putting convicted and shot on October 13 of last down violence and disorder. At the same year on a charge of anarchy, treason and time he made it known publicly that on the conspiracy against the Spanish government. issue thus raised the government would stake The monster demonstration at San Sebas- everything. For several days it seemed as tian which had been planned by the reac- though the republic itself was in danger. tionaries last summer was suppressed. In The French love of order and respect for like manner, the violence threatened by law and administration triumphed in the the Radicals for "Ferrer Day" was averted, end, and the strike was called off on Octo-Spain, under Canalejas, has proved herself ber 15. Whatever ground for complaint the possessed of a vitality quite unexpected by men may have had, they have prejudiced the rest of the world.

fessional interests are more highly organized than in any other country of the world. The labor unions have more than once demonstrated their power by concerted action to block the wheels of industry over all the country. Paris particularly has been at their mercy several times during recent years. They have succeeded in exacting from the employing classes a great many advances in their own material condition higher wages, shorter hours and many other advantages. During the past two or three years the Confederation Générale du Travail has been conducting a campaign, on the one hand to organize the peasant classes of the Republic into some conscious class body, and on the other, to "unionize" the government employees. The progress of these efforts we have, from time to time, recorded in these pages. A general strike has been the aim of the French labor leaders, and upon several occasions they have almost succeeded in achieving their object. Premier Briand, who is himself a Socialist and strongly inclined to favor the interests of organized labor, has nevertheless always maintained that his first duty was to administer the government in the interest of the people in general, and that disorder and lawlessness must be suppressed with all the power of the law.

On October 12 the National Con-Striker. federation of Railway Unions b# Soldier voted in favor of a general strike the French people against their cause by the danger and annoyance to which they have The Statesmen- In France the economic and pro- subjected the general public. It was not

NO BIDS FOR THE CROWN OF PORTUGAL

(The continental European press agrees in declaring that there is very little chance for the Braganzas or any other dynasty to again wear a crown in Portugal. The cartoonist of the Amsterdammer (Amsterdam) puts it this way)



THE DEPOSED KING MANUEL II OF PORTUGAL (Last of the Braganza Dynasty)

only courageous, but exceedingly wise diplomacy for the Premier to put the question squarely before the people. The final collapse of the strike averted the necessity for an actual choice on the part of the men between their duty to the state and to their class interests.

Whatever may be the length of Revolution life of the new republic in southwestern Europe, it is certain that the monarchy has fallen in Portugal and that the dynasty of the Braganzas has come to an end. It was a short, sharp and businesslike revolution that took place in Lisbon in the early days of last month. There was some rioting and bloodshed, it is true, but very little in view of the interests involved and the great change accomplished. For years the throne of Portugal has been tottering. Revolutionary and so-called Republican agitation have been increasing in the country for a generation. Political and administrative corruption have been elaborated almost to a science. For half a century the country has been misgoverned and plundered by two political rings which have alternated in office and dealt out, by common understanding, public offices and perquisites. These humorously misnamed parties, Progressistas and Regeneradores, have plunged the country deeply

into debt and stolen the people's money wholesale. A favorite method of robbing the public till was for officers, from the highest to the lowest, to draw their salaries for from ten to twenty years in advance.

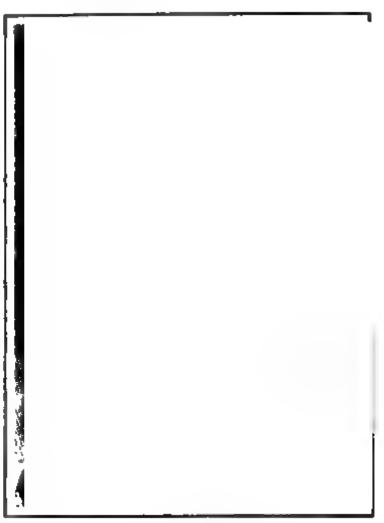
Education has generally been Decemeracy at a low ebb in Portugal. Reliable statistics indicate that less than one-fifth of the population can read and write. The country, which has an area somewhat less than that of the State of Indiana, and a population approximately equal to that of Illinois, has always been engaged in agriculture. The people, who once were the world's greatest navigators, have lost, during the past two centuries, the energy which formerly characterized them. Their agricultural and commercial methods are very antiquated. This state of affairs, together with the political corruption and lack of education already alluded to, has resulted in appalling governmental mismanagement and a chronic deficit. Not even the riches of Portugal's colonial possessions, which cover more than three quarters of a million square miles and have a population of more than nine millions, could offset the corruption at home.

MANUEL IN FENCING ATTIRE

(The young monarch deposed last month from the Portuguese throne is a healthy, sport-loving lad. He will not be twenty-one years of age till November 15)

On Feb. 1, 1908, it will be remem-Some of bered, King Carlos I and his Cavees eldest son, Prince Luiz Phillip, were shot down in the streets of the capital. It is a significant indication of the strength of the revolutionary movement, even at that time, that the government considered it unsafe to prosecute the conspirators. Manuel II succeeded to the throne after the death of his father and elder brother. It was at first thought that the manly traits he exhibited as a lad and the frank, open attitude he took toward his people at his coronation were indications that Manuel would make a good monarch. He has, however, shown many signs of incapacity, and, if we are to believe the reports of the continental European press, had begun to develop the traits of personal immorality that have characterized the Braganzas. It was the extravagance and incapacity of his father that incited his assassination. It is now the lavish expenditure and extravagant life of the young monarch himself which has brought to a head the revolutionary movement. A strong anti-clerical feeling also exists in Portugal, and King Manuel incurred further opposition by his constant exhibition of pro-clerical sympathies. While the late King Carlos was on the throne the circulation of inflammatory tracts and news- nity. Lisbon had been placarded with inflampapers against the monarchy and clericalism matory appeals against the monarchy, calling of reports as to the immorality of his private claimed. archy in his person,

Proclaiming the murder of Professor Bombarda, a wellknown Republican and anti-clerical leader. The assassin, whose name is Santos, seems to have been a lunatic. He had spent several months in a hospital for mental disorders. Affonso Costa, who is Minister of Justice in This gave the Revolutionists their opportu- the new government. In statements issued



TEOFILE BRAGA, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC (Senhor Braga is a poet and historian and one of the most eminent of Portuguese literary men)

was prevented by the vigor of the dictator on the people to rise and put down the Franco. This enraged the populace until, as Braganzas. Rioting began. Soldiers pulled it will be remembered, they expelled Franco down the royal flag and trampled upon it, from the country and murdered Carlos. King and several of the warships in the harbor Manuel took the ban off the suppressed papers. under control of the insurgents, bombarded In fact, the chief faults of Manuel seem to the government offices and the royal palace. have been lack of vigor in politics and morals. King Manuel and his mother, the Queen In his desire to please all parties he was a Dowager Amélie, escaped in safety from typical Braganza, whose chief vices have been Lisbon to Gibraltar. There they rook refuge personal extravagance and "criminal amia- under the British flag, afterward making bility." Manuel's lack of force in political their way to England. A provisional Reaffairs and the constantly increasing number publican government was immediately pro-Teofile Braga, the stanchest and life had lost him the esteem not only of the most dignified figure among the Portuguese Republicans, but of conscientious members of Republicans, a poet and the author of a the Roman Catholic Church who had always monumental work on Portuguese literature, heretofore been absolutely loyal to the mon- was named provisional president, and an entirely new cabinet of Republican sympathizers installed in office. All the loyalist soldiers During recent months several in the insurgent district went over to the Replots to assassinate Manuel were publican camp, and the great bulk of the navy discovered in Lisbon. Then came declared its allegiance to the new government.

> Chief among the four or five Re-**Policies** publican leaders who brought New Régime about the revolution is Senhor

A VIEW OF A LISBON STREET DURING THE FIGHTING

(This illustration shows the ruins of a residence in one of the better sections of the capital after the bombardment by the revolutionists)

simultaneously to the people of the country promised. The religious orders were given and to foreign nations, in the name of the twenty-four hours within which to quit the Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, country. By the middle of last month the but really dictated by himself, the Minister adherence to the new regime of the larger porof Justice sets forth the point of view and tion of the nation had been reported and the intentions of the new regime. The peace- the revolution seemed an accomplished fact. ful intentions and character of the Republic The Parliament which was opened by King are proclaimed. The dynasty of the Bra- Manuel on September 23 was declared disganzas is characterized as "wilful disturbers solved. New elections are soon to be held, of social peace" and "forever proscribed from however, and it is reported that Senhor Mas-Portugal." The people are congratulated on chada, who is one of the best known of the having passed from slavery to freedom and Republican leaders, will be the first permaurged to make the day of the proclamation of nent president of the new government. the Republic "the beginning of an epoch of austere morality and immaculate justice." The statement to foreign nations announces that the policy of the country will be "decentralization both in the home administra- publican idea, always smoldering in Spain. tion and the government of the colonies." Situated between the two other Latin redom of the press, reform of the courts, the its present form of government. It is the establishment of popular education, the sup- openly expressed aim of the Portuguese and pression of the religious congregations and Spanish Republican leaders eventually to bring the reorganization of the army and navy are about the federation of the Iberian peninsula.

If the success of republicanism in What Portugal is permanent, a great Lead to impetus will be given to the re-Financial reform, the development of national publics of France and Portugal, monarchical resources, respect for national alliances, free- Spain will not, in all probability, long retain

The Portuguese Republic will have as its as-ment of domestic industry and neighborhood sured ally Brazil, which speaks the same lan- and foreign commerce follows such settleguage. Later a great federation of all Latin ment. Argentina's \$700,000,000 foreign comrepublics speaking the Spanish and Por- merce to-day makes strongly for peace. tuguese tongues might be achieved. This Food is becoming so precious that the world ideal has been discussed with increasing fre- cannot well afford to have Argentina's wheat quency during the past decade in the press of lands and pastures interfered with. Latin-America, and occasionally in the jour- enormous sums of European capital invested nals of Spain and Portugal.

first step in the direction of truly Assembly representative government, was opened by the Regent, Prince Chun, at Peking, on October 3. There was little or no ceremony to mark the historic event. In a brief address the Regent stated that the wish result is the trans-Andine tunnel which has of the people of China for a Parliamentary recently been opened. government having been made unmistakably manifest, he commanded these chosen representatives present to labor to that end. Provincial Assemblies, it will be remembered, were inaugurated a year or so ago. It is now Brazil and Bolivia of the controversy over the publicly promised that, if all goes well, a Acre rubber territory. Both countries, under general Parliament will be established in the the decrees of the Spanish and Portuguese Assembly is called, although it contains the region and both could support their claims by nucleus of a two chamber Parliament, is ex- historical references. While the dispute was pected to demonstrate the fitness of the Chi- pending there could be no exploitation of the nese to help rule themselves, and so prepare resources of the territory, although the world the way for a genuine representative govern- was demanding the rubber there. Brazil and as at present constituted, 100 were appointed this question without even resorting to the by the throne. The others, though chosen arbitration of a third party. Under it Bolivia by the Provincial Assemblies, were not ad- accepted an indemnity of \$10,000,000 for the bly includes the preparation of a budget, around the Madeira Falls which would offer legislative codes, which, however, must be of a large section of Bolivia. The interest approved by the Emperor before being sub- of Europe, with its huge investments of mitted to the Assembly, and finally "any capital and its enjoyment of the larger proother questions which may be presented direct portion of the South American commerce, from the throne."

Routh America shows \$300,000,000 annually. that, in the main, they have worked out vexatious disputes and controversies fully as satisfactorily as have European nations. In a pamphlet recently published by the American Association for International Conciliation, Mr. Charles M. Pepper gives such a review. In the first place the record of boundary disputes in South America which have been settled by arbitration is a long one. In every case it has been noted that the develop- American commerce.

in the Argentine railways are a potent argument for maintaining peace. Adjustment of The National Assembly, China's the boundary between Argentina and Chile in 1808 was one of the most effective means of securing South American tranquility at a critical period and, "back of the agencies which secured tranquility was the legitimate influence of capital invested in commerce." The

Another illustration of the value Progressive of commerce as an instrument of eare conciliation was the settlement by The Imperial Senate, as the Crowns in the colonial era, laid claim to this ment. Of the 200 members of the Assembly, Bolivia, by the Treaty of Petropolis, settled mitted until their selection had been ap- district she claimed. This indemnity was to proved by the Viceroy of their province, be applied to railway construction. Brazil, The scope of authority vested in the Assem- on her part, undertook to build a railroad methods of taxation and public debts, new an Atlantic outlet and inlet to the commerce requires mention. These investments now approximate \$3,500,000,000. They are a peace Through A review of the political and dippeace fund. The United States has a com
Commerce in lomatic relations of the various merce with South America approximating

> North American capitalists are interested in South American mines and to some extent in railways, and the establishment of the Pan-American bank, which will help the expansion of commerce, is not so remote. The United States is pledged to the encouragement of the Pan-American Railways, both as a measure of national and international or intercontinental policy. This project in the gradual linking up of different sections and countries is a powerful promoter of the inter-South

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From September 21 to October 20, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

September 21.—The Democratic State Convention in Wyoming nominates Joseph M. Carey, an "insurgent" Republican, for Governor....Colo-

September 23.—The Illinois State Republican Convention heartily endorses the Taft administration; Speaker Cannon defends the tariff.

September 24.—In the Oregon primaries, Jay Bowerman wins the Republican nomination for Governor; Oswald West is the Democratic nominee.

September 25.—Representatives of railroad organizations with a membership aggregating 300,000 endorse the increases in freight rates and resolve to take concerted part in politics.

September 26.—President Taft and his Cabinet Legislature pass a direct-primary bill. hold their first fall meeting.

September 27.—The New York State Republican Convention refuses to ratify the State Committee's selection of Vice-President Sherman as temporary chairman and, by vote of 567 to 445, elects Theodore Roosevelt instead. . . . Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, announces that he will not accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. .President Taft and the Cabinet decide to put all assistant postmasters, numbering about 8,000, under Civil Service rules.

September 28.—The New York State Republican Convention, under the leadership of ex-President Roosevelt, nominates Henry L. Stimson for Governor and declares in favor of direct nominations....The Wisconsin Republican Convention adopts a radical platform endorsing the views and politices of Senator La Follette...Frederick A. Cleveland, a director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City, is appointed as head of the newly created national bureau of economy.

September 29.—Alton B. Parker, in his speech as temporary chairman of the New York State Democratic Convention, bitterly attacks Roosevelt and Taft....Rhode Island Democrats nominate Lewis A. Waterman for Governor.

September 30.—John A. Dix is nominated for Governor of New York at the Democratic State Convention.

October 4.—The resignation of William H. Moody as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to take effect November 30, is accepted by the President....Ezra P. Prentice is chosen as chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, succeeding Timothy L. Woodruff.

October 5.-Hoke Smith, winner in the Democratic primary, is elected Governor of Georgia. . . . The Prohibitionists of New York nominate a State ticket.

October 6.—Charles E. Hughes retires as Gov-Republican Convention renominates Governor Eben S. Draper; the Democratic Convention fails to agree upon a candidate.... United States Sen- ing in the streets of Lisbon.

ator Robert L. Taylor (Dem.) is nominated for Governor of Tennessee in place of Malcolm R. Patterson.

October 7.-The Independence League nomrado Republicans nominate John B. Stephens for Governor.

Inter a State ticket in New York, headed by John Governor.

J. Hopper and William R. Hearst.

October 10.—Charles E. Hughes, formerly Governor of New York, is sworn in as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

October 11.—The city of Lynn, Mass., adopts a charter providing for a commission form of government.

October 13.—Theodore Roosevelt makes several speeches in Indiana in advocacy of Senator Beveridge's reëlection.

October 14.—Both houses of the Colorado

October 15.—The hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the railroad freight-rate caseare adjourned until November 21.

October 18.—Carroll S. Page (Rep.) is reëlected United States Senator by the Vermont Legisla-

October 19.—Congressman Eugene N. Foss is made the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, the other contestants for the nomination withdrawing in his favor. . . . Rhode Island Republicans renominate Governor Aram I. Pothier.

October 20.—Mayor Gaynor appoints James C. Cropsey as Police Commissioner of New York City.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

September 21.—The Portuguese Government believes it has discovered and effectually checked a plot to overthrow the monarchy.

September 22.—The Egyptian Nationalist Concress, at Brussels, condemns British ministers and Mr. Roosevelt for their attitude on the Egyptian question.

September 23.—The President of the Finnish Diet refuses to submit two imperial bills on the ground that they are unconstitutional.

September 24.—The National Council of Persia elects Nasir-el-Mulk as Regent, succeeding Azadul-Mulk, deceased.

September 28.—Dr. Manuel Condra is elected President of Paraguay.

September 29.—Sir Thomas Vezey Strong is elected Lord Mayor of London.

September 30.-Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Terauchi is appointed governor-general of Japan's new province of Cho-Sen (Korea).

October 1.-Federico Boyd succeeds Mendoza as acting President of Panama.

October 3.—The new Chinese Senate is opened in Peking by the Regent, Prince Chun.

October 4.-A successful revolution is effected ernor of New York, Lieutenant-Governor Horace in Portugal by the Republican party, with the as-White becoming Governor....The Massachusetts sistance of the army and navy; King Manuel and the Queen Mother escape from the capital; a hundred persons are killed during the rioting and fightCopyright by the American Frem Association, N. T.

PRESIDENT TAFT VISITING ELLIS ISLAND, THE IMMIGRANT STATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, ON OCTOBER 18

(From left to right: Secretary Nagel, President Taft, Commissioner Williams, Dr. Storer, and Mr. A. B. Pry, Superintendent of Public Buildings)

October 5.—The Portuguese revolutionists choose Teophile Braga as Provisional President of the republic; Bernardo Machado is Minister of Foreign Affairs and Affonso Costa is Minister of Justice.

October 6.—The Portuguese royal family arrives safely at Gibraltar.

October 7.—The provisional government in Portugal fortifies the city of Lisbon against possible interference from the interior.

October 8 —The Finnish Diet is dissolved by imperial decree and new elections are ordered in January.

October 9. Cardinal Netto and several hundred monks and nuns are expelled from Portugal by the republican government.

October 12.—Roque Saenz Pena is inaugurated President of Argentina....The Greek cabinet resigns owing to complications with Turkey

October 15. Ramon Baros Luco (Liberal) is elected President of Chile.

October 16.—It is estimated that 5000 members of religious orders, expelled from Portugal, have taken refuge in Spain....An election riot in the capital of Guadeloupe results in the death of five men and three women, with many others seriously injured.

October 17.—Four members of the Turkish cabinet resim owing to a dispute over the army budget

October 18.—The Portuguese republican government issues a decree exiling the Braganza dynasty...The Turkish ministers adjust their differences and the cabinet crisis is over ...M. Venezelos forms a ministry in Crete at the request of King George.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

September 22. Venezuela recalls its diplomatic representative from Colombia. The French Government decides to grant certificates to American automobilists, even though this country was not a party to the international convention.

September 28.—The international arbitration court at The Hague begins its hearings in the Orinoco Steamship Company's case in the dispute between Venezuela and the United States.

October 4. The boundary troubles between Venezuela and Colombia have been so far adjusted that diplomatic relations are re-established.

October 9. -A farewell dinner is given in Peking to the visiting delegation of American business men from the Pacific Coast.

October 12 —Switzerland recognizes the republic of Portugal.... The German foreign office expresses regret for the recent attack on an American correspondent.

October 13 — American potatoes, supposed to carry a disease fatal to the French crop, are admitted into France for the first time in thirty-five years.

October 17.—Great Britain threatens to occupy certain centers of unrest in Persia unless order is restored within three months.

October 19 An agreement is reached between France and Turkey for the floating of a \$30,000,000 loan in the republic.

AERONAUTICS

September 23.—Chavez and Pailleti cross the Alps at Simplon Pass, 7000 feet high; in descending on the Italian side Chavez is seriously injured.

September 27.—George Chavez dies from his injuries.

September 28.—Mauritz Tabuteau crosses the Pyrenees from Biarritz to San Sebastian.

September 29.—Walter Brookins flies from Chicago to Springfield, Ill., a distance of 185 miles, with but two stops en route; his actual flying time was 5 hours and 41 minutes.

October 1.—A new altitude record of 9186 feet is made by Henry Wynmalen at Mourmelon.

October 10.-Ex-President Roosevelt takes his first trip in an aëroplane with Arch Hoxsey, at the Kinloch aviation field.

October 11.-A. B. Welch remains in the air at Kinloch for 3 hours 11 minutes and 55 seconds.

October 15.-Walter Wellman and his five assistants start from Atlantic City in the dirigible balloon America in an attempt to cross the Atlantic.

October 16.—The dirigible balloon Clement-Bayard, with seven passengers, successfully flies from Paris to London, making the 260 miles in less than six hours.... Henry Wynmalen and M. Legagneux, each with a passenger, fly in aëroplanes from Paris to Brussels (170 miles), the former also making half of the return voyage.

October 17.-Wynmalen returns to Paris in his machine, having made the round trip between Paris and Brussels in less than twenty-eight hours.

October 18.—The crew of the dirigible balloon America, in distress 450 miles east of Cape Hatteras, abandon the airship and are rescued by the steamer

October 20.—The Swiss balloon Helvetia, in the race for the Bennett Cup which started from St. Louis, lands in Quebec Province, having traveled 1100 miles.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

September 21.—Forty-two persons are killed in a head-on collision between two interurban cars near Kingsland, Ind.... Eighteen hundred veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic parade at Atlantic City. . . . Cholera appears at Kobe, Japan; eight deaths from the disease occur during twentyfour hours in southeastern Italy.

September 24.—A typhoon in northern Luzon destroys four towns and renders a thousand persons homeless.

September 26.—Eleven deaths from cholera within two days are reported from Hungary.

September 29.—Fourteen deaths from cholera occur in Naples during twenty-four hours; the disease is spreading rapidly throughout Turkey. . . Seventy-three persons are seriously injured in conflicts between strikers and the Berlin police.

September 30.—A comparatively slight disagreement between the British Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and its employees results in the closing of the mills, affecting 150,000 workers. . . . Eleven deaths and eighteen new cases of cholera are reported from Naples; official figures give the total number of deaths from the disease, in Russia, at 92,329.

October 1.—Two hundred workers are entombed by an explosion in a mine at Palau, Mexico.... Twenty-three sailors are drowned following the capsizing of a launch from the battleship New Hampshire off New York City. . . . The plant of the Los Angeles Times is destroyed by a bomb, twentyone persons losing their lives in the ensuing fire. the German architect, 74.

October 2.—The National Prison Congress begins its sessions at Washington, D. C....Twentyeight new cases of cholera, and six deaths, are reported from the province of Naples.

October 4.—Charles C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, resigns.

October 5.—Marion LeRoy Burton is installed as president of Smith College at Northampton, Mass...St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York City, is consecrated by Archbishop Farley, Cardinals Gibbons, Logue, and Vannutelli being present. .The forty-third convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America opens in Cincinnati.

October 7.—Ex-President Roosevelt delivers addresses in Bristol and Knoxville, Tenn., defending the "new nationalism"....The Bank of Bombay advances its discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent.

October 8.-Mr. Roosevelt speaks in Rome and Atlanta, Ga.

October 9.-More than fifty persons are entomed in a mine explosion at Starkville, Colo.

October 9-10.—A forest fire in northern Minnesota complétely destroys six towns, rendering 5000 people homeless and causing a loss of life estimated

October 10.—The Lancashire cotton mills resume operations pending arbitration of the dispute.

October 11.-Emperor William delivers the principal address at the centenary of the University of Berlin... The strike of employees on the Northern and Western railroad systems in France completely stops traffic.

October 12.—The Rockefeller Institute of New York City opens a hospital with seventy free beds to facilitate the study of certain special diseases.

October 15.—The proposal to eliminate the word "Protestant" from the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church is lost by one vote in the convention at Cincinnati.

October 17.—The French railroad strike is called off by the workmen's committee, without explanation....Coincident with the opening of the new hospital at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, announcement is made of an additional gift by Mr. Rockefeller of \$3,820,000.

October 17-18.—A severe hurricane causes great damage throughout Cuba, Florida, and the Gulf States.

October 18.—The provision in the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church which permits the marriage of the innocent party to a divorce is

October 19.—Seventeen deaths from cholera. and thirty-seven new cases, are reported from Italy.

October 20.—Woodrow Wilson resigns as president of Princeton University; John A. Stewart is chosen president pro tem.

OBITUARY

September 22.—Azad-el-Mulk, Regent of Persia, 72. . . . Lady Louisa de Rothschild, well known for her philanthropy in England, 89.

September 23.—Gen. Charles R. Brayton, the Republican "boss" of Rhode Island, 70.

September 24.—John L. Peak, formerly United States minister to Switzerland, 71. . . . Louis Jacob.

September 25. - James .L. Whitney, formerly librarian of the Boston Public Library, 75. ... Ex-Congressman Francis H. Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. V., 66. ... Father Louis A. Lambert, a prominent Catholic editor and author, 76.

September 26.—Caspar S. Crowninshield, American consul at Naples, 39.

September 27.—Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., the well-known Philadelphia clergyman, 72.

September 28.—Rear-Adm. Charles R. Roelker, U.S.N., retired, 69....Edmund Dawson Rogers, spiritualist and editor of Light (London), 87.

September 29.—Winslow Homer, the artist, 74...Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the well-known author, 79.

September 30.—Nicholas Monsarrat, formerly president of the Hocking Valley Railroad, 71.... Frederick J. Kingsbury, a prominent Connecticut lawyer and banker, 87.

October 1.—Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, ex-Governor of Florida, 53....John S. Huyler, candy manufacturer and philanthropist, 64....Rudolf Chrobak, of Vienna, a noted specialist in gynecology, 67.

October 2. —J. Abner Harper, formerly a member of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, 77.

October 3.—Ex-Senator Rufus Blodgett, of New Jersey, 76....Rev. David Magie, D.D., a well-known New Jersey clergyman, 73.

October 5.—Prof. Ernst von Leyden, an eminent German authority on cancer, 78....William Macabee, believed to have been the oldest veteran of the Civil War, 107....Rev. Samuel S. Searing, of Boston, a prominent Episcopal clergyman, 51.

October 6.—James D. Fox, chief justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, 63....Dr. Michael Walsh, the distinguished Catholic educator and editor, 75.

October 9.—Lambert Tree, formerly minister to Russia and to Belgium, 77.

October 10.—William B. Dana, founder and editor of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, of New York, 81.

October 11.—Charles Gilibert, the noted barytone, 44....Dr. John V. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, a leading medical authority, 58.

October 12.—Henry Hammond Gallison, a prominent American artist, 60.

October 13.—Ex-Governor W. E. Stanley, of Kansas, 62....Warren G. Purdy, formerly president of the Rock Island Railroad, 67.

October 14.—Cord Meyer, a prominent sugar manufacturer and influential New York Democrat, 56...Bishop John Wesley Smith, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

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THE LATE MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE

October 15. - Jonathan P. Dolhver, United States Senator from Iowa, 52.... Dr. DeForest Willard, a prominent Philadelphia surgeon, 64.... Larkin Goldsmith Mead, the American sculptor, 75.... Richard Koch, formerly president of the Reichsbank, 76.

October 16.—William Vaughn Moody, the author, 41....Domingo Gana, the Chilean diplomat....George Seymour, a prominent citizen of Jamiaca, B. W. I., 85.

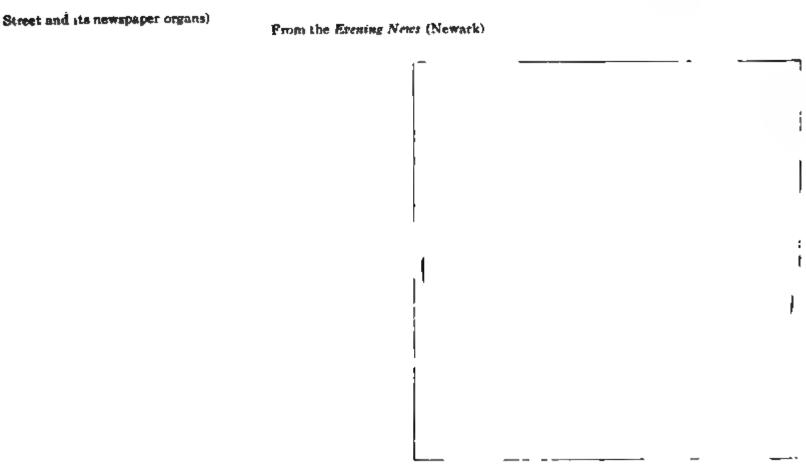
October 17.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," 91....Serge Andreievich Mouromtsev, first president of the Russian Duma.

October 18.—Willard S. Whitmore, inventor of the papier-mache matrix process of electrotyping, 68.

October 20.—David Bennett Hill, ex-Governor of New York and ex-United States Senator, 67. . . . Gen Thomas T. Eckert, formerly president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 88.



CARTOONS OF THE CAMPAIGN



THE HUMOR OF THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN
"Murph., Tam., and Direct Nominations"
From the Press (New York)

ζ

Pather Knickerbocker to Mayor Gaynor. "William I'm mighty glad that peither the bullet nor the Democratic nomination took effect!"

From the Press (New York)

HOLDING THE LADDER Prom the Tribune (New York)

In the left-hand cartoon at the top of the page Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall is assisting Mr. Dix, the Democratic candidate, to reach the Governor's chair. The cartoon opposite shows Father Knickerbocker (New York City) congratulating Mayor Gaynor upon his recovery from his bullet wound and

on his declination of the Democratic nomination for Governor. At the bottom of the page we see the plight of the boss in the present New Jersey campaign, with both gubernatorial candidates Lewis and Wilson out against "bossism." The cartoonist of the Traveler (Boston) sees an excellent chance for Democratic victory in Massachusetts this fall, foresing it out that the Depublican party is

BOTH LOADED FOR RIM From the Jersey Journal (Jersey Caty)

WHAT A CHANCE! Prom the Traveler (Boston)

"GET YOUR HAIR CUT, UNCLE!"

Prom Judge (New York)

The cartoon at the top of this page refers to President Taft's earnest desire to effect dent's record, and the favorable mention of economies in the Federal administration. the Payne-Aldrich tariff, was not exactly to With the cooperation of Dr. Cleveland, of the the liking of certain of Colonel Roosevelt's New York Bureau of Municipal Research, insurgent friends in the West. actual work has already been begun along this line. The "Political Schoolmaster" cartoon has reference to the endorsement of President Taft's administration by the New York State Republican convention, in which Colonel Roosevelt was a prominent delegate.

This hearty commendation of the Presi-

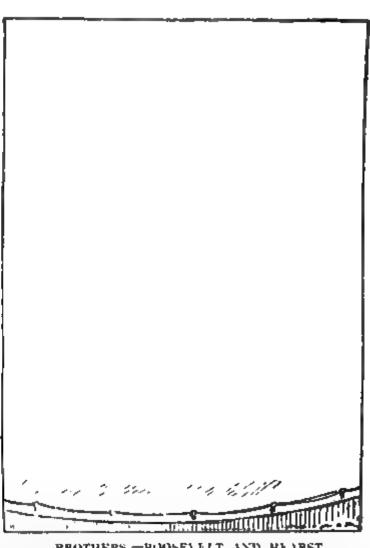
THE PRODUGAL PATHER'S RETURN

Bill Tart: "Say, if that's Poppa's notion of Larger Calm' I wish he'd never come home,"

(Mr. Roosevelt, replying on September 13 to a request to comment on the Democratic victory in Maine is reported that declined, his reason being, 'I have just returned from a hygienic tour to steep myself in literary calm.")

From Punck (London)

THE WIZARD OF OYSTER BAY Prom the Evening Post (N Y.) (Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's supposed inconsistency on the subject of the tariff -See page \$20)



BROTHERS -ROOSEVELT AND REARST

Although Mr Hearst is running as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Independence League ticket in New York, his papers have strongly indersed Mr. Stimson the Republican candidate for Governor. Both Mr Hearst and Colonel Roosevelt are making a common fight in this campaign against bossism and Tammany Hall.

From the Post-Dispotch (St. Louis)

Con. Watterson: "Can you Bryanize the Republican Party, Theodore?"
Con. ROOSEVELT: "Marse Henry, is there anything I cannot do?" Prom Harper's Weekly (New York)

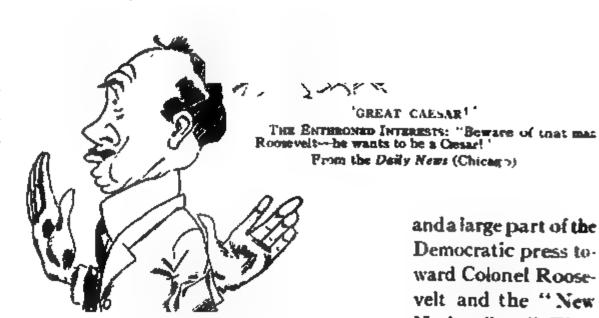
POOLISH QUESTION NO. 78,936

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"ROOSEVELT-Menaces American institutions!"

The series of portraits of the excited citizen on this page is humorously entitled by Cartoonist Triggs "A safe and sane conception of the ex-President."

Seldom in the history of American malistantian



anda large part of the Democratic press toward Colonel Roosevelt and the "New Nationalism." They would have us believe that this doctrine aims at nothing

GREAT CAESAR!

less than the overthrow of all our republican institutions and the setting up of a despotism with Theodore the First

at its head!



"And make us all wear our hair in queues!" From the Press (New York)

THE ANVIL CHORUS From the Eagle (Brooklyn)



THE BLUE BERD
From the World (New York)

The New Theater in New York City opened the present season with a beautiful production of Materlinck's wonder-tale of "The Blue Bird." This charming fantasy, with an allegorical moral, is the story of the marvelous adventures of Tityl and Mityl, two peasant children, in search of a wonderful blue bird, the symbol of the source of happiness. The design of the attractive colored poster that advertises the play is used by Mr. Macauley, of the New York World, in his cartoon printed opposite the poster. His "Blue Bird" is the Presidency in 1912, with Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst as the aspirants for this happiness. Colonel Roosevelt's ascent in an aeropiane is also aptly applied to "1912," in another cartoon on this page. This "Big Moon of 1912," as still another cartoon puts it, "keeps a-peekin' in."



FOR ALTITUDE AND ENDURANCE.
From the World (New York)

DR. WOODROW WILSON, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, WHO HAS RESIGNED AS PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON

(From a photograph taken last month for the REVIEW of REVIEWS by the American Press Association)

WOODROW WILSON AND THE NEW JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP

NEW JERSEY is the scene, this fall, of a This is because the State's most eminent concerns have a place in the nation's thought, success in the search; for Dr. Wilson's equip-

political campaign in which every citizen citizen has accepted the nomination of the of the State is keenly interested, but not Jer- minority party for the governorship and is seymen alone; the whole country has fixed actively seeking election to that high office. its gaze on New Jersey as never before. The From the moment when President Woodrow newspapers, not only of New York and Phil- Wilson, of Princeton University, was nomiadelphia, but throughout the Union, are nated by the Democratic State Convention probably giving core space to New Jersey at Trenton to succeed the Republican Govaffairs at the present moment than in any ernor Fort it was everywhere foreseen that previous campaign of that State within the the State campaign of 1910 would mark an memory of living men. From the limbo of epoch in New Jersey's political history. This parochial politics New Jersey has suddenly was notably an instance of the office seeking emerged; for the first time in many years her the man and very distinctly an instance of

in State administration; for all these things are taken for granted. The one thing that is new is a personality, and upon that personality is focused just now the attention of the whole country.

THE CANDIDATE'S EQUIPMENT

Most of the sketches of Mr. Wilson that have appeared since he became a candidate for office have done scant justice, it must be confessed, to his preparation for a public The study of government and its workings has had a fascination for him through all his mature life. Before he left college (Princeton, '79), he had become a resourceful debater of political questions. His law studies served to intensify his interest in problems of administration, and later when he came to the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, in the first decade of that institution's life, it was to join a little company of scholars who, like himself, were entering with zest into fruitful studies of politics in the broadest sense of the word. The late Herbert B. Adams, who was the first head of the historical department at Johns Hopkins; J. Franklin Jameson, now director of historical research for the Carnegie Institution; Albert Shaw, editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. and President Charles H. Levermore of Adelphi College, were members of that group of graduate students. To those men Wilson read the manuscript of "Congressional Government," a book that has remained since its publication, a quarter of a century ago, the sole authority on the subject of which it treats and one of the few distinctive and original contributions made by American scholarship to the science of administration. Any number of commentators had written about the Constitution as a document: Wilson wrote about its actual workings, or rather the workings of the system of government that it set up. He called attention to the powers entrusted to the House committees ment is exceptional, his fitness for the gov- and to the importance of the Speaker's power of appointment.

At Johns Hopkins, as at Princeton, Wilson, qualities as a leader willingly resigns the a Virginian by birth, rubbed elbows with men presidency of Princeton to challenge the su- from New England and the Middle West and premacy of one of the most strongly in- thus became familiar to a certain extent with trenched party organizations in the country Northern traditionalism, just as men from does not fail to impress itself on the American the North were continually coming to Baltiimagination. It is this that makes the New more and through contact with Southern Jersey canvass interesting-not the money students becoming more appreciative of the that is being spent by the "ins" or the "outs," South's traditions. If sectionalism was ever not the well-worn campaign shibboleths of a marked trait in the Wilson make-up it long either party, not the charges of extravagance ago disappeared. For the past twenty-five

MR. WILSON IN THE LARLY DAYS OF HIS PROPESSOR-SHIP OF JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICS AT PRINCETON

ernorship is unquestioned.

The fact that a man of such engaging

years Mr. Wilson has lived north of Mason and Dixon's line,—three years in Pennsylvania, as a professor at Bryn Mawr College, two years at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and twenty years at Princeton, N. J. During that period Mr. Wilson's historical studies have chiefly had to do with our national development, and his point of view has not been that of any single section or group of States. His lectures on administration at Johns Hopkins attracted and held the interest of graduate students from every part of the country and through them exerted widespread influence. Later he met with unusual

success in giving "university extension" It is a common remark that the State will lectures. His books, "The State," "Di- be fortunate in securing his services. vision and Reunion," "History of the American People," "George Washington," and several volumes of essays have been widely

been president of Princeton University. They necessary offices and boards and a thorough have been fruitful years in many ways, but reorganization of the State's administrative the public is interested just now in measuring system, with reduction of expenditures, for the part that this university presidency has the equalization of taxation, for the estabhad in preparing Mr. Wilson for the duties lishment of a public service commission with of public office. We do not commonly choose power to regulate rates, for new laws for the our governors or legislators directly from control of corporations, for the limitation of academic circles, and yet an executive post in candidates' expenditures at elections, for a a modern university administration, requiring new direct primary law, and for a constituas it does the ability to deal effectively with a tional amendment permitting the selection wide range of interests, to put through big of United States Senators by popular vote. business undertakings, to bring together and In his speech before the convention accepting to work harmoniously with men of varied tem- the nomination the candidate characterized peraments and tastes, ought to give a highly the platform as sound, explicit, and businesssuitable training for the more public duties like, but warned the delegates that the platof a State or federal executive. Such, at any form promises must be kept by achievement rate, was the view taken by many New Jer- and proved capacity. As the three dominatsey Democrats, and this view, coupled with ing questions before the people he singled out the belief that a man of President Wilson's reorganization and economy in administraeminence in the State would attract many tion, equalization of taxation, and control of Republican votes, prevailed in the conven- corporations. In his campaign speeches Mr. tion at Trenton on September 15 and brought. Wilson has continued to emphasize the imabout his nomination for Governor of New portance of these questions, but he has also Jersey on the first ballot. So far from detract- devoted much time to electoral reform, positive assurance of his fitness for any adming direct primary system at once "primary istrative office in which he may be placed, and direct."

MR. WILSON ADDRESSING AN OUTDOOR MEETING

THE ISSUES IN NEW JERSEY

The platform on which Mr. Wilson was For the past eight years Mr. Wilson has nominated declared for the abolition of uning from his availability as a candidate, it is particularly the amendment of the registhe belief of Mr. Wilson's friends that his aca-tration laws, the limitation of campaign demic career of a quarter of a century gives expenditures, and the establishment of a

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MR. WILSON RESTING AT PRINCETON IN AN INTERVAL BETWEEN CAMPAIGN SPEAKING TOURS

(Photograph taken last month for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS)

DEALING WITH THE CORPORATIONS

Such issues as these, chiefly economic and matter-of-fact, do not offer scope for impassioned political oratory of the old-fashioned Can they be made vital and interesting to the people through direct, unadorned statement and analysis? That is the problem before Mr. Wilson in the present campaign. It happens that in New Jersey the public is in dire need of education on the subject of corporation control, That State has served so long as the haven and refuge of all kinds of corporations and has found it so profitable to serve in that capacity that the real nature of the State's relation to its corporate creations has become hazy in the average Jersey mind. Mr. Wilson offers no Bryan or La Follette program of trust regulation; but on certain things he insists. For instance:

It is not necessary for the maintenance of our modern industrial enterprise that corporations should be included or tayored in the matter of tax- as they seem, would make a vast difference in

ation, and it is extremely demoralizing that they should be. Laws based upon dispassionate study, not upon hostility, are required.

Again, in speaking of the regulation of corporations by the States, rather than by the federal authorities, he says:

It is my strong hope that New Jersey may lead the way in reform by scrutinizing very carefully the enterprises she consents to incorporate, their makeup, their objects, the basis and method of their capitalization, their organization with respect to hability to control by the State, their conformity to State and Federal statute. This can be done and done effectually. I cover for New Jersey the honor of doing it.

The whole principle of corporate regulation is summed up in this simple statement:

A corporation is merely a convenient instrument of business and we may regulate its use as we please, and those who use it.

CORPORATION "JOY-RIDING"

The recognition of these truths, elementary

the conduct of the public business at Trenton. At least two groups of men are keenly aware of this fact,—the corporation managers and the responsible leaders of the party in son's speeches is the absence of the usual power. Mr. Wilson purposes that before this partisan denunciations of the enemy. Adcampaign is closed the whole State shall be dressing a meeting at Lakewood which was by certain of the corporations he humorously didate said: likens to automobile "joy-riding." Illustrating his point that the danger to the public welfare lies not so much in the size of the corporation as in the exceptional advantages enjoyed by the corporation managers, he remarks:

Many of the people I see handling automobiles handle them as if they had neither conscience nor learning. I have no objection to the size and beauty and power of the automobile. I am interested, however, in the size and conscience of the men who handle them, and what I object to is that some of the corporation men are taking joy rides in their corporations.

GOVERNMENT BY PUBLIC OPINION

Perhaps the most significant feature of Mr. Wilson's speaking tours since the opening speech at Jersey City on the evening of September 28 has been the clear and effective illumination that he has thrown on matters of State policy. His appeal has been to men's intellects and not at all to their emotions. His first concern has been to lead men to think, and to think to some purpose, about their common interests. That much-abused phrase was more decidedly democratic in its sym-"a campaign of education," may be fitly used to describe his series of talks to the people. Yet his is not the schoolmaster's attitude; it is rather that of the earnest inquirer, seeking light that he may give it to his neighbors publican party. I respect them just as much as He is frank enough to say that the equalization of taxation is a difficult problem, and that before action is taken a commission compose the rains and the com should be appointed to study the question. He proposes in this as in other matters of State legislation to take advantage of the experience of other States. "It is not easy," he said in one of his speeches, "to frame a statute that will work upon everything that you want, but we don't want to think that we can get everything that we desire by legisprincipally interested in is awakening and this Union. keeping awake the opinion of men in Jersey about Jersey matters."

country wherein the professional politicians been discounted as mere time-serving. As are kept perpetually guessing." Under his Princeton's former president utters them. leadership, New Jersey is fast approaching nobody doubts their sincerity—least of all. that ideal condition.

COMMON-SENSE VERSUS PARTISANSHIP

One thing very noticeable in Mr. Wil-The abuse of their privileges largely attended by Republicans, the can-

> I have in my time attended many political meetings, but I never have seen political meetings such as I have seen in recent weeks. They have not seemed to be like party gatherings at all, but it seems that we are met to discuss questions of the principles of our great Commonwealth, and bow we should try to serve those interests best.

> If we met as a party assembled we would have to indulge in the old kind of party argument and the old kind of party invectives, in which there never has been anything and never will be anything as long as the world stands. It is not parties ladies and gentlemen, that go wrong, it is the lead-

ers of parties that go wrong.

Think of what the parties consist of, think of the great Republican and the great Democratic party. almost evenly divided in voters of the United States, when a great Presidential election occurs going each by the millions to the polls. Do you suppose there is anything radically wrong with the millions of men who go to the polls to vote on the one side or the other? If they are voting as ! would judge in the wrong way, it is simply because they are misled by persons they are following. We talk about government by the people, and we heartily believe in government by the people, but in the past, judgment by the people consists in judging the men who lead them.

On another occasion, when his audience pathies, Mr. Wilson said:

You will not find me in any speech of this campaign uttering one word of criticism of my fellow citizens who compose the rank and file of the Reby men who have not meant to serve them in the manner in which they promised to serve them 'n times past, or have not acted in the spirit in which the leaders of the past generations have acted-in sympathy with the people of these communities I am not one of those silly students of history who the services that the Republican party has redered to this country—and I know that that party has rendered such services to this country because it was backed by the sympathy and manhood *

In the mouth of the campaign orator of A free country Mr. Wilson defines as "a the old order such sentiments would have the members of the opposing party.

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT ON THE STUMP

vent for Bryan in 1908—and the Wilson failed to see the intended application.

neetings in strongly Republican districts tre as well attended is those in doubtful or Democratic districts. There is nothing in the canlidate's speeches to repel Republican voters, and there is much to attract them. The speaker rarely "talks over the heads" of his audience and he never "talks down" to it. He looks his hearers in the eye and speaks to them directly, forcefully, and in English that grips the most sluggish mentality as well as the brightest. Through every speech there plays a kindly humor that cannot be transierred to the printed

WOODROW WILSON AS HE APPEARED WHEN HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON

ton or Johns Hopkins student.

State is in itself a handsome game."

The campaign contributions made by corporations to the party in power were In the average Wilson meeting about likened to the water used for "priming" a very element of the community is repre- pump. If the pump fails to suck, the ented. There are Jerseymen and Jersey- "priming" water is poured down into the women of nearly every rank and calling in valve, the air space is filled, and the pump ife, and sometimes they bring the children, begins to "draw." The first water that is Most Jersey communities, it should be re- pumped up, says Mr. Wilson, is the water nembered, are Republican by past affilia- that was used for "priming." Probably ions—only three of the twenty-one counties not a farmer or householder in rural Jersey

> Mr. Wilson has an excellent voice and carefully avoids straining it. His speeches average about forty minutes in length and are delivered without reference to notes or any form of manuscript. No two speeches are the same. Verbatim reports appear in the Philadelphia and New York papers and are widely circulated throughout the State. Newspaper correspondents are severe critics of campaign oratory, and it is significant that those who have accompanied Mr. Wilson on his tours have been thoroughly interested in what the

page—the same humor that has vitalized dry speaker has to say, and are all devoted topics in political science for many a Prince- converts to the Wilson propaganda. The campaign meetings have surprised the Demo-Most of the speaker's illustrations are cratic managers by their size and enthusiasm. taken from life and are given in terms that Places where Democratic "rallies" have all can understand. Mr. Wilson is a ready been reduced almost to the vanishing point debater and quite able to hold his own in in the past decade have this year mustered the give-and-take of the stump campaign, audiences that have filled the halls and The opposition having attempted to belittle skating rinks. The little country courthis candidacy by dubbing him an amateur houses have more than once been found in politics, he promptly accepted the classi- inadequate to hold the crowds that have heation and proceeded to explain his status. flocked to some of the remote county towns "The professional," said he, "is in sport for to hear the Democratic candidate. Before what he can get out of it by way of personal election day each county will have been reward, the amateur for the sake of the visited at least once by Mr. Wilson, and game itself. We amateurs are playing the some of them several times. There will be political game not for personal advantage, comparatively few Jerseymen who will not but because we believe the service of the have had an opportunity to hear him discuss the issues of the day.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTE

The prize for which both parties in New New Jersey. More than 250,000 of these test is limited to a choice of candidates. doubtedly the Democratic managers are moral effect of the Wilson campaign.

building hopes on capturing a considerable part of this independent vote this year.

The Republican nominee for Governor, Jersey are contending this year is the large Mr. Vivian Lewis, State Commissioner of independent vote, of which the New York Banking, to whom his opponent frequently commuters form the chief element. Of the refers as a gentleman of irreproachable State's entire vote, more than one-half is character, has done little in the campaign cast in the five counties lying nearest to to block Mr. Wilson's success. He has vir-New York City and largely populated by tually conceded all the points of the Denspeople whose business hours are spent in cratic platform relating to State affairs. the metropolis. Under normal conditions and since there remains no distinct in the about half a million votes should be cast in State policy between the parties, the con-

will be cast in that part of the State which There is ample evidence in this campaign is most directly influenced by New York, that the old notions of party fealty in State and probably 125,000 votes will be cast by and local elections are giving way. A few the commuters themselves. While the five years ago it would have been quite impocounties in question (Passaic, Hudson, Union, sible for any Democrat, however emiment, to Bergen and Essex) gave handsome plural- rally Republicans to his standard with any ities for Taft two years ago, at the State expectation of success. This year one meets election of 1907 (only one year previous to with scores of men who vote the Republican the presidential), they had given a larger ticket in New Jersey on national issues, but vote to the Democratic than to the Repub- who declare that Wilson is their choice for lican ticket. On State issues the vote of the governorship. Whatever the result may these counties, which might easily turn the be, no right-thinking citizen, Democrat or scale in an election, is problematic. Un- Republican, will have cause to regret the

A YOUTHFUL FARMER IN HIS DEMONSTRATION CORN PATCH

MAKING GOOD FARMERS OUT OF POOR ONES

THE WORK OF DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

BY ROSA PENDLETON CHILES

"IN every country the first creditor is the pay heavy penalties, and those fostering it plough. This original, indefeasible reap generous reward.

claim supersedes every other demand," was the dictum of Burke, yet it was an English world to-day than that taught by Norway, writer who a few years ago accused England Sweden, and Denmark in their glorification

of industrial suicide by the neglect of her of pastoral life, called by one writer "the agriculture. That was after a national loss supreme social achievement of Scandinavia." of £1,150,000,000 (\$5,750,000,000) in agri- Denmark, in particular, has made her country cultural lands and farmers' capital in twenty- life so profitable and attractive that the call five years, according to the writer's state- of the fields has reached the slums, and the ment. It would be well for all countries to tenements are giving up their tenants to consider now and then the merciless revenge the cottages of the countryside. Ireland's taken by the soil because of simple neglect of struggle for political freedom is almost forits original claim, a matter sometimes over- gotten in her efforts to renovate rural life. looked in the great prosperity of other indus- Sir Horace Plunkett resigned his seat in Partrial pursuits. The fact is beyond dispute liament to head the Irish Agrarian Movethat those countries neglecting agriculture ment, and his book, "Ireland in the New

Century," is a fascinating account of a new have actually increased in value and yield in Ireland, born of the soil, whose cry now is not spite of the weevil. so much "Home Rule" as "Home Develop
The restoration of the soil, whose cry now is not spite of the weevil. ment." This year he has taken occasion to country of Mississippi and Louisiana during state in reference to his work that the Irish the past two years has alone been worth Co-operative Movement represents nearly the cost of the whole work up to this time. 1,000 farmers' organizations, with a mem- The presence of the weevil and bad weather bership of 100,000 persons, and that the conditions threatened the loss of almost the business handled last year amounted to entire crop, when Dr. Knapp's men went into \$12,500,000.

values between 1880 and 1900 was more than almost unprecedentedly bad season, the Dem-\$1,000,000,000, perhaps the greatest reform onstration men averaged a yield of one-half of in agriculture that the modern world has a bale to the acre, while the yield of the State known has been going on for the past six was one-fifth of a bale. The plan is simply years, yet so modest have been those engaged to plant cotton that matures early, and by in it and so commonplace the methods em- shallow and intensive cultivation to hasten ployed that there are many who know little maturity before the weevil has a fair chance or nothing of its history.

THE BOLL-WEEVIL: A BLESSING WELL DISGUISED

of the boll-weevil into Texas, an event which remaining cotton develops rapidly. There threatened to become a public calamity, but is scarcely any fear of panic in the cotton which in more than one way has proven to be sections now when the weevil approaches. a blessing in disguise. The country as a since the farmers know how to deal with it. whole, especially the great cotton-growing section, was panic-stricken, and it became BRINGING HOPE TO THE SOUTHERN FARMER necessary for the general Government to take some action to restore confidence by saving the crop. This it did when, in 1904, the Bureau of tion Work extends its usefulness along struc-Plant Industry inaugurated a movement at tural lines of much greater importance than first known as the Cotton Demonstration the salvation of one staple crop; it is con-Work, but later called The Farmers' Co- cerned in the development of every branch operative Demonstration Work, the name of agriculture and in the complete redempwhich it now bears. At the head of this tion of rural life. Southern methods of movement is Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

good yield of cotton can be made in spite of this, but to those who know the section well the weevil, and the effort to do this has been numerous reasons present themselves. The rewarded with remarkable success. I have owning of large tracts of land without means before me now an affidavit made by some of of cultivating them, the poor educational and the most influential farmers, merchants, and social advantages of sparsely settled disbankers of Trinity County, Texas, affirming tricts, the alluring call of the cities to definite that the increase in bank deposits and the incomes and more compact life, and the selling values of farm lands shows that county leaving of the farms to tenant labor of the to be 100 per cent. better off than before the very ignorant and the very poor are some of appearance of the weevil; that the rental the general reasons for the impoverished soil value of lands cultivated wholly in cotton has and bad cultivation of Southern lands. But increased 74 per cent.; that the lands produce whatever the reasons for the anomalous conmore cotton to the acre than before; and that dition, the fact remains that some of the richthe weevil problem was solved by the aid of est land in the world was becoming the poorest. the Farmers' Demonstration Work. A part Small land owners and tenants are the greatof the prosperity comes from the fact that est sufferers under such circumstances, and the weevil caused farmers to turn their attent he sight of those who live out their little day tion to some extent to the raising of food in poverty, debt, and hopeless industrial and crops, but that does not alter the fact that social failure, receiving little and giving little. the Knapp experiments show cotton lands to is pitiable in the extreme. The question nat-

The restoration of confidence in the delta the section and saved the situation. Last In our own country, where the loss in farm year in Louisiana in spite of the weevil and an to get in its work of destruction. Then, as the squares form, to go over the field and pick all punctured by the weevil and burn them. After this is done two or three times, the The work was precipitated by the advent efforts of the pests are exhausted and the

But the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstrafarming have long been bad. Complexity of The primary object was to show that a conditions makes it hard to give a reason for

in a country as rich, as fair, as choice as the county agents, chosen with reference to a sun ever shone on? and the answer of the scientific knowledge of agriculture and of Government that they need not exist is being special conditions in the sections in which they worked out in the soil with great satisfaction to the farmers themselves.

THINGS RECOGNIZED AND ATTEMPTED IN "DEMONSTRATION" WORK

The salient features of the Demonstration Work, to quote Dr. Knapp, are:

(t) Better drainage of the soil.

(2) A deeper and more pulverized seed bed; deep fall plowing with implements that will not bring the subsoil to the surface.

(3) The use of seed of the best variety, intelli-

gently selected and carefully stored.

(4) In cultivated crops giving the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, the soil, and the climate.

(5) Intensive tilling during the growing period

of the crops.

(6) The importance of a high content of humus in the soil; the use of legumes; barnyard manure, farm refuse, and commercial fertilizers.

(7) The value of crop rotation and a winter

cover crop on Southern farms.

(8) The accomplishing of more work in a day by each laborer by using more horse-power and better implements.

(9) The importance of increasing the farm stock to the extent of utilizing all the waste products and idle lands of the farm.

(10) The production of all food required for the

men and animals on the farm.

(11) The keeping of an account with each farm product in order to know from which the gain or loss arises.

That is the plan, a plan so simple and practical the marvel is that the whole world has not followed it for the past fifty years. As a matter of fact, a few progressive farmers have long used similar methods and prospered; Dr. Knapp does not claim to have originated new methods of farming, but to demonstrate to the great mass of farmers the value of the knowledge formerly possessed by a very small number. He instructs by demonstration on a man's own farm. As he says, the farmer is the greatest doubter in the world, and the evidence must be before his eyes. Moreover, it must be present in successive years. It takes about three years for the average farmer to be convinced beyond argument, at the end of which time he considers himself a graduate of "Dr. Knapp's University," as the work is popularly called, and though he may have been farming forty years, he then speaks of himself as "a three-year-old farmer."

The work is splendidly systematized and ton under Dr. Knapp's son, Mr. Bradford is revolutionising (arming methods in the South)

urally arises why should such conditions exist Knapp, and a number of State, district, and

DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP

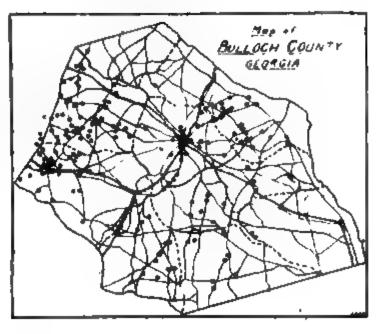
carried out by a large office force in Washing- Work for the United States Department of Agriculture, which

SELECTING SEED CORN, MONROE, UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 31, 1909. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FARMERS BROUGHT CORN TO BE SELECTED

(These meetings were held in each county before the crop of 1910 was planted)

A TEXAS COTTON-FIELD THE RESULTS OF DEMONSTRATION METHODS ARE SHOWN ON THE LEFT, OF OLD METHODS ON THE RIGHT

THIS MAP SHOWS
HOW THE FARMERS
OF A COUNTY ARE
REACHED BY THE
DEMONSTRATION
WORK



COÖPERATION FARMS
ARE INDICATED BY
THE SMALL CIRCLES,
DEMONSTRATION
FARMS AND AGENTS
BY THE BLACK DOTS

operate. Those who come in direct contact flashes across his mind; he need no longer be with farmers must be men of tact, excep- a plodder, and his children—but why depict tional knowledge of human nature, and abun- the detail of the vision? By his own work on

HOW "DEMONSTRATION" FARMS MAKE CONVERTS

a hard-working farmer, who, like his neigh- for all time. The reason is plain. The acre bors, fails from year to year in his crop. He which during the thirty years of his farming persuades this man to sign a contract to work it, has never before produced more than fifa small portion of his farm, usually an acre, teen bushels of corn, or one-fourth of a bale of according to Government directions. This cotton, has now produced seventy-five bushels plot is called a "demonstration farm," and of corn, or a bale of cotton. In some cases the farmer who cultivates it according to the sale of seed from this one acre will finance agreement a "demonstrator" or "co-opera- his entire crop the following year. tor." The co-operation consists in uniting with the Government in an effort to increase doubter and not fully convinced at first that the productiveness of the soil, and is not in the object lesson of one acre means that his any sense the co-operation of farmers for whole farm can treble in value if he applies industrial control and higher prices under- the lesson to the remainder of it. Convicstood by the word "co-operative" in Europe, tion comes, however, as he puts more soil to There is, however, a strong spirit of co-opera- the test, and in about three years, when his tion of farmers with each other and with pub- whole place has become a "demonstration lic forces in their section which has broadened farm," no power could move him from his setthe scope of the work and helped to make it tled belief in the absolute value of Governpermanent.

"demonstration farms" to advise and ex- his neighbors, both privately and in public plain, and the success of the work, when the assemblies, helps to extend the good work. final yield is known, is such that the man who has co-operated with the Government has respect for his native land bounded only by his conception of the miraculous. His selfrespect also increases in proportion to the method of cultivation, Dr. Knapp says: congratulations of his neighbors and the price paid for his seed. A brilliant thought it has been found that the best seed bed added too

an acre of ground under the scientific instructions of the Government, the man's life has been transformed, the lives of his children lifted to a higher plane, and conditions con-An agent goes into a territory and seeks trolling the industry he represents made new

Still, as has been stated, the farmer is a ment methods. Moreover, he is now fired Once a month the local agent visits the with the zeal of a crusader, and in advising

ACTUAL RESULTS

In regard to the detailed value of the new

In the practical application of these instructions

TEN BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

FORTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

SHOWING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SHALLOW AND INTENSIVE CULTIVATION AND THE OLD METHOD OF DEEP CULTIVATION AFTER PLANTING. THESE TRACTS ARE SIDE BY SIDE ON THE SAME FARM IN NORTH CAROLINA

per cent, to the average crop on similar lands, with an average preparation; planting the best seed made a gain of 50 per cent.; and shallow, frequent cultivation was equal to another 50 per cent., making a total gain of 200 per cent., or a crop three times the average. With better teams and implements this crop is made at less cost an acre. profit increases faster than the yield. If the net profits on a crop of corn yielding 20 bushels an acre, valued at 75 cents a bushel, be \$3, on a crop of 60 bushels the net profit would be \$33 an acre; that is, the profit is tenfold where the gain in yield is threefold.

discover these facts for himself by close ob- his usual yield with less cost of production, servation and strict bookkeeping, so that his and how to become master of the oldest financiering may keep pace with his scientific known industry in the world. Incidentally knowledge of farming, and he is requested to it teaches economy, order, sanitation, patrimake a careful report yearly to the Bureau of otism, and a score of other wholesome lessons. Plant Industry.

CHOOSING SEED FROM THE FIELD

One very interesting feature of the work, stantial industrial success.

a short, healthy stalk, indicating early maturity, he marks it in some way, and having selected in this manner the bolls from the best plants of his entire crop, picks these first and gins them separately.

HOW THE COUNTRY GAINS

Such are some of the features of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, which is too large a matter to describe in full. Its object is to improve the soil, to teach the Special effort is exercised to have the farmer farmer how to raise two, three, and four times Its outcome is represented to some extent in the purchasing power of increased income, and means better homes, more comfort, higher education, and all the power evolved by sub-It means that showing the care exercised in Dr. Knapp's our farmers are to be an independent class, no methods, is the selection of seed. Corn, for longer owned by the merchants and bankers, instance, is not selected from the crib, but and it means the dignifying of country life and from the field, nor are single good ears from the glorification of the rural home. The condifferent portions of the field chosen, because gestion of the cities will be relieved, and they may be pollenated from inferior corn, larger influence, social, religious, industrial but a plot of corn with good ears on every and political will come from the countryside. stalk, showing the best pollenation for the It means that wholesome life on a productive whole is selected. Cotton also is chosen from soil, tilled without drudgery, will add to the the field instead of from the gin-run. When vitality of the race, and whatever else it a farmer comes upon a fine boll grown upon means is embraced in the word "uplift."

RAPID GROWTH OF THE WORK

Congressional appropriation, by a liberal \$1,311,643.20. A large number of co-operafund from the General Education Board of tors and demonstrators made no report upon New York, by State legislatures, and by which accurate statistics could be based, and subscriptions of farmers and business men. the gain here shown is estimated to be about Dr. Knapp hopes in time there will be one-third of the actual gain, which means county commissioners of agriculture whose that nearly four millions dollars above what salary will be paid by their respective they are accustomed to make went into the counties. This would crystallize local interpockets of the farmers who used the Demonest and enable the work to extend more stration methods last year. And this does rapidly. Its growth has been phenomenal, not represent the whole gain, because the From one agent in 1904 it has increased to cost of production was less. 430 agents at the present time; from one farm it has extended to 60,000 farms and 75,000 farmers; from one State to thirteen States. The appropriation of Congress, made when the boll-weevil necessitated it, information comes from individual cases it is suited to all sections and all farmers.

The success of the movement may be is the demand for it. Every State, every enough to pay the price.

THE SHOWING IN FIGURES

shows the value in yield of the Demonstration and agreed to work his whole farm the next Work for 1000 over ordinary methods:

averaged \$60 a bale and the corn 80 cents a bushel, the gain on the former was \$825,000 The Demonstration Work is supported by and on the latter \$486.643.20, a total of

RECORDS OF INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

But the most interesting and convincing limits the work at present to the South, but I mention a few chosen from many thousands as good among the Government records.

J. O. Neal, of Mississippi, lived on a farm judged best by its immediate fruits. Probathat a few years before the Demonstration bly the largest evidence of the good it is doing men began work on it sold for \$1 per acre. In 1008 he owed the merchants of Brookhaven. county, every farmer who realizes what the his nearest town, \$800. He raised each year work is doing wants it, and wants it badly corn and hay sufficient to last only until spring, and not enough of anything else to meet his living expenses or to pay his debts. With great reluctance he consented to work five-eighths of an acre in cotton by Govern-The following table of comparative figures ment methods. From this he picked a bale, vear by Demonstration methods.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE YIELDS IN COTTON AND CORN UNDER FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK, COMPARED WITH BUREAU OF STATISTICS' FIGURES:

Name of State	Demonstrators n Cotton Demonstrators in Corn		Total No. of Acres Worked		Average Yield per acre of Demonstrators		Average Yield per Acre of Similar Land Under Ordinary Methods		ald of Corn Bureau of Figures, in
	No. of Demonstra in Cotton	No. of Dem	Cotton	Corn	Pounds Seed Cotton	Bushels Corn	Pounds Seed Cotton	Bushels	Average Vi per Acre. Statlation
East Texas	1291	777	13507	5929	690.0	28.4	445.0	15.8	15
West Texas	998	637	9018	4655	547 · 5	21.8	407.3	15.9	15
Oklahoma	407	291	4083	5573	527.7	26.0	355.6	16.4	17
Mississippi	605	373	3030	2168	1115.7	36.9	593 · 5	16. I	14.5
Alabama	763	509	2038	1235	1138.4	33.2	598.7	14.2	13.5
Louisiana	1547	929	9224	5953	757.8	30.8	379.6	16. I	23
Arkansas	816	663	5242	5276	844.6	30.6	466. I	15.4	18
Georgia	860	604	2307	1580	1303.9	34 · 4	732.6	15.5	13.9
Florida	37	ì	69	3	597 - 5	21.0	275.4	10.0	12.6
South Carolina	658	537	2718	1636	1204.9	36. I	744.5	16.7	16.7
North Carolina	654	895	2200	2979	1238.2	40.0	741.4	18.1	16.8
Virginia		896		2071	<u> </u>	41.0	<u> </u>	23.2	23

Work extended over 53,436 acres cultivated per acre, while his neighbors raised between in cotton and 39,058 in corn. The cotton 300 and 400. Besides this, he raised 500 represented an increase of about 13,750 bales bushels of corn, and on one acre, to which

According to this table the Demonstration age in cotton was between 1,100 and 1,200 lbs. and the corn 609,304 bushels. If the cotton special attention was given, 152 bushels.

ROBERT GORHAM OF MCLIMON COUNTY, TEXAS

ARTHUR HUDGIUS OF GRAYSON COUNTY, TEXAS

WINNERS OF THE CORN PRIZE FOR THE YEAR 1909

From this single acre he sold \$300 worth of seed corn, enough to finance his crop this year. His debts are now paid and he farms on a cash basis. Prior to 1908 his children were kept out of school to work on the farm. His daughter now attends college and his sons ride in to the city high school.

J. V. Varner, of Mississippi, raised about 9 bales of cotton a year with liens on his crop. By Dr. Knapp's methods he has brought his yield up to 21 bales, besides raising sufficient corn, hay, and pork for his own use, and his debts are all paid. He came to a state meeting not long since and related his success, and while he was speaking a merchant whispered to some one near him, "That is the truth. credit for a plug of tobacco, and now we was a farmer "just one year old." all run after him to sell him whatever he wants."

AN INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON

count shows the result:

DEMONSTRATION ACRES

Cotton, 7 acres.	4,000 lb. lint 190 bu. seed	\$400.	.00	
Corn, 2 acres.	at \$1.00 per bu. 110 bu. sold for seed at \$2.50 per bu	190.00		
Total		\$865	00	
ORI	DINARY ACRES			
Cotton, 7 acres .	. 1,150 lb. lint. 70 bu. seed at	\$115	00	
Corn, 10 acres	22 cents per bu. 105 bu. at 90	15	40	
,	cents per hu.	94	50	
Total		\$224	90	

Mr. House, in a public assembly, confessed Four years ago no man would give Varner after this that he had farmed all his life, but

A splendid work is being done by Demonstration men among negroes. A negro agent in Alabama is forming farmers' clubs, with a standard expressed in rules and requirements that should mean not only prosperity to a few In 1906 a district agent in Alabama found farmers, but which should go far in preventa one-horse farmer, W. S. House, who agreed ing vagrancy and crime and be a potent factor to cultivate 9 acres by Demonstration in the solution of the race problem. This methods and 17 in the usual way. His ac- feature of the work is alone worthy of an article.

FORMING BOYS' CORN CLUBS

But the greatest thing done by Dr. Knapp's and business methods applied to it. movement has been the establishment of Boys' Corn Clubs. A prominent man has spoken of the Demonstration Work among men as "the greatest fact in modern times," but this striking statement might be more of older farmers. In 1000 the boys in one truthfully made of the work among boys, for county in Mississippi averaged 74 bushels of in that fact are comprehended more far- corn to the acre, while the farmers of the reaching possibilities.

progressive ideas to the farm has long been is almost beyond belief. one of our most serious problems, and the inability to solve it has been the chief cause ordinary circumstances in Marlboro County, of the deterioration of our lands. The matter S. C., in 1909 made on his acre 1521 2 bushels has been reactive; ambitious boys have left of corn at a cost of 31 cents a bushel. His the farm because it promised but little, and was the best showing and he won the county the farm has promised less because ambitious and State prizes with a special prize of a trip boys have left it. The final consequence in to Washington, offered by Dr. Knapp. His many cases has been that both boy and land corn was sold partly for seed at \$2 a bushel. have come to naught. Attaching the boy to The sale of his crop and his prizes brought the soil means the redemption of both boy and him \$500, and he is now in college. land. Dr. Knapp's idea is this: If young men can be made to see that farming is a 63 bushels, without fertilizer, and in spite of scientific study as interesting as any other the fact that his crop was badly damaged by branch of productive knowledge, that it can insects. The total cost of production was be robbed of its old-time drudgery and hard- \$9.15. He also won county and State prizes ships, that it can be made to pay more than and a trip to Washington, as did the two foleven successful boys can expect for many lowing boys, Elmer Halter, of Conway. years in competitive city employments, and Arkansas, who made 85 1-3 bushels in spite of that an easy income in early life will the a bad season, and Ralph Bellwood, of Mansooner fit them for future influence and power, chester, Va., who made 122 bushels at a cost the problem will be solved, and the result of of 14½ cents a bushel. his work with the boys proves the truth of his

B. Martin. The plan is to interest boys be- ever given youthful farmers by the Departtween ten and eighteen years of age in one ment of Agriculture. Next year the Secretary thing on the farm, and corn-raising has been will give certificates to others, and Governors selected, partly because it has become neces- and State Superintendents of Education will sary for farmers to pay more attention to feed also give certificates of merit to all boys raising crops. Corn clubs are organized by agents of 75 bushels of corn on one acre at a cost not the Government in conjunction with superint to exceed 30 cents a bushel. tendents of education and teachers, the boys elect their own officers, the Government fur-dous, and the ultimate good resultant no man nishes the instructions, parents furnish land, can estimate. Forty-six thousand boys are teams and implements, merchants and bankers now receiving training in scientific farming offer prizes, newspapers keep the matter be- under Dr. Knapp's methods, and the number fore the public, and the boys begin their ca- is increasing rapidly. The tide that has long reer as farmers upon an acre each after the flowed to the cities is sweeping back, and plan adopted for adult demonstrators. The twenty years from now the backwoods farm boys have so many interested in them that will wield a power undreamed of in all its past they feel bound to succeed, and they do. history. By that time it is doubtful whether Each boy keeps a strict account and makes a there will be such a thing in the United States yearly report to the Bureau of Plant Industry. as a poor backwoods farm, for the Knapp He must know the exact cost of his crop and idea is becoming an obsession wherever it is how his profits have come to him, and he soon understood.

begins to realize to what extent success depends upon a knowledge of the work in hand

FORTY-SIX THOUSAND BOY FARMERS

The success of the boys has exceeded that county employing old methods averaged less The question of how to hold young men of than 20 bushels. The result in special cases

Bascomb Ushur, the son of a farmer in

De Witt Lundy, of Lexington, Miss., made

These four boys came to Washington on their prize trip and were presented by Secre-This branch of the work is under Prof. O. tary Wilson with the first certificates of ment

The immediate effect of all this is tremen-

TYPES OF THE OLD AND NEW IN JAPANESE ACRICULTURE

(On the left is shown a peasant of Old Japan, unchanged through centuries. On the right, a new type of Japanese farmer trained in the Agricultural College, reading English and the agricultural literature thus available, understanding soils, crops and markets, better fed and more productive than his forebears)

THE JAPANESE FRONTIERSMAN: A NEW TYPE

BY ARTHUR PEIRCE VAUGHN

MARKING well the whole round of na- members of their respective nations. The tional development and governmental Japanese frontiersman is to-day, and as policy in the Japanese Empire to-day, the years pass will more markedly become, a new most significant point, beyond all contro- type of his race. versy, is the present colonization program. Considered internationally, this movement will allay the incipient friction between Japan and the western powers because of the unde-

PROVIDING FOR SURPLUS POPULATION

The central fact of Japan's colonization sired ingress of Japanese laborers into the problem can be very briefly stated. The territories of the latter. Colonization on its 50,000,000 population of the empire is being domestic side is fraught with still deeper annually augmented by a net increase of meaning. On the outskirts of the empire a 500,000 baby Japanese. For centuries the new race of Japanese is in the making, shaped population of the main and southern islands by the same forces that have made the pio- has been a "saturated solution." A given neers of every zone notable as the most number die and their room is at once reoccu-adaptable, open-minded and liberty-loving pied; but after these are all replaced that

500,000 surplus remains each year without Formosan and Manchurian companies were departments in Tokyo, as problems straight- regions and in the Hokkaido and Saghalien way do when a paternal government handles were made attractive. Discreet fragments the entire details of its people's affairs. The of the information thus dispensed spilled over solution most readily hit upon was to aid the the rim of the empire and appeared in the emigration of the overcrowded to other coun-press of Canada and the United States with tries, those countries where the most favor-able economic conditions obtain being, of ous, labor-seeking emigration has been turned course, the anticipated destinations, for the into channels which will distribute it to irri-Japanese, just as keenly as any other people, gate and enrich Japan's own frontier. follow the quest of the Golden Fleece.

Opposition blocked this program, however, immediately in New Zealand and Australia. and a little later in the United States and Canada. Thousands entered Mexico and thus outlined. There has never been a sug-Chile, but the condition of the emigrant was gestion that a diminishing of the birth-rate, there far less desirable.

problem remaining, the government cast support. Japan desires, beyond other deabout among the possibilities more under its sire, the augmenting of her numbers to give own control, where foreign cooperation was her strength and position in carrying out her not essential to the success of its program. new world policy. The second point of in-Various commissions appointed by parliaterest is the definite calculation of the number ment were dispatched to the Hokkaido, of Japanese emigrants who can be settled in Formosa, Saghalien, Korea, and Manchuria, Manchuria. The writer visited Saghalien at to look the land over and report to Tokyo. the time the parliamentary commission of With much of junketing, more or less ques- investigation was making its survey in 1007, tioning of local officers, and some personal and at that time Manchuria and her millions investigation, these groups of colony-cruisers of colonists entered into every computation; returned, and Tokyo was advised that the that the battle-fields of the Russo-Japanese Hokkaido could support ten million addi- war were territory for Japanese colonization tional inhabitants; that Saghalien was a lean was taken as a thing for granted, quite. land and her quota must be reckoned only in hundreds of thousands; that Formosa, when tamed, would absorb specified millions: Korea other millions; and the vast millet plains and forest clearings of Manchuria bearing on this situation. The fact that would accommodate so many millions more. Prince Ito, after two years in Korea as prac-

ENCOURAGING MIGRATION TO JAPANESE **TERRITORIES**

opment of these sections, the 500,000 annual diplomacy was sent, the task was one deemed emigration on which the computation was beyond the capacity of any other missioner. based could be placed for fifty years where Prince Ito finished negotiations at Peking, it would be far more easily within the reach and at Harbin was treating with Russia when and control of the government, and where it assassinated. Whether the Russo-Japanese would involve no unpleasant arrangements arrangement recently announced at all reand possible embroilment with any of the sembles what Prince Ito would have secured. great powers. Sharp restrictions were at no one, I suppose, can say. But one can beonce laid upon the trans-Pacific emigration lieve confidently that Ito's last extraorcompanies, and the gates of favor were dinary mission had direct bearing on Japan's opened to those operating in the newly desig- colonization policy; and also one may expect nated colonies. The press was filled with the to find the new colonial board, which will fact that "the Japanese-Korean Colonial administer Formosa, South Saghalien, Korea, Company will send about 40,000 farmers with and Liao Tung, operating also further inland their families to Korea every year," and that in Manchuria.

The problem has come up to the similarly engaged. New enterprises in these

JAPAN DESIRES AUGMENTED POPULATION

Two things deserve note in the program a cutting down of the population to be pro-This solution having failed and the original vided for, offers a solution to the problem of

PRINCE ITO'S LAST MISSION

Various incidents in the past year have tically the supreme power, was relieved of that position and sent on a special mission to China, had only one meaning to those who are reading carefully the passing chronicle of Wherefore, without overforcing the devel- Oriental affairs. When the aged veteran of

A FRONTIER VILLAGE OF HOKKAIDO, SHOWING ADAPTED ARCHITECTURE, AND STUMP FIELD WITH NEW CROP OF BUCKWHEAT GROWING

SETTLERS IN THE HOKKAIDO

duced, present interest lies in noting the climate is cooler and dryer than that of characteristics which have always appeared the main and southern islands. There are in the men of those frontiers and which prom- considerable mountainous areas, well timise a splendid future for their type. The bered, and producing coal, iron, and sulphur.



JAPAN'S OUTLET FOR SURPLUS POPULATION

The Hokkaido, or Yezo, is the north-most of the main groups of islands, and is roughly Having made survey of the field upon three hundred miles in north and south exwhich the Japanese frontiersman is to be pro-tension, and the same east and west. Its taming of raw lands is so recent a thing in There are also wide table-lands, covered with modern Japanese history that there is only scattered oak trees, and several rich river one colony where frontier settlement has valleys with area so great as to permit them existed a sufficient number of years to exhibit to be commonly designated "plains." The any determined traits. This study will there- Hokkaido has been definitely under Japanese fore of necessity deal with the pioneers of the control only since the Restoration; the relationship that existed between the Shogunate and the Ainu chieftains who held sway throughout the island was but a loose overlordship. With the exception of one or two ports, there were in the Hokkaido during that period no Japanese inhabitants, and the inrush of immigrants has taken place during the last thirty years.

The Japanese have been exceedingly fortunate in the circumstances under which their first enterprise of colonization has been carried on. The temperate climate allowed the transplanting of families, and also opened occupations in which all members of the family could profitably be employed. The rich new soil yielded unfamiliar grains and vegetables and also permitted the use of new

methods in cultivating the age-old rice, millet, self of these advantages she sought, among and radish crops of the mainland. Produc- others, those that could be applied in her ing all their own foodstuffs they were inde- northern frontier settlements. pendent of support from the mother country. Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Col-The presence of the Ainu, who had lost the lege, was brought into the Hokkaido and prowess of former centuries, but added the under his hand the Imperial Agricultural zest of conquest to the invasion of the hardy College of Sapporo, now a university, was settlers who crowded them out of their clear- founded. The northern climate and the wide ings and their fishing and hunting grounds. reaches of new cheap land lent themselves None of the catalogue of dangers and diseases admirably to the success of western methods to which the tropical colony is subject, as and the production of western grains, Dr. Keller points out, was present in the grasses, tubers, vegetables, and fruits. Down Hokkaido settlements. There was little to the present day the vigorous young brain irregular marriage, because the Japanese of the colony has found well-trained, profemales migrated with the males, hence no gressive leadership in the Sapporo school. half-breed element grew up to lend its tur- Research and experiment have there been bulence and instability to the new society, constantly maintained, and the best results Slavery and compulsory native labor did thus obtained flow out from this center and not appear because colonists were not de- are daily demonstrated on hundreds of fields barred from labor by the climate, and their and meadows, dairies and stock farms, eager toil was far more productive than any chards and vineyards, throughout the islatil. forced labor could be.

ADAPTABILITY TO NEW CONDITIONS

The food supplies, the constant recruiting of the personnel, the armed protection, and the uninterrupted civil control that the tropiadaptable, energetic and enterprising mem- at times to settlers overtaken by misfortune. bers of a community sifted out and transplanted to rich, raw soil, where they mutually stimulate each other to still greater energy and adaptability; the new conditions calling for change of method and manner of life; and more interesting method for the settlement the changes, intelligently made, spelling im- of new territory. The government allots to provement and new capacity for further each head of a family the same area of land progress. Under this program a generation that is allowed the independent settler, but has sufficed in northern Japan to produce in addition builds on it a dwelling of European marked differentiation in the frontier type. construction, and storehouses. The oblong

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL METHODS

wholly spontaneous and unaided. The Hok- community life, impossible to scattered setkaido was opened just at the time when Japan tlements, is fostered. School, church, temin her awakening, realized keenly that the ple, shop, and physician all are within reach. western nations were possessed of superior The produce of the entire colony can be marknowledge and methods. In availing her- keted to advantage on a cooperative basis.

The university gains much of its support from its endowment of forest lands from which it sells 1,200,000 feet of timber annually.

FREE LANDS FOR SETTLERS

The settler in the Hokkaido receives from cal colony demands were all unnecessary in the government, free, five chobu (twelve and the Japanese northland. Free land, to be a half acres) of land on condition that it is had on favorable terms from the government; cleared of forest and a certain proportion of low rentals and high wages, encouraging an it put under cultivation within three years, independent start on small capital and admit- the amount to be so cultivated each year ting of the speedy accumulation of that necesbeing stipulated.—a small area the first year. sary capital, all favored the man on the frontier a considerably larger portion the third. For in Japan, as they have on every other tem- twenty years no taxes are levied on these perate frontier. It has been but another holdings. As an extraordinary measure I repetition of the old romance—the most believe the government has given assistance

THE SOLDIER COLONIES

The military reserve colonies afford an even tracts of land lie side by side, the short dimension fronting on the central street. A "garden-city" arrangement results, the houses This improvement has not, however, been being enough separated for privacy, but a A most interesting illustration of this common

^{1&}quot; Colonization," Dr. A. G. Keller; Boston, 1908.

SETTLERS CLEARING AND BURNING THE FOREST IN HOKKAIDO

tire valley is one solid field of peppermint.

type, and their entire population is less than Most interesting concrete illustrations of this ten thousand, but they are among the most attitude are numberless. As Canadian voyprosperous communities on the island: the ageur and Western trapper borrowed the long rows of houses, originally uniform, have birch-bark canoe of the Indian, so the Japanbeen so disguised with added wings, second ese has borrowed the long, slender, graceful stories, and additional storehouses that some Ainu dugout -against the swift current of time elapses before the observer notes the mountain streams it is propelled with least fact that they once were all of a single pat- effort. The settler located in these colonies mer maneuvers, a brief encampment.

REMINDERS OF OUR OWN WEST

production and marketing is found in a sol- desired end. New methods are extemporized dier colony on the cold northeast coast, for the occasion. Every device is acceptable where during the brief, hot summer the en- on the one condition that it "makes good," and custom and convention have here, as on There are only a few settlements of this other frontiers, an extremely high mortality.

As the woodsman in Washington forests holds his land free of taxation for thirty years. built his cabin of logs and roofed it with split Throughout that period he is liable to be shingles, so the woodsman of the Hokkaido called for military service if the reserves are constructs his abode with his own ax after needed. During the first year the colonist the same pattern, independent of outside aid. must spend a number of months in active In his new-cut clearings between the fresh military drill with his regiment, the period stumps the same crops that our fathers knew being reduced during the two following years, are growing rank in the new soil -buck-Until the seventh year he must attend sum- wheat, beans, turnips, onions, potatoes, maize. Again and again on the trails through the forests one hears the hearty ring of the ax and the pungent smoke of brush fires lingers in the nostrils. On the government roads stages One who is at home in the American West ply back and forth with mails and parcels and meets with familiar scenes in the Hokkaido passengers, crossing the rivers by ferry and at every turn. There is evidence of the same halting at post houses to change horses, take ready resourcefulness in shaping the means meals or spend the night. One meets new at hand to meet the present need and gain the types of clothing in the north, designed more

for utility and less in accord with convention. by no imaginable means could you insert an Across the straits in Saghalien they are using conception of the more profitable procedure. the Russian droshkeys, and have adopted the tight-fitting Russian window, with one pane the bustling port of the Hokkaido, a sea hinged for ventilation, as the contrivance wall is under construction. Heavy structural suited to the bitter winters there obtaining, rock was at first brought from the southern and the sliding paper windows, to which their ports at almost prohibitive expense. Search , fathers have held for centuries, are forgotten. was made for some more effective, less waste-

INTRODUCTION OF NEW METHODS

This splendid adaptability is backed by from the shore; the necessary rock was a new intelligence (for which the Agricultural the spot, and the sand within contract. College may be held responsible) with result- Crushing and mixing machinery was breach ant gains that are even more satisfying, in and installed, and now the great rock either Leaving the terminus of the railroad at for the structure are molded almost on the Nayoro one journeys rapidly down the river base of the wall itself. northward all day in a little passenger and freight boat, arriving in the evening at the than the old may be discovered or deviced is settlements of Piuka. The cleared lands the new "Promethean fire" that is kinding produce potatoes of most excellent quality now in Asia for the first time, igniting, not in in enormous quantities. In the heart of the the settled centers of their civilization rememdistrict is a starch mill where in the autumn ber, but on the frontier. In the mainland the tubers are piled in immense stacks, con- whenever peasant, shopkeeper or official come verted into a light-weight, high-value, easily upon a task that proves refractory under transported, salable commodity, and shipped the long-accepted formula for treatment, be out to a ready market. In contrast, the old simply avoids the final challenge of it with a rice-man of the mainland would carry those "shikata ga nai"—literally, "nothing doing" potatoes, dirt, skins, fiber, water and all, in On the frontier, however, when an opportuhis shoulder-baskets weary miles to a glutted nity arises too large for one individual to swing market—and into his custom-grooved mind alone he immediately organizes a combination

Another example. In the harbor of Otare. ful plan. Then the raw material for a most excellent cement was found in the chile aactly at the point where the sea walkaring

The conception that fresh methods better

A FISHING FLEET RETURNING TO MARKET, OTARU

(The frontier farmer has a meal of meat or fish daily)

that can handle the job. Just as naturally and the second at his All Souls' in August. and as readily as the Californians of '49 Fruits thrive in the Hokkaido-apples, pears, cooperated in building a flume or driving a cherries, grapes, and berries. These have all tunnel, the Japanese frontiersman forms a been introduced from America, but come to a short-lived partnership to get the work done, high state of perfection in their new home, which, having achieved its end, dissolves and are greatly relished by the Japanese, without more ado. The Promethean fire adding a new factor of healthfulness to their again—the possibility of imagining the dif- diet. ferent way.

AN IMPROVED DIET

and a brain that is not thinking in rice and the southern provinces. radish terms alone. The surplus produce of his clearing he sells, buying fish or beef. He raises chickens and hogs. The result is that the average farmer of the north has a meal of southern provinces has but two tastes of fish pared with the American of the West he is during the year, one at the New Year's feast, heavily handicapped. We have one hundred

The laws of nutrition have been very definitely stated by students of social development. As soon as an individual or a class is freed from the necessity of spending all avail-At least one more factor must be consid- able energy in the getting of food, as soon as ered in the development of the Japanese nourishment and leisure are provided, vital colonist. For millenniums his ancestors in force turns at once into mental channels and the old provinces of the mainland have raised intellectual achievement begins. One hazards rice and radishes, and have eaten only rice nothing, therefore, in predicting that the new, and radish. In the clearings of the Hok- diversified and plentiful diet of the Japkaido we have seen the maize and onions, anese frontiersman will result in a superior turnips and potatoes, beans and cabbage, type physically, with the possibility of far wheat and barley growing. When the har-higher mental effort. This superiority is invest comes naturally the husbandman eats deed already apparent, if comparison be made of all of these. At once he has redder blood, between men of the Hokkaido and those of

A NEW ROLE FOR JAPAN

In a rough way some of the features of the meat or fish daily, while the peasant of the Japanese pioneer have been noted. Comrontiers as the zone of settlement has moved land Japanese. Cross Europe and across America: the Jap-1105e are taking up the rôle as a new one, after ese, claims for them as a people the characterturies of quiescence and social isolation. istics of open-mindedness, even in the early they have the pioneer temperament; centuries of their history, proving his point by are learning rapidly and well the old citing their acceptance of a Chinese literaesson of the frontier, to take the means at ture, a Korean art, and an Indian religion and shape them to gain the end. They He is not astonished, therefore, by their open -111 probably achieve a complete adaptability acceptance of western science at the present far less time than we have required in doing time. Though we understand that the messes We may anticipate, therefore, that in a few of the empire are as yet by no means "westcretations the men of the Japanese colonies ernized," and that western "civilization" be of a distinct type, differing from the was accepted and promulgated by the leaders. nen of the mainland as Canadian, Australian, but percolated very slowly downward into South African differ from Londoner.

COLONIAL OPEN-MINDEDNESS

nearer the European in customs, tastes, ways frontier traits -energy, resourcefulness, indeof thinking, and local government. Aging pendence gives this conclusion: "The West social customs and outworn institutions can- is the most American part of America—what not stand transporting to the raw soil of the Europe is to Asia, what England is to the rest frontier where everything must make good in of Europe, what America is to England. satisfying some present need. From contact that the Western States and Territories are to with Europeans and ready imitation, as well the Atlantic States." If open-mindedness is as from the less strict local governance, both characteristic of the Japanese, then certainly individual initiative and democratic senti- it is true of the Hokkaido to-day, and it will ment will gain ground in the colonies. The continually become more true there and on Colorial, from wider experience and more her other frontiers, that the colonies are the mind, will be less prejudiced against, far most Japanese part of Japan.

enerations of frontiersmen behind us, bred more able to appreciate, and far less liable to new resourcefulness on a hundred past misunderstand other nations than the main-

Gulick, in his excellent studies of the Japan the conservative and reactionary multitude. , still it is quite allowable to acknowledge openmindedness as a Japanese characteristic. Here the apt phrase of another careful author We may expect the Japanese colonial to be fits our purpose. Bryce, writing of American

A DETROIT FACTORY MAKING A FAMOUS CAR

(Thirty-two acres of floor space, 7,200 employees.)

THE METEORIC RISE OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

BY E. M. WEST

OR amazing quickness of growth into huge figures of business nothing has been seen before to match the industry of making automobiles and their fittings. It seems but yesterday that pioneers in America were jeered at for their halting attempts to make a snorting monstrosity run for a few miles without stopping for extensive and harrowing repairs. This year there are being produced in the United States cars and their accessories to the value of nearly half a billion dollars.

By 1905 the industry had acquired a respectable start. The tremendous strides have 185,000 motor cars with a cash value of come within the past five years. The official \$240,000,000. figures below tell the story:

	1910	1905
No. of concerns manu-	-	, ,
facturing automobiles	280	10t
No. of cars made	185,000	28,400
Value of cars manu-		*
factured \$2.	000,000,01	\$56,000,000
Amount of capital in-		
vested \$27	5,000,000	\$85,000,000
Capital invested in ac-		
cessories\$17	5,000,000	\$23,000,000*
Persons employed by		•
auto manufacturers	140,000	15,000*
Number of agents selling	, .	
Cars	7,600	800*

	1910	1995
Employees of selling agents	38,000	2,000*
Employees in trades sup-		
plying parts and ac-		
plying parts and ac- cessories and deriving		
direct benefit from the		
automobile business .	1,500,000	60,000*
*Estimated on the basis of still available.	such statistic	rs as are

These figures are huge, but are still inadequate unless one considers the collateral industrial activities that go with making

This does not mean merely so many machines at such a price, bought and driven over country roads and city streets by so many proud car-owners or their chauffeurs. It means that the making of these cars involves the importation and manufacture of vast quantities of metal, rubber, leather, wood, hair, silk, wool and glass, and the making of many accessory articles which the luxurious automobile owner of to-day deems absolutely essential to his pleasure and comfort, though he knew nothing of them ten or twelve years ago.

RUSHING UP A \$500,000 AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN DETROIT

But even this is only a small part of the and about one-fourth of that percentage went one with pride of American energy and quick per cent went to the toilers. ambition to seize an opportunity and of American industrial captaincy. Most im- glance at the figures presented to the House pressive of all the figures in the foregoing Committee on Tariff Hearings shows how the table are those that represent the regimented 253 then enlisted motor-car factories were forces of the factories.

Here is an army of 140,000 men working directly in or about the factories; if to these we add the 1,500,000 persons employed in allied or subordinate industries known as parts-makers, dependent solely upon the automobile trade of this country; and still to these add the 7,600 selling agents and their 38,000 employees,—we have a grand and imposing army of 1,685,600 men, or over twenty automobiles chiefly come? This is, of course, times as many as are enlisted in our regular largely a matter of money strength and of military forces, so largely augmented since good roads, which, by the way, generally run the Spanish war. Now on the reasonable together. assumption that these men support on an average three other persons, we have a total dle States twenty-five. of 6,742,800 people in some way dependent takes sixteen per cent, the Mississippi Valley. upon the motor car industry, or a far greater twelve. The Northwest takes ten per cent. number than are included in the population the Southwest eight. The Pacific coast takes of the largest cities on this continent.

value of the motor cars sold in the past five United States, but only for those sold here. years is officially estimated at \$400,000,000. There is an export trade of about two per The value of last year's product was \$240,- cent, which promises to grow steadily. ooo,ooo. Of this latter amount 25 per cent, The greatest increases have been or \$60,000,000, went directly to the men em- Middle West and the Southwest. ployed in automobile factories. Nearly forty- sections have only recently begun to buy five per cent of the selling price represented automobiles in considerable numbers, and the

significance of the wonderful picture repre- to the employees of concerns supplying that sented by the foregoing figures—a picture material. This represents \$20,000,000 more. conjured from the clouds by that modern or a total of \$80,000,000 paid out in wages. Aladdin, the American manufacturer. There Then, too, the expense of the shipping of the is an epic quality in that panoramic vista, raw material and the finished product exa Homeric sweep, an Odyssey that must stir ceeded \$30,000,000, of which at least forty

> Where are the automobiles made? A distributed:

> 39 Indiana Michigan 39 Illinois 39 Indiana 39 30 New York 29 Pennsylvania 18 Ohio Massachusetts 16 Missouri 12 Minraesota Wisconsin 6 Iowa 4 Connecticut 4 Maryland New Jersey Nebraska 2 Rhode Island 1 Kansas Nevada 1 Texas I Colorado

> From what sections had the demand for

New England takes ten per cent, the Mid-The middle West twelve per cent and the South five. This does But that's not all, by any means. The not account for all the cars made in the

The greatest increases have been in the the cost of raw and manufactured material, big increases in the immediate future will be

A LOW-PRICED DETROIT-MADE CAR HAS "CAUGHT ON" FAST AND A GREAT FACTORY GOES UP LIKE MAGIC

there. The South has not yet played a large part as a buyer. The reason for this has been troit to a new rank of city in commerce and that the roads there have been unsuited to population. It has changed Flint, Michigan, the automobile. Lately there has begun in from a village to a city. Akron, Ohio, where the Southern states a widespread and enthu- the tire factories are largely centered, is the siastic movement for the betterment of road home of fourteen rubber companies with a, conditions. As these conditions are improved capitalization of \$40,000,000, employing there will be thousands and thousands of 12,000 workmen. motor cars bought and used in the South.

of the trade, because in the first place they article there are, immediately, tremendous make good cars there and, secondly, because things doing industrially, as is shown by the they know how to advertise them. The fol-figures given above. Indeed, it would be lowing figures are presented by the Detroit difficult to get in any other way so graphic Board of Commerce in its latest report on the and astonishing a realization of the bigness automobile industry in that town of canny of the country and the market it makes for craftsmen and enterprising capitalists:

One of the old companies which started in 1904. with \$600,000 capital, has made additions to its for a particular article of manufacture or plant nearly every year since and this year increased its capital to \$10,000,000. Another with \$1,500,000 capital sold out for \$4,500,000-arrangements being made to continue its operations on a much enlarged scale. Another with \$227,000 of paid-up capital sold out for nearly four times that amount. Two other Detroit companies have taken over the business of two companies in other cities, one in Hartford, Conn., and one in Cleveland.

been put in the shade by the operations of the largest company, which has in the past two years come to own and make a score of different brands of cars (capital recently increased from \$12,500,000) to \$60,000,000), which has bought out half a dozen large plants in Michigan and selected Detroit as the center of its activities. The purchase of fifty acres of land, and plans for the erection of buildings to cost \$2,500,000, indicate something of the magnitude of its operations. These buildings, it may be added, if the present program is adhered to, will cover a ground area of nearly forty acres and will have a floor space of nearly one hundred acres. They will constitute the largest establishment of the kind in the world.

The automobile industry has raised De-

When the American people come rapidly Detroit has come in for an enormous share to the idea that they want a particular anything which is in unusual demand.

> It is true, too, that when a sudden demand commodity arises all over this country there come magic opportunities for the individual who has courage and foresight. The recent history of some of the captains of the automobile industry reads like an Arabian Night's tale of business success.

There was a machinist and electrician in But these expansions of the old companies have Detroit. His eye was fixed by the first motor car he saw running through the streets,—an unbelievably crude, noisy and unreliable affair. Detroit men were already making high priced cars such as could be marketed, even when they were perfected, in comparatively limited quantities. This machinist conceived the idea that a car of one fourth or less of the price usually charged, -a car seliing for less than a thousand dollars, might bring the great body of citizens of average means into the market.

He began to experiment, and painfully

THE PIRST CAR BUILT BY THE MECHANIC WHO BE-CAME A MILLIONAIRE AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER

would prove a practical low priced machine. him in the idea and in the car.

cars as fast as you could build them." 🕙

into the manufacture of flying machines." other hands. Then he proceeded to give a multitude of

in his side of the argument he was ridi-

Undismayed, the machinist went to other Detroit business men, but they would not listen to him. They all regarded his idea as visionary, and they said so. Just as his efforts at launching the project seemed to be most hopeless, a stove manufacturer to whom he had formerly applied without success called him into his office and told him he had been thinking the thing over and that he would advance \$20,000 to start the enterprise if the matter would be kept secret, as he could not afford to let his banker hear of his being inveigled into such an air-castle scheme.

Joyously the conditions and the cash were accepted; a small plant was built that turned out a number of low-priced cars. It required no argument to convince people that these machines were just what they wanted. Succonstructed a small car which he believed cess came in a flash. Orders fairly flowed in and the rainbow of promise arched itself over He went to the business head of the machine the little factory. Backed by the stove man, shop in which he worked and tried to interest who advanced more money to him from time to time and who was no longer fearful of let-"Here's something the people will want," ting his interest in the enterprise be known he said. "You ought to be able to sell these to the banking world, the suddenly fledged manufacturer built larger and larger plants, "Sorry," said his employer, "but I don't and the stove foundry, the parent of the see it, and you can't make me see it. I would affair, soon became the little end of the stove no sooner go into that business than I would man's business and was left practically to

This pioneer had a genius for machinery. reasons why the making of the cars would He invented many labor-saving devices and not pay, and when the workman persisted schemes of organization to reduce the cost of

A RACING DRIVER PRACTISING AT A TURN FOR THE 1910 VANDERBILT CONTEST

(The marvel of the Vanderbilt Cup Race this year was the performance of the American "Stock" cars.—that it automobiles taken from the regular product of the factories. Until recent years only the monster special racing machines of European build could excel in these tremendous racing tests of speed, reliability and durability. This year practically all the leading cars at the finish of the Vanderbilt race were American "stock models" such as are regularly sold to customers. One of these stropped stock cars averaged nearly 80 miles an hour for one lap of over 12 miles. Many manufactures consider the abnormal strains of road racing a highly practical test of the essential useful quality of a car)

manufacture. The financial management of the concern and the selling agencies were ing leading to automobile manufacturing. equally effective, and in an astonishingly short A half dozen large bicycle makers and other time the company began to pay big dividends. smaller ones used the capital and experience From that day to this the net earnings have they had acquired in 'the "wheel" trade to continued to pile up, and both the machinist start in the manufacture of the new vehicle and his backer have become millionaires.

About the same time this machinist was tinkering with his first car, another mechanic ures, have been done, as usual, not by the

putting in his spare time pottering over a machine which could be sold for a small price if it would only run. He, too, had a hard time to secure financial backing. He obtained work in an automobile concern and finally found a maker of radiators who was willing to help him build a factory. The car was rapidly improved, and now the two men are at the head of a combination of automobile concerns which is capitalized at \$30,000,000 and which turns out in 1910 about 25,000 cars of a selling value of \$22,500,000.

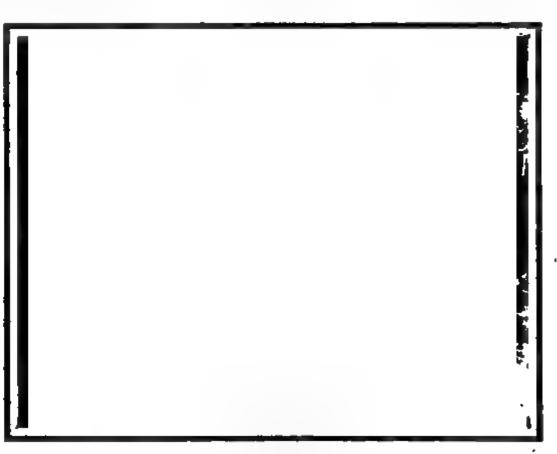
Another Detroit man was a maker of gas engines in his father's modest shop, when he began to experiment in a small

a little local capital, he started a small organization. manufacturing concern, ran into business One carriage maker in Flint, Michigan, difficulties, found a partner who had organ- found the increasing popularity and sale of izing and financial ability, and within a automobiles making serious inroads on his couple of years had amassed a fortune and carriage trade. He said to himself that if this became one of the captains of the automo- was the kind of vehicle the people wanted, he bile industry.

of bicycles became interested in automobiles. mobile concern. So he invested a consider-The car he designed and built created con- able sum of money in an existing factory at sternation on the streets of Cleveland. There Flint, became imbued with optimism and was almost a panic when he appeared. The enlarged the facilities of the concern to make local papers berated the inventor and de- 5,000 cars annually. Such a proposition manded his prosecution for outrageous disre- seemed madness, and the trade promptly gard of public safety. He was arrested and called it that. But the Michigan manufachad great difficulty in persuading the magis- turer had seen a great market for low priced millions.

This was not the only case of bicycle-makwith its bigger market and better profits.

But the largest things, in commercial figof Detroit, working for \$25 per week, was inventor or specialist, but by the outside



TESTING THE POWER OF SEVENTEEN AUTOMOBILE **ENGINES SIMULTANEOUSLY**

(In a Wisconsin factory)

way with an automobile motor. Backed by business man with daring and talent for

would make it for them, and he decided that In Cleveland, Ohio, a small manufacturer the best way was to buy into a going autotrate that the running of a self-propelled cars in the West and Southwest, as yet unvehicle was not diabolical, or indeed illegal. touched. He built cars specially suitable for The strangest thing of all was that the car these sections, and the 5,000 went with a actually ran. Within a few years the little rush. Even before they were sold, the manubicycle maker's fortune was counted in facturer was planning great increases of production and looking around for plants that

A TYPICAL AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN DETROIT

\$75,000,000, turning out in the twelve months cost of the car. just past 42,955 cars, representing a total business of \$58,400,000.

self contained.

conservatives who have said that this was ing for from \$500 to \$2,000.

market made by prosperous farmers, village necessities with scientific exactness. struction of powerful, reliable, durable and for ready money to carry on the business.

might be bought. The one-time carriage \$3000 to \$6000. Indeed, for use on American maker did not stop enlarging his plant and roads it is very generally considered now that buying new ones until he had a score of dif- the high-grade American car is even superior ferent concerns under his control, with a to the fine European product in several imcombined stock and bond capitalization of portant particulars, without regard to the

On the other hand, these bustling, buoyant American citizens who have believed in the Besides the score of automobile factories future of the motor car so firmly as to build this Napoleon of the industry has wheel the huge plants for turning out scores of factories, body building plants, tin smithies, thousands of cheap cars—these men on their paint shops and other collateral industries side have been able to send out a product with with the idea of making his big business which the European makers cannot at all This clear superiority compete, in its class. As many more examples could be advanced of the American car selling at \$1500 or less # of men who have plunged into the business of due largely to the use of the very latest mamaking automobiles, and who have doubled chinery and to the large total of production. and quadrupled their operations within a year with the resulting standardization and the or two, always in the face of criticism from economies possible in materials and process.

It would have been strange if such a magigoing too fast. The huge figures of produc- cally quick growth of an industry had not led tion and expansion relate, naturally, in most to an excess of optimism in some quarters. part to the making of the cheaper cars, sell- When factory outputs of cheap cars were doubling and quadrupling annually, it would have While these meteoric things were happen- been somewhat more than human if the ing in the business of building low-priced enterprising manufacturer had always been automobiles to be distributed in the big able to gauge his opportunities and financial doctors and lawyers, real estate dealers, and matter of fact, it is apparent now, in the the class generally just below the men of large autumn of 1910, that production has gooe, means, a dozen or more conservative makers for the time, too fast. The largest combinaof high-grade and relatively costly cars have tion of factories of all recently found itself kept steadily on their way, enlarging their somewhat handicapped in a lack of the necesoutput only as they could do it with due re- sary working capital to make and market its gard to the high reputation of their product enormous output for 1910, and although its and for its fine workmanship and materials, net profits for the past year were credi-This class of manufacturers have fairly bly estimated at the enormous figure of caught up to the European makers in the con- \$9,500,000, it had some trouble in arranging

handsome cars, with the utmost refinement of It was announced in the early part of workmanship and material, selling for from October that a syndicate of large New York

WHERE ONE OF THE "\$1500 CARS" OF REPUTE IS MADE

bankers had come to the relief of this con- that began making automobiles about the cern by taking \$15,000,000 of bonds—a trans- same time, each trying to introduce a car action which for the first time brings the auto- selling for \$1500. At first both were deluged mobile business impartially into a relation with orders and there was a great promise of with Wall Street analogous to the relations of success. Then business dropped off. the steel, and meat-packing and other great crop of easily impressed buyers who wanted national industries.

recent meteoric successes in the manufacture to see how the bold fared. In the case of of automobiles should not suggest that one's each company mechanical troubles developed. fortune is made when one builds or buys a One concern tried to repair the cars that had motor car factory.

body who can or cannot afford buys nowa- other concern met the emergency with even days," say the undiscerning, "and if they more liberality. It actually called back every are bought so extensively, of course a lot of car that had gone wrong and sent out a new them. It's an easy game."

business between 1902 and 1907, and of them ones were made over and sold again. 155 discontinued during that period. It has of their product.

tween success and defeat in this business it is time. interesting to cite the cases of two concerns

a comparatively low-priced machine had all The few anonymous instances cited of bought, and the conservatives were waiting been sold and found wanting. This was good "Automobiles are something that every- business policy, as far as it went, but the people are going to make big money out of one in its place. At one time, 300 cars, representing more than a year's profits, were under By no means. The success of the men who a tent near the factory. This meant a big have made fortunes in this industry has not season of stress and strain for the plant and been won without the hardest kind of work the bank account of the second concern, but and worry as well as the exercise in most cases it won out, for instead of having a lot of disof a real genius for the business. Many a gruntled purchasers all over the land crying time have they faced problems the settle- down its machine, it made no end of friends, ment of which meant success and the giving and received the best sort of advertising. up of which meant failure. In facing just Meantime the mistakes in the building of the such problems hundreds of other men failed, original car had been discovered and after Two hundred and seventy concerns started the new cars had been sent out the defective

Conservative buyers were not slow to learn been the same story since 1007. Some manu- of the generosity of this manufacturer. They facturers who seemed to be well on the road saw they were risting nothing in buying its to success have dropped out of the race, cars. Everyone said a good word for the ma-Even where they had ample capital they have chine and for the nerve of its builders, whose been unable to carry out their plans either reputation was swiftly established. The comthrough lack of foresight, lack of courage, pany's business soon trebled while that of the lack of organization or defects in the design other company, which did not adopt so liberal a policy, has been maintained only by a sort To show how narrow is the borderland be- of death struggle and may collapse at any

"Liberality liberality, liberality," is the

most successful firms. Some of them replace chasses. cars without question and keep trouble-seekare the best asset in any business.

seems easy to go into the industry of putting with the demand. the parts together, turning out a complete are very likely to cancel their orders.

young American in the new business of mak- of this sort. ing and marketing automobiles? Probably

constantly repeated motto of the best and of utility bodies that are mounted on the

The newness of the industry gives excepers always on the road, visiting purchasers tional mechanical opportunities because the and asking what they can do for them. This supply of trained experts, not only in the makes friends for the company and friends factory but in dealer's establishments, branch houses, service depots, and in the garages of With a host of parts-makers in the field it large users of trucks, have not yet caught up

The young American who is attracted to car and selling it at a good profit. Many try the new opportunities of the automobile this, some succeed. They order bodies of one business is apt to be too quickly fascinated maker, wheels of another, brakes and various by money rewards of star salesmen who are other parts from other factories. Often these known to have earned \$25,000 or more annuassemblers of parts, for that is all they really ally from making the most of the recent todal are, and not builders in any sense, miss sale wave of demand for motor cars. There is, of after sale by the failure of the overrushed course, always a place for a young man who maker of a single part to deliver his goods. is exceptionally expert in selling motor cars, The car, say, is all ready but the brakes or but the time is past when a wise manufacthe wheels. This delay means failure in many turer or sales manager depends entirely on cases, for if deliveries are not made customers glibness of tongue, smartness and personality for the work of selling his product. To make Associations of manufacturers have done his mark to-day an automobile salesman good work in helping along the distribution should have a thorough mechanical knowlof cars. Most prominent of these organiza- edge of the car and its operation, and be able tions is the Association of Licensed Auto- really to help the prospective purchaser get mobile Manufacturers. This association has what he wants and what he can afford to have recognized the validity of the patents of Among the many failings of the automobile George B. Selden on his gas engine and clutch, business, abuses which were inevitable in while on the other hand the American Motor any such sudden growth, none was more Car Manufacturers' Association has fought unfortunate for manufacturer and customer them in the courts. As these patents have alike than the salesman utterly ignorant of been sustained by recent decisions, the li- the inside of the car, and careless of anything censed body has naturally far outgrown the in the operation of selling it except his other; and now controls 90 per cent. of the shrewdness and "magnetism" to get the output of automobiles in America, though it process over as quickly as possible and pocket numbers less than half the manufacturers on his commission. Now that the supply of its list of members.

Now that the supply of automobiles had well caught up to the de-What are the new opportunities for the mand, there is no more room for gentlemen

Some of the best of the manufacturers are there is not the same chance as there was going so far as to consider with care the refive or six years ago for a mechanic working sources and liabilities of a prospective cusat \$25 per week to jump into the industry and tomer before attempting to sell him a motor within a couple of years to boss 5000 em- car; and this not more with the idea of safeployees. But there is plenty of room in the guarding the payment for the car than with existing organizations for young men who the idea of giving their car in every way a fair are willing to learn and do some one thing future chance of real usefulness to its owner. well. It is said that more trades are tribu- In the midst of the terrible stories of homes tary to this industry than to any other, and farms mortgaged for the purchase of A single manufacturer of high-grade cars in motor cars, -in some instances there has been Detroit has one hundred different depart- too much truth in these reports,—one of ments covering fifty-six different tr des. the large manufacturers made a systematic There are excellent engineering openings for effort to get at the average facts. While his men of ability and industry, in the designing expression on the subject is naturally ex of machinery and of chasses of cars of various parte, the facts resulting from his investisorts,—pleasure cars, light express automo- gation speak for themselves. Circulars were biles, and heavy trucks, not to speak of the sent to 24,000 bankers in America asking wonderful carriage work and the new style them to what extent people had been mort-

SOME OF THE FINE WORK IN GETTING AN AUTOMOBILE RIGHT

(The first workman is examining a transmission gear, the second is making sure that the portion of the propeller shaft squared for the sliding gears is exactly centered to the main shaft)

gaging their homes to buy automobiles. From automobiles were traced, and of this number 5000 replies received up to the time this it was declared 1254 were bought with money article was written, the purchase of 198,000 raised on mortgages,—six-tenths of one per

ONE OF A BATTERY OF 35 GREAT MACHINES USED TO MACHINE AUTOMOBILE WHEEL HUBS

cent. It was further learned that 7475, or 36 per demand for pleasure cars has subsided. Not

That even so many people should have when terms of years are considered. decidedly exaggerated.

purposes

This rather surprisingly large proportion of

cent., were purchased with borrowed money. that the demand will cease, or even decrease, been carried away by the fascination of the bankers who were asked about the purchasers' motor car as to purchase what they presum- side of the business thought the demand ably could not afford to purchase, is wretched would be greater in 1911 than in 1910. On enough; but the returns seem to indicate the other hand some of the conservative manupretty clearly that the alarmist reports to the facturers think that production will be much effect that the American nation was bank- smaller next year than this. But in any case, rupting itself in buying automobiles were even if, as seems likely, the rush of producing the so-called pleasure cars has gone too fast In considering the matter of purchases on and too far this year, the pleasure car itself borrowed money, these bankers' reports took has come to stay, and the demand for it will no account of the ability of the buyers to continue to show an average growth along afford the comfort of motors cars. An ex- with the growth of the country and the prostremely interesting detail of the report was perity. The obvious truth is that wherever their estimate that about 42 per cent, of the the state of the roads allow it Americans are cars now running are employed wholly or in discarding the horse and wagon in favor of the part for business or professional business automobile, because they can do more and live more fully with the latter.

But while the manufacture and use of automobiles already used for business pur- pleasure cars will be settling down somewhat poses suggests the new line of development toward the same state of quiet that was seen ahead of the industry when the novelty of in the production and use of horse wagons. motoring has somewhat faded and the rush of there will be before the automobile industry a

TESTING A CRANK SHAFT TO THE ONE THOUSANDTH OF AN INCH

(Numbers of the finer parts of an automobile are tested and retested to the minute (ractions of an inch. Here the mechanician is making sure of the trueness of the all-important driving medium, the crank shaft)

great development in making commercial fire engines and hook and ladder trucks. Every vehicles for express service, trucking, farming ambitious village in the land as well as the purposes, and for various special uses such as cities and towns is now ripe for investing in

automobile fire extinguishing apparatus of uncertainty as to labor by using the gasosome sort. It is estimated that a hundred line engine. million dollars are to be spent in the near future for this special type of automobile. a saving of fifty per cent. in cost of operation The superiority of the self-propelled fire over the steam engine used for farm purposes. engine over the horse-drawn vehicle is so In Iowa and the middle West the farmers use radical and the chance to save property for fuel a low grade of kerosene oil from the so obvious and considerable that the thing Kansas and Arkansas oil fields, an oil that must be done.

A market a hundred times as large as that soon overtake Europe in the application of eighty cents with a gasolene tractor. gas-engine power to the multifarious needs of greater expedition, cheaper, and with less great new field for further expansion.

In many sections the gasolene engine shows costs only five to seven cents a gallon.

In sections of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, offered by fire-fighting machinery is opening Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, where the up in the rapidly growing use of farm tractors rainfall is deficient, the ground becomes so equipped with gasolene engine, generally of hard that it is practically impossible at times, from ten to thirty horse-power. In England or very expensive to plow with horses. Here the gasolene traction engine with its "trailer" the gasolene tractor, plowing twenty-five for carrying bulky loads has come into use on acres a day, is a revolutionary improvement. the farm more generally than in America, but In Dakota, where coal costs \$7 a ton and nothing seems more certain than that, once gasolene sixteen cents a gallon, it costs \$1.32 started, the United States and Canada will to plow an acre by steam power, and only

It is estimated that already over a hundred farm work. Plowing, threshing, pumping, thousand gasolene engines are already purcream separating, feedcutting, grinding, chased by farmers every year. The substanmowing, reaping, hauling, hay pressing, all tial maker of automobiles with ample capital these and a hundred other lesser opera- accumulated from the profits of the boom years tions can in many localities be done with in the sale of pleasure cars will have this

A SIX YEARS' BATTLE FOR THE WORKING CHILD

BY OWEN R. LOVEJOY

(General Secretary National Child Labor Committee)

SIX years ago the awakened interest of the American people in the abolition of public is invited to rally are: child labor took definite form in the organization of the National Child Labor Committee. childhood to the extent that all children The objects of this committee, briefly stated under fourteen years of age shall be elimiat its organization, are:

To promote the welfare of society, with respect to the employment of children in gainful occupa-

To investigate and report the facts concerning child labor.

To raise the standard of public opinion and parental responsibility with respect to the em-

ployment of children.

To assist in protecting children by suitable legislation against premature or otherwise injurious employment, and thus to aid in securing for them an opportunity for elementary education and physical development sufficient for the demands of citizenship and the requirements of industrial efficiency.

To aid in promoting the enforcement of laws relat-

ing to child labor.

To coordinate, unify and supplement the work of State or local child labor committees, and encourage the formation of such committees where they do not exist.

children of our country was a stupendous one ing standards: and the committee recognized that its work must be carefully confined within definite sixteen years of age shall be employed at The committee did not seek to be a perma- a day. Nor in an occupation known to be nent association with extensive machinery dangerous to life, health, or morals; and material assets which might serve at times as a source of strength; at other times unless satisfactory evidence is given that he as an impediment to progress. It deliber- has a normal physical development; ately chose to be a committee.

when it has reached conclusions upon all or to lay at least the foundations of an American any of its objects it immediately rises to education. report. It recognizes the temporary nature of its organic life and eagerly seeks the ful- under twenty-one years of age shall be guarfillment of that mission which will make it anteed by suitable laws against specific emunnecessary for the committee longer to exployments under circumstances that would ist. An obligation to the American public menace the welfare of society, the restricis taken which will be fulfilled when child tions to be graded according to the degree labor has ended, and the public moves that of hazard involved. the report be accepted and the committee discharged.

The standards of protection to which the

First, recognition of the right to a free nated from problems of competitive industry.

Second, recognition that the State is natural guardian and protector of all minor children and that the labor of all minors should be regulated in harmony with practicable standards of safety and expediency.

We recognize that the fourteenth birthday is an arbitrary line to draw, and note with deep interest the researches of eminent pediatricians for the classification of children by physiological age tests. But since no agreement has yet been reached by these students as to just what constitutes an adequate test, we regard it safe to proceed upon the wellestablished basis of common knowledge that the overwhelming majority of children do not develop before the fourteenth birthday and that the more tardy may be safely cared for by the additional physical tests required.

A program on which it would seem possible The problem of emancipating the toiling to unite might reasonably contain the follow-

(1) That no child between fourteen and The name was chosen advisedly, night or for a longer period than eight hours

(2) That no such child shall be employed

- (3) That before the employment of such Following the usual policy of committees, child, he shall have been given an opportunity
 - (4) That children above fourteen and

Efforts must also be made to secure suitable compulsory school laws in harmony with child labor laws to guarantee against truancy supply the atmospheric pressure under which

includes cooperation with educators and adequate method of meeting the everpublic-spirited citizens in the development of increasing problem of child labor comparable practical industrial training as an essential to systems long since established in such feature of our system of public education. European countries as England, Germany, Schooling of the child must become part of his France, Holland, and Scandinavia, and Amerlife and there must be such a classification of ica was apparently plunging headlong into a occupations that the aimless drift from one policy of child exploitation following closely occupation to another shall end and children in outline but exceeding in volume that of ultimately find in a corps of well-equipped these older countries. vocational counselors the advice they need to get them into industries adapted to their believed that its policy was not unscientific present interest and future development. For in carefully selecting and courageously prosewe believe it is as clearly our duty in "pro- cuting its subject of inquiry and its aims of moting the welfare of society with respect to achievement. It did not minimize the importhe employment of children" to see that the tance of exhaustive research into every phase proper child is properly stationed in a road of the questions involved. But it elected that leads to industrial self-support, as to to utilize such information as was available protect against improper, injurious, or un- and proceed in a militant campaign against promising employment.

HOW THE FIGHT BEGAN

At its organization the committee faced a condition which revealed the necessity for pioneering in most elementary principles, despite the fact that the country was well advanced in other forms of child welfare. few concrete illustrations. A recent annual Children of very tender years were found report of the Department of Mines in Pennemployed in varieties of industry too numer-sylvania showed that in one branch of the ous to catalogue. From the imperfect re-industry, viz.: slate picking in the coal turns possible for the Census to collect, it was breaker, the ratio of fatalities and accidents to evident that the volume of child employment boys sixteen years of age and under was 300 was increasing far more rapidly than the per cent. higher than to adults and minors population. Eyewitnesses of child labor above sixteen. At about the same time the were presenting from pulpit, press, and plat- annual report covering all industries under form frequent tales of the maining or death the jurisdiction of the Indiana Department of little toilers crushed in the very act of their of Factory Inspection showed the physical industrial sacrifice. While deliberate and risk of children sixteen years of age and wanton cruelty to children was being well under to be 250 per cent. above that of controlled, a large body of our most highly other workers; while a report of the same respected citizens, contributors to local chari- order in Michigan showed 450 per cent. ties and influential in social and religious against the child. But few other States concircles, sincerely defended child labor on the tain any statistical information upon which ground that work is always a blessing and percentages of accident to children can be idleness a curse. Stalwart men in high places based and reports of the Federal Government who had come up through a childhood of give no available information. hard work and privation were held before us as proof of the advantage of hard toil.

whatever regulating employment of children. at a sufficient number of industrial plants to A still larger number had laws of the most form an adequate basis for statistical comrudimentary character and with no semblance putation. These investigators might have of machinery for enforcement. A third studied the various processes and the relagroup had enacted laws fairly comprehensive tive danger in each; might have discovered in scope and providing for an enforcing to what extent accident was due to the agency, but without a public sentiment to worker's inability to understand orders in

such departments can do effective work. In The constructive policy of the committee less than ten States was anything like an

> In facing such a situation the committee an obvious social abuse, relying on the efforts of serious, scientific students in this field as well as upon its own experiences to further shape its policy as it proceeded.

PHYSICAL DANGERS IN CHILD LABOR

This can best be discussed by means of a

What should a child labor committee do? It was possible, on the one hand, to organize A number of commonwealths had no law a corps of scientific investigators, stationed abnormality; or to excessive hours of labor, o'clock on raw winter mornings, careless of climatic conditions, carelessness, and other their exposure; saw groups of little newscauses. A study of this character con-boys and other street traders sleeping in ducted through a series of five or ten years the alleys and courts of our great cities would give for all time a mirror of the indus- after the exactions of their night labor, trial hazard of child-life in America, the value and learned from reports in New York and of which cannot be over-estimated. The other cities of the high percentage of defecstudy should be made and would seem to us tive vision among school children, while as an appropriate function of a government a matter of common knowledge many of these which regards the physical well-being of its same children were spending from one to six citizenship a paramount asset. But so large hours every night on fine needlework or kina task is not incumbent upon any privately dred occupation in dimly lighted and unventimaintained organization.

done, and the committee agreed substantially for the prohibition of industrial employment to the following: The youth is less cautious of all children under sixteen years at night. than the adult, therefore more susceptible to unusual dangers; information gathered through many years in older industrial civilizations demonstrates the excessive hazard to which working children are exposed; reports an eight-hour workday for children. Our from the few commonwealths in America Federal Government is on record in favor of which offer a basis for computation corrobo- a maximum of eight hours for the daily rate this testimony; popular rumor indicates labor of men; so are several States, both in that scarcely a day passes without the sacri- relation to State contracts and in the treatfice of some little child worker to the ranks ment of convicts in reformatories and penitenof the crippled or to an untimely death, tiaries. The trade-union is openly committed Therefore, leaving to industrial experts and to it, and scientific discovery of the toxin of medical scientists the more satisfying task fatigue is giving promise of the same proof research to determine the exact extent tection to women. Obviously a day long and proportion of accidents to working enough for adult men and women is not too children, we dedicate ourselves to the hum-short for undeveloped children. bler task of arousing public interest and There is a widespread complaint against securing legislation against this sacrifice of confinement of children in poorly ventilated childhood, on the assumption that children schoolrooms in a day of physical inactivity. under sixteen years are unsafe industrial The development of manual arts, the openrisks and that child labor in certain specific air classroom and other modern improvements dangerous occupations may without injury promise to rapidly reduce this evil. But if to society be suspended.

NIGHT LABOR

submitted to show the percentage of children confined in school 1000 hours annually. injured by employment at night compared Massachusetts the factory child is confined with those employed by day. However, prac- 3120 hours a year; and in New York, where tically every physician will unhesitatingly the eight-hour day prevails, he is still subaffirm that during youth and adolescence jected to 2406 hours of confinement. the human being should be guarded against unusual exposure, should be guaranteed regular hours of rest, recreation and feeding, and we believe it the general opinion of mankind

English; to what extent due to physical the over-heated glasshouse at two or three lated tenement rooms, we believed it a safe Obviously, however, something should be assumption that a campaign should be waged

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The same may be said of the campaign for

confinement in a schoolroom is injurious, what of the factory where often the processes of child labor also compel physical inaction at the almost automatic machine? Under the We believe no scientific report has been most objectionable conditions the child is

THE NIGHT MESSENGER

Rumors had reached the office for some that daylight is better adapted to labor and time of the demoralized condition of boys in the hours of night to rest than vice versa. night messenger service. Following up these When, therefore, we found children ten years reports it was discovered that a substantial of age and under working from ten to twelve percentage of this work is in catering to the hours a night in Southern cotton mills; saw desires of the most vicious elements in our little boys under fourteen years coming from cities. An investigation was conducted in some thirty cities of nine States during the past winter, which substantiated the earlier District of Columbia a law which provides reports of extreme demoralization of night fourteen years as the age limit in factories messenger boys. Whether these same boys and stores, an eight-hour day, and prohibishow a higher percentage of physical wreck-tion of night work under sixteen, requires age, moral breakdown, or industrial ineffi- proof of age, and establishes an enforcing ciency than a like number of boys in similar agency. Also many States have perfected circumstances but not night messengers, we their laws, especially in administrative dehave not determined.

We know that one Industrial School in New rough table. York State shows that, of 378 inmates examined, 50 had been at one time night messen- does not, however, tell even half the story. gers; that in a similar institution in Ohio, of Omitting details, the following table shows 1125 boys 138 had been night messengers and the chief defects against which public interest many had records of social offenses dark must continue to be systematically organized enough for barbarism. But comprehensive in a militant campaign: statistics were not to be had except by years of research.

However, the evidence collected justified the committee in cooperating with its affiliated organizations to secure legislation that would exclude the minor from this branch of gainful occupation, and, counting on the moral interest of the public to promote the effort, we made the question one for practical and immediate decision. Results apparently justify the policy chosen. A bill was unanimously passed by the Legislature of New York State designed to exclude any person under twenty-one years of age from this occupation between ten o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

To what extent our mission has been fulfilled is in part indicated by an analysis of the important was enacted in the interest of working children in the six legislative years since the committee was formed. For convenience the States are divided into three groups, the Western States being those west of the line from Minnesota to Louisiana.

LEGISLATION SECURED IN SIX YEARS

	Number of States			
	North	South	West	Total
Child labor law first passed	I	3	I	5
Compulsory education law				
first passed	I	3	3	7
14 yr. age limit in factories				
and stores	7	3	7	17
14 yr. age limit in mines	3	I	4	8
Eight-hour day	4	_	7	ΙI
Other reduction of hours	7	4	2	13
Prohibition of night work				_
under 16 years	8	3	7	18
Proof of age required	9	1	7	17
Certificate of physical fit-				
ness to work	10	-	3	13
Enforcing agency estab-				
lished	2	7	4	13

In addition Congress has enacted for the tails, to a degree not indicated by this

A record of what the public has achieved

SERIOUS DEFECTS IN CHILD LABOR LAWS

	Number of States North South West Total			
Children under 14 yrs. may work in factor-	1101111	00444	West	•••
ies, etc	4	7	2	13
may work at night	11	8	14	33
Children under 16 yrs. may work more than 8 hours a day Children under 16 yrs.	16	9	10	35
may work in danger- ous occupations Boys under sixteen may	9	9	7	25
work in mines Proof of age is not re-	9	7	9	25
quired in	6	10	7	23
No adequate system of factory inspection	2	4	4	10
Boys under 18 may work as night messengers	19	12	13	44

All States with important canning industries employ children without restriction; the chief cities in which clothing, artificial flowers. and other articles are made in tenements are without laws to protect little children; and, with the exception of Boston, Cincinnati. and Milwaukee, none of the large cities have more than made a beginning in the regulation of street trades.

Standards have been successfully applied in a number of States which, if generally adopted, would speedily solve this whole problem. The adoption of the uniform standard law so long advocated by the National Consumers' League, the National Child Labor Committee, and affiliated organizations, is now championed by a special committee of the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and thus brought directly to the attention of the leading legal minds of the country. Its adoption would bring order out of the general confusion which now complicates this program of reform.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS: A MENACE

BY JOHN B. HUBER, M.D.

BEFORE 1907 epidemics of infantile pa- insula, it is most suggestive that (after New was one in New Orleans in 1841; and again, outbreak of the disease among our people about thirty years ago, the disease was occurred in and about Minnesota, a middlepronounced, but it was otherwise not espe- west region receiving very many Norwegian cially noted until the beginning of the present and Swedish immigrants. century. There was a marked epidemic in Sweden in 1905; two in Australia in 1903 and 1908; and an extensive epidemic in Prussia in 1909. It is not likely that other European countries have wholly escaped. The disease recently stated its finding, that in 1909 there has for several years past been prevalent in were reported 560 deaths from infantile pa-Scandinavia.

sis has prevailed throughout our country and 55 per cent. of our total population); of these probably but few States have been altogether 569 deaths 552 were of white and only 17 exempt; Cuba has also been visited. In a of colored persons. The deaths thus reported single epidemic which visited New York City were widely distributed, indicative of epi-in 1907 2,500 cases were reported. The demic prevalence in many parts of the counsouthern Hudson region, with the surround- try. These data, be it emphasized, relate only ing lowland sections, suffered also. There to registration sources; in the non registration were in that year, moreover, cases in 136 of States the deaths thus reported are only for the 354 cities and towns of Massachusetts, the registration cities contained therein. the infection having been relatively much more prevalent in small towns than in the reported on September 17 last 658 cases of incities and large towns. The disease in its fantile paralysis in 45 of the 67 counties of that epidemic form is emphatically one of hot State; 79 of these cases were in Philadelphia. weather, prevailing most in July, August, On September 3 last it was reported from weather, prevailing most in July, August, On September 3 last it was reported from September, and October. Cases have been Springfield, Mass., that the steady increase in noted to develop after a hot, dry "spell." the number of cases of infantile paralysis had Nevertheless it seems warm countries do become a matter of deep concera throughout not suffer as much as those more northerly. that State. The first case this year in central Epidemics are bound to subside with the first New England was, it appears, reported on sharp frost.

ginning of 1907 there arose a pandemic (a tember 3 central New England reported 250 have been developed on the Scandinavian pen- were discontinued. The opening of the Spring-

ralysis were rare in this country. There York and Boston) the second large isolated

NATION-WIDE PREVALENCE

The Census Bureau at Washington has ralysis in the death-registration area of the During the past four years infantile paraly- United States (which area comprises above

The Department of Health of Pennsylvania

May 21; and this patient was promptly Dr. Simon Flexner, who has made brilliant quarantined. The middle of June saw thirty and pregnantly beneficent researches regard- or more cases in Springfield; and early in ing this disease, observes that about the be- July an epidemic was established. By Sepworld-wide, or at least a very general) spread cases and the deaths to that date aggregated of infantile paralysis; and it is significant to 100; it was then felt that the sufferings of him that the original foci of the epidemic dis- those in this region were unequaled anyease of the summer of 1907 in the United where else in the Union. It would seem that States were along the Atlantic seaboard, the Springfield has been the center of this epitwo communities most seriously affected hav- demic; outside a radius of twenty-five miles ing been in and about Greater New York and from it the number of cases has been incon-Now these two great centers re- siderable. Hartford, twenty-six miles from ceive first and in the most concentrated way Springfield, with a larger population, has rethe northern and eastern European immigra- ported only a few cases. Since gatherings of tion; and since the last established endemic children were regarded as dangerous, play-(or indigenous) forms of epidemic infantile grounds were practically deserted during the paralysis, recorded in the last decade or more, past summer; and Sunday-school sessions

were made. Even then the attendance was the spine, sluggish circulation, and generally much curtailed, many parents having sent impaired bodily nutrition. their children from home.

number of cases exceeds those of which the au- is thus fairly good as to life; yet the severity

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISEASE

But of what nature is the disease infantile give the public grave concern. paralysis, or acute anterior poliomyelitis?¹ It is an infection characterized by inflammation ease (from the time of having incurred the especially of motor neurones in the anterior infection to the development of the paralysis) horns of the spinal cord, though the medulla the patient may have prodromes, difficult to and pons above and even the cerebrum may detect in little children, who may not be able be involved. A very succinct definition is to indicate the nature of their sufferings; such that of Drs. Chapin and Pisek: It is "an acute premonitions will be changed disposition, inflammatory process taking place in the an-restlessness and irritability and perhaps, on terior horns of the spinal cord, accompanied the other hand, apathy. The distinct invaby a sudden and complete paralysis of var- sion then begins suddenly with a high temious groups of voluntary muscles, followed perature and the symptoms of an acute in-by a rapid wasting of the affected muscles." fection: sweating; a pain in the back and The motor neurones are the nerve or gan-limbs; neckache and headache; the child will glion cells (telegraph stations, as it were), con- not be able to sit up and hold up its head; in cerned in muscle development and muscular many cases there are digestive disturbances; movements; in this disease these neurones, very shortly there supervenes paralysis (perif the inflammation proceeds without arrest, haps ushered in with delirium), especially in degenerate, liquefy and shrivel up; the nerve the leg muscles. fibers emanating from them and which in muscles may be involved; or but one extremhealth convey their messages to the given ity or the trunk or the upper extremities. muscles, degenerate and atrophy. This proc- Permanent paralysis usually affects the legs; ess may go on to complete destruction of rarely the arms. Perhaps such paralysis is these precious tissue elements; or it may happreceded by muscular twitchings, and sen-pily be arrested at any stage. If checked sitiveness when handled. Other symptoms, early, repair may ensue, and the neurones, such as squint, will vary according to the is progressive, the size and shape of the spinal meningitis and for rheumatism. cord at the points involved are contracted and pathologically so altered that the muscles concerned become paralyzed, atrophic, degenerated and incapable of their proper and normal function. When recovery does take perhaps throughout lifetime.

field public schools was postponed to Septem- growth, deformity of the joints involved, ber 19; in other towns like postponements "drop-foot," sometimes lateral curvature of From 8 to 15 per cent. of these patients die; and three-Epidemics have besides, within the last fourths of those stricken who survive are month, been reported from such widely sepa- more or less crippled for life. The disease is rated localities as Seattle, Wash., Des Moines, generally acute, and by far the greatest num-Ia., and Washington, D.C. Kansas reported ber of its victims are infants and children 57 cases and 15 deaths in July last; and from one to five years of age—though not all; Rhode Island 30 in that month. (I empha- deaths from infantile paralysis at sixty and size "reported," since it is most probable the sixty-three have been recorded. The outlook thorities have been notified—this mostly be- and fatality of the infection fluctuate widely cause all the cases have not been recognized.) in various epidemics and localities; and, taking it all in all, infantile paralysis is sufficiently disastrous and melancholy to give the medical profession anxious consideration, as it should

During the incubation period of this dis-Or a definite group of with their fibers (their telegraph wires), will part or parts of the nervous system affected; regain fairly well their normal condition and blood changes are marked in this disease. function. If unfortunately the inflammation Infantile paralysis has been mistaken for

INFECTION BY CONTACT

As to the causation of infantile paralysis: Before 1907 physicians concluded (though place these muscles are apt to remain small, they could not quite prove it) that in perhaps two-thirds of the cases infantile paralysis is The little patients suffer also retarded bone infectious, the remaining third being attributed to such factors as falls, antecedent enervating diseases (such as measles and the like), or hemorrhage into the spinal capillaries.

¹Polto, gray, myel, marrow, ttts, inflammation; a name presumably given when the substance of the spinal cord was considered to be marrow or, at any rate, to appear like marrow—which it is not.

the nature of its clinical course, the fact that phenomenon was observed. In Washington oftentimes more than one child in a family the Public Health and Marine Hospital was attacked, and especially the age-incidence: Service has been examining a number of dead for almost all acute infections (measles, chickens furnished by Dr. J. L. Lewis of that scarlet fever, whooping cough and the like) city, who had been attending a case of inare generally childhood diseases; adults and fantile paralysis; I have not yet seen the rethe aged rarely succumb to them because sults of this examination, which was to ascersuch attacks in infancy are likely to have tain whether the disease was communicated conferred lifelong immunity upon the in- to the patient from the chickens, which were

date it is extremely likely that such factors as before he came down with the poliomyelitis. falls, antecedent diseases, and the like are The patient is a breeder of chickens; these not essential to the development of infantile fowl died and the breeder then himself sucparalysis, but have been predisposing agen- cumbed to what was diagnosed as infantile cies, making the tissues involved vulnerable paralysis. It is here noteworthy that in the to a specific virus. dispositions there are others which physicians considered, attempts to implant the virus in have come to consider antecedent to infantile such available warm-blooded animals as paralysis, and still others which accompany it guinea-pigs, rats, mice, dogs, cats, sheep, and emphasize its serious nature. Such are cows, goats, pigs, chickens, pigeons, and the wounds, insect bites, sore throat, coryza, tonsil- horse, were not successful; only in the monkey itis, pneumonia, earache and "running ear," was the transfer of the virus successful. diarrhoea and other digestive disturbances.

HOW THE VIRUS MAY BE CARRIED

especially well that the virus can be carried from home during the summer. On the other by intermediate persons (not themselves ill) hand it has been held that the poor do suffer to the healthy from the stricken, and from most, and that the cases among the well-to-do patients not frankly paralyzed but suffering have been in districts bordering upon areas of from slight (so-called abortive) attacks of the congested tenements, which the poor occupy. The incubation period in infantile paralysis has been found to vary from five to with an infection of a contagious sort (conthirty-three days, the average being eight to tact infection); the virus is present in the seten days; there has thus obviously been op- cretions from nose, throat and mouth espeportunity for the transfer of the disease cially in the pharynx; possibly also it exists in across the Atlantic, before its detection in the discharges of patients. Dr. Flexner obquarantine was possible.

where who have studied the disease, have con- organs of respiration or the digestive tract) cluded that the virus may be conveyed by the do not exist, for the entrance of the virus into bite of insects; and, in the light of our recent the central nervous system." It is probable knowledge of insect transmission of many that the infectivity does not extend beyond infections, time will no doubt establish the the acute period (when the fever and other correctness of this observation concerning in-symptoms are intense). fantile paralysis. Dust seems to be provocative. In one epidemic of 150 cases, investigated by Dr. R. W. Lovett, of Boston, 62 of the patients had been swimming or wading in sewage-contaminated water before com- tial; and, indeed, up to within the last several ing down with the disease.

stances in which there was sickness, paralysis, not forthcoming. But early in 1909 Drs.

Inferences as to infection in infantile paralysis coincident with the epidemic outbreaks among were furnished by epidemicity in the disease, human beings; in 34 out of 87 families this taken from his farm; they had taken sick, and But in the light of our knowledge up to the patient was caring for them immediately And besides these pre- experiments of Dr. Flexner, presently to be

In the epidemic in and about Springfield it was observed that the disease did not especially flourish among the poor, since there were no cases in the most congested tenement dis-There are other considerations of causation: tricts; it was considered that many well-to-do Data collected in Scandinavia indicate children escaped, because they were taken

Thus in infantile paralysis we have to deal serves: "Nor can it be affirmed that still Physicians in Massachusetts and else- other avenues of infection (as the skin, the

EXPERIMENTS WITH MONKEYS

Our evidence thus far has been circumstanyears a completely scientific demonstration of In Massachusetts there were some in-the infectious nature of infantile paralysis was and death among domestic animals and fowls Landsteiner and Popper, in Germany, sucspinal cords taken from two fatal human cases are the pathogenic germs. of poliomyelitis; in both these animals spinal cord lesions akin to these in the human being paralysis is neither a bacterium nor a pro-

were found on autopsy.

ner and his colleague, Dr. Paul A. Lewis, of fective agents in most of the infectious disthe Rockefeller Institute in New York City, eases; yet it must be considered a living orobtained from physicians the cords of two ganism from the fact that infinitely minute children that had unfortunately died of acute quantities of it suffice to carry infection anterior poliomyelitis; in these cords the an-through an indefinite series of animals-25 terior horns exhibited the characteristic gross generations at least, representing 25 series of and microscopic evidences of the disease. monkeys. The infective agent of infantile Transmission was then made to monkeys, a paralysis belongs to the class of the minute creature more nearly related to man than and filterable viruses that have thus far not others. After ether anesthesia, inoculation been demonstrated with certainty. was made in the brain of these simians through

inoculation with human virus resulting in time be forthcoming. experimental poliomyelitis could not establish woman of normal mind and heart will rejoice the case for science, because the result might in such an outcome. have been due to a transferred toxic body; but in the superb experiments of Flexner and Lewis the transfer of the active, essential. specific virus of infantile paralysis was regularly successful. Hence by these and other portable disease in Pennyslvania, as it cerequally conclusive experiments, one cannot tainly should be throughout the Union. The now doubt the infectious nature of acute an- Iowa State Board of Health has ruled that terior poliomyelitis; the pathogenicity of the all cases of infantile paralysis, or suspected

disease is established.

THE VIRUS STILL INDISTINGUISHABLE

is responsible for infantile paralysis or acute infection of infected premises after the teranterior poliomyelitis. It is at present in- mination of the disease; and, noting that the visible or at least indistinguishable under the infectious material is found in the secretions microscope (that instrument which now dis- of the nose and mouth of infected persons, it cerns with ease objects 1-50,000 of an inch in recommends the use of sprays or gargles of thickness). A filtrate of the inoculated fluid 1 per cent. hydrogen peroxide solution to prediscloses under the dark-field miscroscope in- vent the disseminating of the disease, and that numerable bright, dancing points, devoid of all a patient's discharges be disinfected by definite size, not truly mobile, of rounded, oval means of mercury bichloride or carbolic acid.

cessfully inoculated two monkeys with the form: but one cannot certainly affirm these

The microorganism responsible for infantile tozoön, such parasites (respectively vegetable In September, a year ago, Dr. Simon Flex- and animal) as have been isolated as the in-

Nevertheless, the smallpox virus, for exa trephine opening: the injected material ample, is just such a virus; although it still consisted first of emulsions in salt solution of remains indistinguishable under the microthe two human cords; and later of emulsions scope, a vaccine has been evolved from this of the spinal cords of the monkeys that had virus by which that dreadful scourge has been developed paralysis after injection of the first practically banished from the face of the emulsion (that from the human cords). The earth; wherefore there is no reason in logic or spinal cords in six series of monkeys thus in- in science why a similar immunizing and oculated seriatim showed without exception curative agent against the disease which has lesions similar to those of human poliomyelitis. caused such pitiful suffering and death in One must here note that a single successful little children shall not now in very good Every man and

ACTION BY HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Infantile paralysis has been made a recases, shall be reported by the attending physician or the parent to the local board of health; it recommends the quarantine of all cases for at least two weeks after the be-But now as to the nature of this virus which ginning of the disease, and thorough dis-

With increased knowledge of the disease earlier diagnosis will be made; this is especially desirable in infantile paralysis; for when an immunizing agent has been perfected, the earlier in the disease it is administered the more effective it will be (as in diphtheria and

in infections generally).

The same results were subsequently obtained by intra-pertuneal and even subcutaneous infection of the filterable

virus.

Dr. Flexner, for elucidation of the remaining problems in infantile paralysis, desires from physicians specimens postmortom of the spinal cord, preferably lumbar or cervical, removed as soon after death as possible; they should be preserved in pure glycerin (Squibb's, Merck's or Kahlbaum's) says and sent by mail or by express at the expense of the Rocke foller Institute, 66th St. & Avg. A. N. Y., to Dr. Simon at address.

A SOCIALIST CRITICISM OF MILWAUKEE'S SOCIALIST PROGRAM

A LETTER FROM A CALIFORNIA FARMER

THE following was received just as we were going to press. It is the comment of an intelligent farmer of the Pacific coast upon the article on Milwaukee's socialistic program which we published in our October number.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS:

I write to thank you for the excellent review in the October number of the work of the Socialists in Milwaukee, and to suggest a criticism of what they are doing there that the article failed to make, though perhaps not because the point was overlooked.

My criticism is this:

Socialists, in common with Single Taxers and reformers generally, do not seem to realize that they will all wind up exactly where we now are, unless they give heed to that inexorable law expounded by Malthus, the law of population.

Take the proposed "zones" of the Milwaukee Socialists. In what respect do these differ from the

Take the proposed "zones" of the Milwaukee Socialists. In what respect do these differ from the town lot or the city block, except in comparative size? That is, if business and residence zones are once established and fully occupied, the residence districts housing as many people as the business zone can accommodate, plainly the authorities of Milwaukee are "up against" one or the other of two propositions: Either Milwaukee must not grow, or, growing, she must expand her territory—a thing not so easy to do, if the required territory is already occupied.

True, she may run on up in the sky, but even that way out is of known limitations. The old question of privilege is merely shifted from one place to another. Instead of one individual hampered by the property rights of another individual, the Socialists will wake to find one community or one group of individuals hampered by the collective property rights of some other group or of some

other community. Milwaukee is to raise apples—for whom? Will the people of Milwaukee selfishly appropriate to themselves the exclusive benefits of this apple orchard, which is not theirs any more than my orchard is mine? Further, if it is proper for Milwaukee to raise apples, it is the correct thing for her to raise vegetables, and cereals, and beef, and pork and mutton, together with linen and cotton and wool, etc.

Undertaking all these, even the Socialists should see that a given number of people in the city of Milwaukee will require a given area of land which, likely as not, will be in demand by some other enterprising city at the same time. If we look upon pleasure parks and fine municipal buildings as a part of the laborer's standard of living, then we might deem it possible for the Socialists to "raise" the standard of life for the worker in Milwaukee.

Water seeks not its highest, but its lowest level. If there is surplus population either within or without Milwaukee, the problem of employing—of feeding, clothing and housing these—will keep the standard of life for the workers of Milwaukee down to that of the unemployed superfluous population: unless we conceive of the city adopting the "closed-shop" principle of action and excluding all comers, besides shipping to other parts Milwaukee's excess of children, if any.

If the people of Milwaukee are masters of the means—all of the means—that support their lives, then it is possible for all of them to be free, and all equally so. If a surplus of population appears upon the scene, one of two things must happen:

The standard of living in Milwaukee must fall,

or,
The excess of population must go elsewhere.
These facts are the weakness of Marxian Socialists, as of the Single-Tax reformers; or rather their failure to recognize them is their weakness. Since "no man can truly say that he is free until he is master of the means that support his life," it follows that every man who would be free must own the means that support his life.

Personally, I own enough land to support myself and my family in reasonable comfort with reasonable hours of labor for myself and my family. If I am entitled to this standard of living, if the reformer, by whatever name called, would guarantee me a certain and sufficient supply of food, clothing and shelter, then I must be guaranteed a certain and sufficient amount of land upon which to produce these things.

I do not feel as though all the problems of life would be solved for me by my surrendering my little farm, which is my means of life, to the Collectivity. On the contrary, I feel that my standard of life is safer in my own keeping than anywhere

Further, I feel as though, having put in twenty years of the hardest of labor and economy in "carving" my little ranch place out of the raw, my right to it is just twenty years of hard labor ahead of anyone else's right.

Nevertheless, I am a Socialist, a "step-at-a-time" Socialist, a parcel-the-land Socialist.

LINCOLN BRADEN.

SHELTERED COVE RANCH, CARBON, CAL.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

WOODROW WILSON ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAWYERS

ELSEWHERE in this number of the ests instead of holding aloof and impartially advising all interests, the lawyer has lost his old function in holding aloof and impartially advising all interests, the lawyer has lost his old function in holding aloof and impartially advising all interests, the lawyer has lost his old function in holding aloof and impartially advising all interests, the lawyer has lost his old function in holding aloof and impartially advising all interests, the lawyer has lost his old function in holding aloof and impartially advising all interests. on President Woodrow Wilson's remarkable campaign for the governorship of New Jersey. Several weeks prior to his nomination. Mr. Wilson, in addressing the American Bar Association at Chattanooga, emphasized the duty of the lawyer to lend his skill in meeting the stupendous problems of social and economic change that are before the country. Portions of his address appear in the Green Bag for October. In Mr. Wilson's view the duty of lawyers is a much larger thing than the mere advice of private clients. He declares that in every deliberate struggle for law lawyers ought to be the guides, "not too critical and unwilling, not too tenacious of the familiar technicalities in which we have been schooled. not too much in love with precedents and the easy maxims which have saved us the trouble of thinking, but ready to give expert and disinterested advice to those who purpose progress and the readjustment of the frontiers of justice."

Mr. Wilson points out that constitutional lawyers have fallen into the background, that a new type of lawyer has been created, which has come to be the prevailing type.

Lawyers have been sucked into the maelstrom of the new business system of the country. system is highly technical and highly specialized. It is divided into distinct sections and provinces, each with particular legal problems of its own. Lawyers, therefore, everywhere that business has thickened and had a large development, have become experts in some special technical field. They do not practise law. They do not handle the general, miscellaneous interests of society. They are not general counselors of right and obligation. They do not bear the relation to the business of their neighborhoods that the family doctor bears to the health of the community in which he lives. They do not concern themselves with the universal aspects of society.

And so society has lost something, or is losing it -something which it is very serious to lose in an age of law, when society depends more than ever before upon the law-giver and the courts for its structural steel, the harmony and co-ordination of its parts, its convenience, its permanency, and its facility. In gaining new functions, in being drawn into modern business instead of standing outside of it, in becoming identified with particular inter-

tion, is looked askance at in politics, must disavor special engagements if he would have his counse heeded in matters of common concern. Society has suffered a corresponding loss—at least American society has. It has lost its one-time feeling for law as the basis of its peace, its progress, its properity. Lawyers are not now regarded as the mediators of progress. Society was always ready to be prejudiced against them; now it finds its prejudice

Taking up the question of the trusts in modern business organization, Mr. Wilson alludes to the submergence of the individual. but reminds us at the same time that the power of a very few individuals, those in control of the organizations, has been increasing to an extraordinary degree. "There is more individual power than ever," says Mr. Wilson, "but those who exercise it are few and formidable, and the mass of men are mere pawns in the game." As this portion of Mr. Wilson's address has a direct bearing on the issues of the New Jersey campaign, we quote a few of the more pregnant paragraphs:

Corporations do not do wrong. Individuals do wrong, the individuals who direct and use them for selfish and illegitimate purposes to the injury of society and the serious curtailment of private You cannot punish corporations. Fires fall upon the wrong persons—upon the stockholders and the customers rather than upon the mea who direct the policy of the business. If you dissolve the offending corporation you throw great undertakings out of gear.

Many modern corporations wield revenues and command resources which no ancient state possessed and which some modern bodies politic show no approach to in their budgets. And these huge industrial organizations we continue to treat as legal persons, as individuals, which we must not think of as consisting of persons, within which we despair of enabling the law to pick out anybody in particular to put either its restraint or its command upon. It is childish, it is futile, it is ridiculous!

In respect of the responsibility which the law imposes in order to protect society itself, in order to protect men and communities against wrongs which are not breaches of contract but offense against the public interest, the common welfard it is imperative that we should regard corporations as merely groups of individuals, from which it may. perhaps, be harder to pick out particular persons for punishment than it is to pick them out of the

orders, is a dummy manipulated from without. I may happen to have got into jail.

general body of unassociated men, but from which reply that society should permit no man to carry it is, nevertheless, possible to pick them out, possiout orders which are against law and public policy, ble not only, but absolutely necessary, if business and that if you will but put one or two conspicu-who ordered a thing done, because he really had in the corporate mind that dummies will be conno freedom in the matter; that he is himself under fiscated, pardon the one or two innocent men who

HAS ENGLAND MISGOVERNED EGYPT?

Egypt was one of the best witnesses to in their own schools. British good government. The writer is Then the British Government has reduced grateful to Mr. Roosevelt for having drawn the number and impaired the imfluence of attention to the condemnatory facts.

brigandage and fewer crimes of violence un- Minister in his place. The Ministers of der Ismail's sway than now. The sense of Justice in the interior are Nationalists, and insecurity is increasing. English officials are they reward and promote Nationalists. It ready to send home their women and children pays to be a Nationalist, and the profession at a moment's notice. The peril is not of a grows. Thoughtful Muslims say of the Engsuccessful revolt, but of a sudden riot or lish, "Either they are gods, or they are fools." massacre. Such a peril never arose in the in the greatest danger.

on excellent terms. Gradually they have The writer summarily declares: drawn apart. The Nationalist, or anti-English, movement owes its strength to the The aim of the Nationalists is the expulsion errors of the British Government. The first of the English from Egypt; and English policy This began with Lord Cromer. It has led the Muslims to believe that they are a kind forced, to abandon the country. of superior caste. Their cry, "Egypt for the Egyptians," means Egypt for the Muslims and oppression for the Christians.

the Copts has to be borne by the Coptic and illogical position. Patriarchate, while the Koran is taught in

DR. A. J. BUTLER writes in the Nine- Yet the Copts pay, it is said, one-fifth of the teenth Century on the misgovernment taxes necessary to maintain the government of Egypt. A year ago it was supposed that schools while paying for religious teaching

British officials. When Boutros Pasha was He declares that there was probably less murdered, a Nationalist was made Prime

The prevailing belief in Cairo was that days of Ismail, when all foreigners could England was preparing to hand over the dwell in equal security. Now, after twenty- country to the Nationalists. The agents of six years of British rule, British subjects are disloyalty among the Hindus of India, and among the Nationalists in Egypt, as also In Ismail's time Copts and Muslims were the extreme Irish Nationalists, are in touch.

great error was to give preferential instead of under the present government has suffered and encouraged the ascendency of the Nationalists, impartial treatment to the Mohammedans. till they have come to believe that Britain is half weak and half willing and under pressure can be

Sir Edward Grey's declaration is said to have shaken, but not shattered, this danger-When the British occupation began many ous delusion. But the writer goes on to say if not most of the subordinate offices in that no permanent improvement is possible government service were held by Copts. while Sir Eldon Gorst is British Agent in Since then the number of Christian civil Egypt. He has forfeited the confidence of servants has steadily diminished, the vacant his British subordinates; he has never won places being filled by Muslims, and the higher the confidence or even respect of the natives. offices in the interior are entirely closed to Apart from a strong British Minister, what Christians. The expense of religious teach- is wanted in Egypt is, says the writer, to ing in the primary government schools for put an end to England's present anomalous

"To get rid of the capitulations, and to all the primary schools at the expense of declare a formal protectorate, would be the the government. Training colleges for best thing, and it certainly was at one time teachers in these primary schools require feasible. If it be now impossible, let us examinations in the Koran, which makes it declare that self-government for Egypt is impossible for any Copt to qualify as teacher. beyond the horizon of practical politics."

WELFARE WORK FOR CHILDREN IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

PERHAPS the most gratifying sign of the 1909. The Local Government Board sanctical admission—long in coming, it is true— depots in districts where a pure milk supply by the leading nations that the most valuable is not easily obtainable. asset that a state can have is healthy, wellbred children. Germany has taken the most islation is the Children's Act of Mr. Herbert comprehensive and scientific view of the child Samuel (1908). problem; France was startled into action with regard to it by her alarming decrease of population; and England and America are now showing in their welfare work for children that they are determined to wipe out crime, children's courts, and probation officers. what has been, to speak plainly, nothing less than a national disgrace. A really valuable organizations. Mr. Alden states that Eng- established. land is just beginning to reap the fruit of the many committees and inquiries which brought not been entirely obliterated in England, Mr. the importance of the child problem into Alden tells us that an immense change has prominence. He continues:

At the time of the accession of Queen Victoria, not one single act of Parliament represented the parental interest which the state ought to take in the welfare of the young. The child was a chattel; it had no rights and liberties. . . . The last thirty or forty years have witnessed a great improvement. We have grown more humane and more thoughtful.

is about 120,000; the average infant mortality there are about 40,000, boys and girls. being nearly twice as high as it ought to be, from 132 in 1000 in 1906, to 109 in 1000 in tacked.

times to all social reformers is the prac- tions the establishment of municipal milk

Another very important piece of health leg-

This deals with practically every form of infant and child life, the protection of infants and little children, the treatment of children in reformatories and industrial schools, the question of juvenile

The Board of Education sanctions special contribution to the study of the child question infant schools limited to children under five is made in the October Chautauquan, in the years of age, where there need be no formal two articles entitled, respectively, "The Child instruction; also play centers for children at and the State" and "Social Work for Chiltending elementary schools. Under the Prodren in the United States." The former, vision of Meals Act (1906) every local authordescribing the work now being done in Eng- ity may feed poor children attending school, land, is from the pen of Mr. Percy Alden, collecting the cost from the parents whenever M. P.; and the latter has been compiled these are able to pay it. For weak and defrom the reports of numerous social service bilitated children, open-air schools are being

Although the disgrace of child labor has come over the country with regard to it. Even under the most recent acts, there are three sections of child workers: half-timers, 12 to 14 years of age; children between 13 and 14 who have qualified as "young persons" and are allowed to work full time; "young persons" in the ordinary sense, from 14 to 18. Children under 16 must obtain a medical certificate before they can be employed in a According to Mr. Alden, the number of in- factory. Of these, nearly 400,000 are enfants who die annually in England and Wales gaged in this way. Of half-timers proper

With regard to juvenile crime, children's and highest of all in industrial towns where courts have been largely adopted; and Mr. there is a large proportion of married women's Alden pays a high tribute to Judge Lindsey in labor. It was against this abnormal infantile this connection. Special homes are provided death-rate that the Notification of Births in which boys and girls can be detained until Act (1907) was directed. This useful act re- their trial. The duty of probation officers is quires notice of the birth to be given to the "to keep in touch with the child; to see that local Medical Officer of Health within 36 the conditions of recognizance are observed; hours of the birth. The Medical Officer then to advise and befriend him; and, when necesdirects the woman Health Visitor to call upon sary, to find him suitable employment." Mr. the mother and see if she needs advice or Alden claims that the child question cannot assistance, and to pay regular visits to the be successfully treated apart from larger house during the first few months after the questions of social reform. The housing child's arrival. The result of this act was a problem, the problem of unemployment, the drop in the deaths of children under one year evil conditions of slum life, must all be at-

ican Association for Study and Prevention of these are some of the agencies actively at work. Infant Mortality will hold its first annual meeting at Baltimore on November 9-11. state in New England, Maine, which per-The Association issues a leaflet for the guid- mits children to be employed without regard ance of nurses' associations, social workers, to educational qualifications. A new law and other organizations which deal either in Kentucky requires the issuance of emwith the mother or the baby.

The discussion of every phase of infant mortality returns sooner or later to the necessity for education. Necessity teaching is done in various ways, through the press and by circulation; by lessons to young girls in school and to fathers by a city com-. mittee on hygiene; by the house-to-house visits of trained women to expectant and young mothers; by lectures in settlements; by clinics at hospitals; and by a combination of all these methods employed by the managements of infants' milk depots, of day nurseries, and of summer floating or outdoor

feeding of underfed children in the public tions are all directed toward the elimination schools, the development of schools for ex- of basic troubles whose removal will prevent ceptional children, as the over-precocious the growth of the surface evils."

Turning to our own country, the new Amera and those who are retarded in development—

As regards child labor, there is now but one ployment certificates by superintendents of In connection with the children's schools. courts we learn that

the methods which have proven of especial success in juvenile courts are the holding of the courts in rooms apart from the ordinary courtrooms, the confinement of the children not in jails but in detention houses; and the use of the probation officer, through whose influence the child in most instances is guided into a worthy career.

Both in Europe and in America public opinion is awakening on the child question, Day nurseries, public playgrounds, the and "the methods of the various organiza-

THE POWERS AND THE OPIUM QUESTION

THERE seems but little doubt that slowly ment is about to set up a state monopoly of opium. but surely the powers of the world are coming to realize that the use of opium, otherwise than for medicinal purposes, is detrimental to a nation's welfare. With a few notable exceptions, the powers have decreed the prohibition of the sale and consumption of the drug; and in the course of another generation or two it is to be hoped that the opium habit will altogether have ceased to enslave. These optimistic views derive support from an article, in the American Journal of Sociology, by Mr. J. F. Scheltema, M.A., of Edinburgh, Scotland, in which the present status of the opium question is set forth as follows:

Consequent to the policy which aims at the extinction of the trade within ten years, the government of British India is steadily curtailing the manufacture of the drug. In Hongkong all the opium divans were closed on Feb. 28 last. In most of the other European concessions in Chinese ports efforts have been made for the suppression of the opium dens. In Shantung the Germans have reduced the opium revenue from about one-seventh of the total revenue until to-day it is only about The king of Siam has declared that measures will be taken for the administration of the monopoly with the object of lessening and eventually suppressing entirely the sale of the drug. In Macao and Indo-China, legislation with the same object is promised. With regard to the Straits Settle-

In Ceylon, the mission on the question was sitting at the time the article under notice was written, and the present policy, if continued, will lead to suppression. All the self-governing British colonies which contain any considerable Chinese population have limited the sale and use of opium to medical requirements. Persia, emulous of China, has issued stringent regulations with a view to the ultimate suppression of smoking the drug.

In China, the famous Anti-Opium Decree was promulgated on September 20, 1906; and the Chinese Government has since shown that it is really in earnest in its desire to stamp out the opium evil. When it is remembered that the revenue from the drug is about \$30,-800,000 yearly, which sum has to be balanced by development of income from other sources, it will be admitted that China is entitled to the highest praise for her action. China's curse, says Mr. Scheltema, was Japan's warning—a warning that was heeded. The prohibition of the drug, except for medicinal purposes, has been rigorously enforced; and even in Formosa, where one-third of the whole income was derived from opium, the government has continually waged war upon it.

In the Philippines, since March, 1905, the sale and use of the drug, save for medicinal purposes, has been prohibited, except in the case of the Chinese population, numbering ments and the Federated Malay States, the govern- about 70,000, who were allowed three years have to be registered.

mission which was held at Shanghai in Feb- thing of the past.

to break with the habit; and under the law of ruary, 1909, one of the Dutch delegates even October 10, 1907, these Chinese consumers went so far as to propose a resolution to the effect that "the total eradication of the use of In the Dutch East Indies alone is there ex- opium within a few years is to be considered hibited an indifferent attitude on the ques- a high but, at present, an unattainable ideal." tion. Although the speech from the Dutch With this one exception, the war on opium throne on Sept. 21, 1909, intimated a desire to seems to be successfully waged; and if the check the abuse of opium in the Dutch East nations concerned will only face resolutely Indies, the new governor-general during his the financial issue there seems to be every first term of office opened vast new areas to reason to hope that within a reasonable lapse the drug. At the meeting of the Opium Com- of time the opium question will have become a

THE FABLE OF THE "THINKING" HORSE

of the *Tilskueren* (Copenhagen).

As the principal object of his experiments, Osten, Clever Hans, which a few years ago

ings, the naturalist, Schweinfurth, the African own psychology. explorer, Schäff, the director of the Zoölogical evolutionary scale.

The work done by Pfungst has reduced all

YOUNG German psychologist, Otto observation, and an ingenuity that rank un-A Pfungst—a pupil of Prof. Stumpf, the commonly high in the rich annals of modern director of the Psychological Institute at the scientific research, he has succeeded in proving Berlin University—has carried out a series of first, that the sensatory impressions and musobservations and experimentations of far- cular reactions of animals have a keenness reaching importance to the farther develop- and exactness not even dreamt of by man; ment of human as well as animal psychology. and secondly, that the connection between His methods and results are interestingly man's own thoughts and his muscular rereviewed by Edgar Rubin in a recent issue actions is much closer than has so far been admitted, or even suggested.

Incidentally, this talented German experi-Pfungst used the famous horse of Herr von mentist has shed a new and highly useful light on telepathy, many forms of so-called clairwas introduced to the world by a group of voyance, and most sorts of alleged occult acknowledged scientists as having actually phenomena. It would be more than premabeen caught in the act of "thinking." The ture to declare that he has disposed of them wonderful feats performed by the horse in all, in so far as they have been supposed to order to provoke such conclusions on the part reveal forces and forms of energy not inof such men were described in the REVIEW cluded in those known and analyzed by science. OF REVIEWS during the time when they But he has done much to prove that the were still startling both the learned and the greater part of the phenomena just indicated derive their seemingly "supernatural" ele-Such men as Möbius, the zoölogist, Schill- ment merely from man's ignorance of his

It may be recalled that Clever Hans knew Garden at Hanover, and General Zobel, a figures and letters, colors and tones, the renowned expert on equine nature, were be- calendar and the dial; that he could count and traved into signing a statement to the effect read, deal with decimals and fractions, spell that the exhibitions given by von Osten to out answers to questions with his right hoof, prove the wonderful gifts of his horse were and recognize people from merely having seen free from any and every form of deceit. And their photographs. In every case, his "reso convincing were their testimony and the plies" were given in the form of scrapings animal's own performance, that even a man with his right forehoof. Whether the queslike Prof. Stumpf was brought to the verge of tioner was von Osten, who had worked with revising his entire conception of the animal him for seven years, or a man like Schillings, "soul" by accepting the possibility that train- who was a complete stranger, seemed immaing might develop true "mentality" in an terial—and this went farthest, perhaps, in animal fairly well advanced in the subhuman disposing of all talk of "collusion" between master and beast.

But it was soon discovered that the horse those surmises of a few years ago to so many had to see his questioner in order to answer ry tales. By a patience, a power of acute correctly. Schillings found also that the anticipatory faith of the questioner in the corperson, in making a question of some kind, rectness of the answer went far to assure that accompanies it by instinctive and unconcorrectness, while hesitancy or doubt put scious movements of the head foreshadowing Clever Hans to dismay. Finally Schillings the expected answer. was startled one day by the discovery that movements perceptible enough to serve as a Clever Hans understood equally well any language in which the questioner was able to express himself with some ease. So far things forcible "expective tension"—there must be had gone when Pfungst took up his quest, concerning which Mr. Rubin says:

To try the horse's ability to recognize figures, a series of large tablets with figures printed or written on them were held up in front of it. about one-half of the cases the questioner knew nothing about the sums on the tablet; in the rest of the cases, he knew those sums. Then the remarkable result ensued, that when the questioner knew the figures, 98 per cent. of the answers were correct. When he did not know them, about 8 per cent. of the answers were correct. Similar attempts with the reading of words brought, respectively, 100 per cent. and 0 per cent. of correct replies. What it all amounted to in the end was that, if none of those present knew the correct answer, and especially if the questioner did not know it, then the outcome was just as regularly faulty as it was correct in the reversed case.

The next thing Pfungst tried to do was to discover how Clever Hans read the answers out of the miens or movements of the quespsychology. He found that almost every tions and sensatory impressions.

But to make these guide for the horse, or to be observed by other people, they had to be strengthened by a "faith" in the question.

One had, so to speak, to tell the horse: you must. The feeling connected with this state of mind evidenced itself by a sense of tension in the skin of the head and in the muscles of the neck, as well as in some inner organs. Simultaneously there was to be noticed a steadily increasing sense of discomfort. But at the moment when the expected figure or word was reached, the tension suddenly ceased, and at the same time a strange sense of relief and relaxation made itself felt.

It is of great interest to note that the state of mind which Pfungst found prerequisite to the abstraction of correct results from Clever Hans proved identical with the one described by one of the older French Spiritists as conditional to successful production of the phenomena known as. "table rapping" or "table dancing." He verified his conclusions by a series of highly successful experiments, having for their object to produce new tioner, and in this part of his inquiry he was and artificial movements in the place of those very much hampered by the fact that the generally accompanying a thought or a quesposition of the horse's eyes make their close tion—for he had proved that even a "mere" observation very hard. But he conquered all thought frequently, if not always, has its difficulties and proved in the end that the motional accompaniment. As far as "Clever signs that guided the animal were "minute Hans" was concerned, he reduced the promotions of the head on the part of the ques-tioner." From this new starting point, he ness and "almost human intellect" was won passed on to a novel analysis of human to these two elements alone: simple associa-

THE CENTENARY OF MRS. GASKELL

allowed the centenary to pass unnoticed.

N Michaelmas Day, a hundred years befell her she began to write to divert her ago, Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson (af- mind from brooding upon the loss of her only terwards Mrs. Gaskell) was born at Chelsea in son. Her first notable performance, "Mary a house now numbered 93, Cheyne Walk, and Barton," appeared in 1848, and in the history several of the September magazines have not of ideas, says Mr. Seccombe, it will always occupy a noble place as the starting-point The Bookman, a special number, gives in and rallying cry of a new generation of huaddition to two articles illustrations of a great manitarians, following that of the slavemany of the homes and haunts of the novelist emancipators. Written under strong pressure and the places she has immortalized in her of emotion, it is impregnated by profound Mr. Thomas Seccombe, who writes human sympathy, tender and true, and it on the novels, states it as his deliberate belief struck home as a revelation as well as a plea that Mrs. Gaskell has no absolute rival in the for the down-trodden. And how did it measure of complete success which she was achieve such a result? Largely by a suborenabled to achieve. When a terrible sorrow dination both of purpose and of personality

to a virtually new conception of the novel as books. It is significant, he says, that Mrs. a harmonious work of art. Light and shadow Gaskell's Knutsford stories were not her are skilfully arranged, thought and emotion earliest, and that her unfinished novel was alternate; nothing is exaggerated, no side based on recollections and later observations taken, no sermon preached, no personality of the place. As to her own experiences in obtruded. The capitalists and the mill- Knutsford, Miss Stevenson was not as happy owners cried out, though in reality they were as Mrs. Gaskell was, and one learns of denot hurt till "North and South" appeared partures of the girl from the house of her some seven years later.

The Life of Charlotte Brontë

lacking from Mrs. Gaskell's lot, writes K. L. literary work met with every encouragement. Montgomery in the Fortnightly. The gauntlet of the Edinburgh reviewers had to be run, From Charlotte Bronte to Mrs. Gaskell and the author of "Mary Barton" could not hope to escape the condemnation of certain critics meted out to breakers of their un- Tooley has been permitted by Miss Gaskell written commandment: "Thou shalt not to quote unpublished portions from Charlotte make unto thyself anything that is new." The keenest storm of criticism, however, was to some of Mrs. Gaskell's books. Of "The called forth by "The Life of Charlotte Moorland Cottage," Charlotte Brontë wrote: Brontë," with the result that Mrs. Gaskell "The little story is fresh, natural, religious." resolved there should be no detailed record Recording her impressions of a chapter in of herself given to the world, and at her ex- "Cranford," she wished the paper had been press wish her letters were destroyed, and twice as long. She thought Thackeray ought thus a niche has been left empty among the to retire to his chamber with a series of artiworld's letter-writers. Whether the justice cles such as these, and remain there till he of some of her conclusions be still disputed or had learnt by vigilant study how to be not, no one will deny that Mrs. Gaskell's satirical without being exquisitely bitter. sympathy enabled her to fulfil her purpose "Ruth," she thought, excelled "Mary Barof making Charlotte Brontë known and valton" for beauty. "Your style never rose ucd "as one who had gone through a terrible higher, nor, I think, have you ever equaled life with a brave and faithful heart."

Mr. Seccombe is very enthusiastic over "Wives and Daughters," Mrs. Gaskell's last and unfinished story, characterizing it as her finest and most finished performance. In his opinion, not only does the book surpass anything which the author had done before, but of Mrs. Gaskell. He says: its merit is progressive, and the last chapters are the best. Unlike "Edwin Drood" and "Denis Duval," the completion of the story makes no undue strain upon the imagination of the reader. Roger returns and marries Molly. How well Mrs. Gaskell would have carried out the rapprochement! Mr. Seccombe believes the scene would have been her chef-d'œuvre. As a literary meteorologist he also stakes his credit on the prediction that the mercury of her fame will have risen considerably by 2010.

The Knutsford Stories

It has been left to Mr. Conrad S. Sargisson, in another article in the Bookman, to deal

aunt, with whom she lived, and of hours of solitary misery in the sand-pits and among the whin-bushes of the heath. Her marriage and her domestic life were exceedingly happy. But the thorns especial to authors were not Her husband was a literary man, and her

In an article in the Cornhill Mrs. Sarah A. Brontë's letters in which reference is made the power of certain passages," she wrote.

Her Love of the Poor

The Master of Peterhouse writes also in Cornhill a centenary tribute to the memory

Mrs. Gaskell's greatness of soul led her to love the poor—"the poor" in that widest sense of the term with which the English version of the Psalms of David has familiarized us: those who are oppressed and suffer from no fault of their own, but because no compassion for them has pierced the minds of the proud. It was thus that, as a dweller in a great manufacturing city, and as one who could in no case have passed sickness and suffering by on the other side, she had come to divine as the sovereign cure for the evils of the times the operation of sympathy between class and class. She was by no means the discoverer of this remedy, though she had not, we may be sure, waited to learn it from Disraeli, any more than it was she who taught its secret spring to Dickens, whose "Hard Times" coincided so notably with her second industrial story in date of production. But she stood at the height of the movement to whose force her literary in another article in the *Bookman*, to deal efforts materially added, in which some of the with "Cranford" and the other Knutsford noblest spirits of her own generation shared.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE OPENING OF KOREA

IN the newspaper notices and the various reading both by the student of history and the public discussions of the recent annexa- private citizen. tion of Korek by Japan, little mention has been made of the important part borne by the 1866, word was received in this country that United States in opening the "Hermit King- the American schooner, General Sherman, dom" to civilization. Indeed to such an which in the preceding August had sailed extent has it been lost sight of, that probably from Chi-Fu to trade on the west shore of few Americans under sixty years of age— Korea, had been wrecked on the Korean coast taking the average run of citizens—could and that subsequently she and all her people give even the name of the commodore who had been burned by order of the king regent successfully negotiated the first treaty made of Korea. Commander Robert W. Shufeldt

This writer relates that in November, by Korea with a Western nation. Perry and was sent with a warship to investigate the loss; but this expedition as well as a subsequent one proved unsuccessful in obtaining any reliable information. In 1871 the United States sent Mr. F. F. Low, the American minister to China, with an imposing naval escort to Korea in the hope of negotiating a treaty; but an attack on a flotilla of the fleet and the retaliatory measures which followed were the net results, the local officials refusing to send our minister's letters to the king. In 1876 the Japanese secured a treaty with the new Korean dynasty; and this success inspired the United States Government with the desire to renew its attempts in the same direction. In the fall of 1878, Shufeldt, who, Mr. Paullin states, had "come to be regarded as one of the most eminent diplomatists of the navy," was entrusted with an important mission to certain Eastern countries, his orders from the Navy Department requiring him to "visit some port of the Corea with the endeavor to reopen by peaceful measures negotiations with that government." Shufeldt in due course reached Fusan; but the governor of that district refused to forward his letter to the king. A similar result attended his attempt to forward a letter through the Japanese Foreign Office; but in the summer of 1880 he managed to obtain an interview with officer wrote to him: "The making of the treaty, and shortly afterward, the time altreaty will place you in history beside Perry; lotted to his cruise having expired, Shufeldt and when your detractors will have long been returned to San Francisco. In the following forgotten your name will still shine brighter year he was sent to Peking as naval attaché, than ever." In the Political Science Quar- "for the purpose of aiding Li in organizing lorly Mr. Charles Oscar Paullin gives an ex- the Chinese navy and of making a treaty with haustive account of the events that led up to Korea by means of Li's assistance." Here he and the incidents immediately attending the experienced varied treatment at the hands of

THE LATE ADMIRAL ROBERT W. SHUFELDT

Japan are remembered; but Shufeldt and Viceroy Li Hung Chang, to whom he made Korea have found no abiding-place in the list known his desire to conclude a treaty with of historic events to which this country is Korea, and who invited him to his summer wont to point with pride. And yet, when palace to talk over matters. Li promised to Shufeldt's work in Korea was done, a fellow use his influence with Korea to bring about a execution of the treaty, which is well worth Li, who at one time was all eager for the

treaty and at another equally indifferent about it. At length the Korean Government intimated through Li that it was willing and desirous to make a treaty, and in the following March Shufeldt went to the viceroy's summer palace again to arrange the terms, it being evident that "the viceroy was to represent both his own government and that at Seoul." The only important differences between the by the most favored nation. first drafts of the treaty made by Li and by Shufeldt, respectively, turned upon the in- success of Shufeldt's mission attracted little clusion by the former of a sentence admitting attention in America. Our people were not Korea's vassalage to China. Ultimately Li yet interested in the politics of the Far East; waived this; and on May 22, 1882, at a spot and the commodore was out of favor with the on the Korean coast within sight of the U.S.S. ruling powers at Washington. As a conse-Swatara, detailed for Korean service, the seal- quence of this disfavor and of the indifference ing, signing, and delivering of the treaty took of the people, the commodore never received place. Of the scope of this document Mr. the recognition in America that was legiti-Paullin observes:

The treaty was much more comprehensive than the initial treaties of either our own government or other Occidental governments with China and Japan. . . . Among its important provisions are those permitting American citizens to trade at the open ports of Korea and to crect residences and warehouses therein . . . establishing diplomatic and consular representation, prohibiting traffic in optum . . . and granting to the United States the privileges obtained from Korea

But, as Mr. Paullin remarks further, the mately his.

KOREA AND JAPAN'S CONSISTENCY

IN another article reviewed in this section an account is given of the treaty made with Korea by the United States under which important trade privileges were granted to this country. In the North American Review Dr. William Elliot Griffis, the well-known

As for American interests, they are safe Japan has a genius for disappointing the croakers and silencing the prophets of calamity I believe that Japan, the unquailing exponent of modern civilization in Asia, and the true middle term between Orient and Occident, will keep faith and do justice, not only with the nations at large, but with that country which she has ever recognized as her first, her best and truest friend—the United States of America.

Dr. Griffis asserts that at the beginning of her modern life Japan stood first for peace and the open door. When she made her treaty with Korea, that country received for the first time recognition as a sovereign state. Japan then attempted to redeem it from medievalism with all its cruelties and horrors and to coax it into modern national life. For years Japan lavished her money and lent ber best statesmen to aid Korea into freedom and modern life. This was not altruistic benevolence. It was for her own safety that Japan lifted up the cowed and hermit vassal of China. "Great as were Japan's perils from predatory Western nations, the existence of a next-door neighbor bigotedly attached to the ideals of the ancient world was greater. To-day, outweighing all other things necessary for Japan's safety and future progress, is the necessity of a reformed China. In this view we have the key which unlocks the complicated situation in the Far East. It shows Japan consistent throughout."

Dr. Griffis gives an admirably condensed author of "Korea the Hermit Nation," who history of the Korean nation, in the course of which he pays a warm tribute to the influence of Buddhism on the "Issachar of nations."

DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIPFIS (Leading American authority on Korea)

has had forty-five years' experience with and study of the Japanese, writes:

In 1392 the new dynasty banished Buddhism done for Korea Dr. Griffis mentions the from Korea, and its priests were forbidden to following: enter walled cities. Chinese ritual and dogmas were then installed; and from this date till the nineteenth century Korea "possessed no system of public law or apparatus of justice, permitted a system of cruelty and punishment worse even than China's, and neglected the development of the country's resources." To quote Dr. Griffis:

Public hygiene was unknown. Until the missionaries came in 1832 the diseased, the aged, and the lying-in women were in large numbers put out in the fields or on the grassy slopes of the city walls, with a glass of water and a bowl of rice, to take their chances. . . . Hence when Japan definitely turned her face away from China to accept Western civilization, Korean official wrath was aroused, and the Japanese of 1868 were stung to madness by an insulting letter calling them traitors to Eastern culture.

them is a dream.'

by Ito. Of some of the things Japan has victories.

Where there was no public provision for education, a system of manual training, common and high schools, and colleges, having already appropriated over \$250,000. Where public hygiene was unknown, one half of the people dying of smallpox and syphilis being almost omnipresent, Japan has introduced waterworks, hospitals, and other means of preserving life, her appropriation to date rising above \$6,000,000. Besides a railroad traversing the whole country, wagon-roads are built or contracted for at a cost thus far of \$750,000. The center of graft and rottenness, the Imperial court, made up largely of eunuchs, sorceresses, geomancers, and fortune-tellers, has been cleansed.

Dr. Griffis considers that Japan's problem in Korea is much like ours in the Philippines; that with altruism, justice, and sympathy she will give the world even greater surprises than thus far enjoyed. But she must expect to spend at least \$15,000,000 annually for years Japan, in breaking away from the ancient to come. The influence of 250,144 professed life, naturally incurred the enmity of China. Christians in Korea must also be counted for "No love has ever been lost between them, nor not a little. There are signs that the union apparently is likely to be. Alliance between of the two nations in heart and hand will, in spite of obstacles, be accomplished. Dr. In all their constructive work the Japanese Griffis utters his faith in the success of the have studied conditions rather than enforced Japanese in their attempt to amalgamate the theories. To-day Terauchi is to build a peoples of the two countries-an attempt superstructure on foundations already laid which, if realized, will eclipse all known peace

PROGRESS ON THE PANAMA CANAL

RECENT discussion as to the desirability When Mr. Waldo was at the Isthmus in or non-desirability of fortifying the 1907, there was "one lonely little steam Isthmian Canal renders particularly timely shovel courageously butting into the hillside an article by Mr. Fullerton L. Waldo, at Gatum"; and on his return he was fre-F.R.G.S., in the Engineering Magazine, on quently asked: "Do you really believe they the progress that has been made at Panama. are going to be able to put the canal through?" The editors of that periodical, in a prefatory The conditions he found existing in 1910 he note, state that "Mr. Waldo's report of describes as follows: personal observations lately made on the Isthmus is welcomed because it expresses the verdict of a normal, healthy, well-informed and open mind free from commitment to any special or preconceived opinions." Mr. Waldo's account is additionally valuable by reason of the fact that he was at Panama in 1907, at which time the army administration seaward through a 300-foot spillway channeled was about to take hold of the work. He pays through a mound in the middle of the dam-site.

The great terraced lock-walls instantly a tribute to the splendid service of Engineers Wallace and Stevens, whose work, he says, made possible the work that is going on now. work for the first pair of locks will be completed by The men of the army have "made good," and Colonel Gorgas, by showing white men how prepared to receive the superstructure. The show-Colonel Gorgas, by showing white men how they can live in the tropics, has rendered inestimable service to humanity at large.

We ran all over the premises at Gatun in the division engineer's track-automobile; we climbed into and around the huge lock-chambers, breathed the choking dust of the concrete-mixers, and risked the third-rail system animated by the magnificent new power-house. It was hard to believe it was the same place as the site of the furtive operations of the single shovel in 1907. The Chagres now rioted challenged comparison with the work of the builders of the mausoleum of Cheops. The masonry els are now grubbing 40 feet below sea-level to complete the necessary excavation for the third pair of locks-and this, it is expected, will be done

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UPPER L	OCKS, GATUN,	, showing	2081) FEET (OF EAST	WALL COM	PLETED

mile and a half long, 100 feet wide at the top, and 400 feet in thickness at the water-line.

Besides the Gatun dam and locks, there is another great factor on which the completion of the canal by 1915 depends—and that is the Culebra Cut. Mr. Waldo characterizes as nonsense most of what has been published in the United States about the slides at the Cut. The 1909 Report of the Canal Commission shows that the engineers expected them. As to the work actually done, the following figures are given: Excavation to August 1, 1910, including the allowance for the slides at Culebra shows 113,135,206 cubic yards ex- pear like home to them. cavated since May 4, 1904, when the Americans began work. Cubic yards remaining to be taken out, 69,402,560. The mere reports sign of all—the baseball rivalry is as fast and of the work of the shovels, however, is not, furious as that of the steam shovels.

The dam itself is to be a in Mr. Waldo's opinion, the best assurance that the canal will be built by 1915. To give his own words:

> The most convincing exhibit at Panama is the character of the working population itself. In 1910 the laborers in all particulars worthy of their hire are excessively in the majority, where formerly they were merely numerous. They have brought their families to the Isthmus, secure in the knowledge of healthful surroundings, good schools, a generally moral environment, social diversions, and a thoroughly satisfactory commissariat. The number of gardens in three years has increased greatly. The people really seem to care to make their dooryards beautiful. Panama begins to ap-

And what is, perhaps, the most favorable

FRANCE'S NON-SUCCESS IN MADAGASCAR

much has been written concerning the possi- own Philippine possessions. The Hovas are bilities, the riches in natural resources, the foes of the Sakalavas; the Mahafali are always glorious future of that remarkable island—an hostile; the Comoriens are sly and undependisland comprising a territory as vast as Bel- able; and several others, as the Antanosi, gium, France, and Holland combined. Many Sihanaka, and Tanala, are still savages. M. writers, official and non-official, have spoken Faguet describes large tracts of territory in of Madagascar as a Promised Land, as an traversing which "one is sadly surprised by "Eastern France," whose inhabitants were to the deserted aspect of the country." Exceptbe recruited with emigrants from the French ing the wood cut for fuel for locomotives and metropolis, as a colony whose successful de- steam launches, the forest resources are alvelopment and phenomenal growth were to most unexploited. On large areas, where equal those of Canada. These rosy anticipa- Chinese, Siamese, or Burmese would find the tions have not, it seems, been realized. On elements of a profitable commerce, the scatthe contrary, according to an article by M. tered Betsileos and Betsimisarakas vegetate Emile Faguet, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, apathetically. This "gloom of dismal spaces, the present state of the island is in many this impression of solitude," are accentuated respects not far short of deplorable. This in the zone of the high denuded tableeminent writer says:

After the difficult times that followed the campaign of 1895, after the application of the principles of General Galliéni, and their transformation by M. Augagneur, after the hesitation, the uncertainty, the hopes and disillusions, the boisterous success of the one and the discouragements of the other, the conflicts of theories and interests of which the Residence at Antananarivo was the theater, one may ask whether the great island is a profitable conquest and whether the criticisms and recriminations of to-day are not signs of a reaction against the enthusiasm of past years.

One of the chief hindrances to the developis composed. The natives number something to market at a profit; in still others the cul-

SINCE. France, fifteen years ago, added like 2,500,000; and this total is made up of Madagascar to her colonial possessions components almost as varied as those of our lands. Here, in the valleys that separate the vast ridges, "the rich land awaits vainly riceplantations, fields of vegetables, and ponds of fish"; but the indifferent natives neglect to plant mangoes, peaches, guavas, oranges, eucalyptus, and Japan lilies, all of which would flourish in this region.

At the beginning of the French occupation. the island was said to be rich in gold and other minerals; but, though gold has been mined, the results have not been such as to lead to the acquisition of fortunes. In certain districts tourmalines, rock crystals, amethyst, ment of the colony has been the number and turquoises, and emeralds are found; in other diversity of the races of which the population regions cattle have been raised and brought

tivation of rice is encouraged by the French a monumental mausoleum in which he may sleep Government; but development of trade and commerce as a whole is retarded by the insufficiency of transportation routes. reports published at home of the "execution of great works of public utility" are not justified by the state of the ports and the roads. Of the towns, Antananarivo alone merits the to use the ordinary agricultural machines. name of city; the others-even Diego-Suarez -are less important than the little chief the capital they are seen at their best.

On the courts of the tennis-clubs they handle the racket with grace; their equipages dispute the palm with those of Europeans; a Hova medallist is di-rector of music for the Government; and Hova amateurs are in the majority in the Philharmonic Society.

Of the Malagasy generally, however, M. Faguet draws a melancholy picture. He says:

The number of inhabitants either diminishes or remains stationary. This is easily explained. The Malagasy of the tablelands is ill protected against the variations of temperature. Summer and winter he is clothed in a shirt, vague drawers, and a In his house of wood, lamba of cloth or cotton. straw, or clay, open to all weathers, he is unable to keep himself warm from May to September; for fuel, when it is procurable, is both scarce and dear. His hygiene is deplorable and tuberculosis is prevalent. Generally, the Malagasy is improvi-

his last sleep in a precious shroud. Manual labor is paid for at the rate of 20 centimes a day; and miners are satisfied with 60 centimes for 12 hours' work. In the country districts the sorcerer is still all-powerful; arts and handicrafts remain in a primitive condition. In his agriculture the Malagasy neglects fertilization, rotation-cropping, and the selection of stock; and he obstinately refuses

Alluding to the reported discovery cf town of a French canton. Of all the native petroleum and coal in the western part of the races the Hovas are the most interesting. At island, M. Faguet says, that whatever may be the natural possibilities of expansion, capitalists and colonists will be unable without the aid of the Government to transform them into practical and profitable realizations. Good roads must be built; infanticide, now enormous, owing to the influence of the native sorcerers, must be stopped; foreign immigration should be solicited. A thousand Annamite families would in a few years transform the marshes of the island into rich rice-plantations; Malays would help the Hovas to raise cattle; and Chinese, Hindus, and negroes would furnish the labor indispensable for the public works. But for all this millions of francs would be necessary; and, the colony being too poor to provide them, a loan should be guaranteed by France for the purpose. Otherwise, the future of the colony will render fruitless the sacrifices already made dent or prodigal. If he hoards at all, it is to build for the conquest and pacification of the island.

LOUIS BOTHA FROM A GERMAN VIEWPOINT

THE achievements of General Botha, the and his followers. Botha is an exemplar of the famous Boer statesman and soldier, in the service of his country, may justly be called inspiring. In the face of a thousand oddsthe grievances of English rule, the mistrust of him by his own countrymen aroused by his patient attitude to the governing power. he, by his sagacity and quiet, indomitable endurance has wrought wonders for his people.

The Gartenlaube (Leipzig) gives an interesting and highly appreciative account of the marvels accomplished by this heroic figure. The writer of the article, A. Schowalter, says in part:

If our well-informed journals and political wiscacres discuss the conditions in South Africa, they exhaust themselves in panegyrics upon England's magnanimous policy of conciliation. Never have panegyrics been more unjustly be-Never have panegyrics been more unjustly be-and without any spirit of revenge, he proceeded stowed. The credit of restoring the country with the work of organization, and when the desolated by war, and the position of power first political campaign took place, his ranks were in order and they gained the first victory.

old Boer virtue of patient endurance. The English Commissioners often turned him down sharply when he made his unceasing demands protests; he never grew tired of repeating them. As a party to the treaty, he was responsible to his people that it should be observed, and England did not observe it. Efforts were made to undermine his prestige; and the Boers, seeing his unfailing affability in negotiating with the government, grew mistrustful. They became weary of waiting, but Botha still ever counselled patience! He felt that steady persistence must finally conquer, and to this consciousness was added his confidence in the innate strength of his people. The man could not be killed off: that soon became the general feeling of the dominant powers. He is the strongest among us in patient endurance: that was the feeling of the oppressed.

Without indulging in inflammatory speeches, such as conditions gave ample occasion for, be steadily pointed to the evils of the English rule, until the people lost all confidence in it. Quietly,

The suffrage was so carefully distributed that the distrust, too, has given place to peaceful collabo-English calculated upon the election turning in ration since the question of school and language their favor; it was thought impossible that the has been solved and every element of the popu-Boers could reap success in the industrial centers. lation knows that it is getting its due. One That Botha put the economic interests in the class alone has Botha antagonized—the English foreground did not disturb the unity of his people, officials. He sent home the idlers and parasites since their economic interests are not divided, while he gained adherents from the opposing camp where such is not the case. Thus could the Boers achieve a victory in the Transvaal; and thus could the Transvaal take the lead in the restoration of the Boer nationality, until union with Cape Colony and the former Orange Free State permanently secured the predominance of the Boer element, which will doubtless be likewise politically assured by a new suffrage law. How strong Botha feels himself, and how highly he rates the cultural significance of the Boers of South Africa, he showed most clearly when, on being entrusted with the formation of the first Ministry of the Federated States, he refused to summon men from different parties in order to form a coalition ministry.

The honor of his people hangs upon his name; and Botha has a strong feeling for that. Under the influence of the English press the Boer has long been generally regarded as the inferior of the Englishman in culture and statesmanship. English dominion was, indeed, sought to be justified on that ground. Men proud of their nationality, like Botha, suffer under such ignorant judgments. To eradicate that prejudice is a life-

object with them,

And this saving of their name signifies at the same time the destruction of the nimbus that surrounded the English. For England is always held up as the model colonial power. Such catchwords are inherited like diseases. Never has a country laid bare its weak points more awfully than did England in its colonial policy in South Africa—above all, in the Transvaal. What did England make of it in five years? What did England make of it in five years? A country in debt, groaning under inner and outer oppression, torn by mistrust and hatred. Not alone the issue of the first elections, but absolute helplessness in face of the economic collapse, forced the rulers to transfer the administration to the Boers. It was theirs to right the ship of state, and they have done it brilliantly. There was no money for pensions, for railroads, for keeping up for a time the bankrupt English settlements; the peasants had lost their hopeful persistence, capital on a great scale remained aloof, and the state itself could secure loans under decent conditions only if guaranteed by the "mother country."

Then Botha became Premier. What he has accomplished in three years reads like a fairy tale. He paid interest on the huge debt with which English misrule had saddled the country. besides satisfying the claims of the dismissed officials of the former republic; completed the network of railways, gave aid to the peasants in their efforts to engage in corporate activity, created opportunities of work for his impoverished countrymen. And with all this the state treasury presented an abundant surplus every year. He dismissed the Chinese from the country and provided industry with African laborers, so that the money remained in the land. He has raised confidence within the country and to the country, so that gold flowed into it. Never has mining stood upon a firmer basis than now, and never has will become an impossibilithe credit of the state been higher. The mutual minister will contend for it.

GEN. LOUIS BOTHA (Premier of United South Africa)

whole shiploads of them-whose only object was to serve long enough to obtain a pension.

Before the Boer war the people of the Transvaal had the greatest name among all the Boers of South Africa; in that conflict they forfeited much of their renown. It was generally expected after that event that Cape Colony would take the lead in the development of the Boer nationality. Botha has, in peace, restored the glory of their name; he has made his shattered country financially the strongest of the South African col-onies, the provider of money of its brother states. And now that he has secured to his land the leadership of South Africa, it is the goal of his ambition to demonstrate that it is the mission of the Boer people alone—under the guidance of the Trans-vaal -to develop and govern South Africa. Not that he contemplates a forcible breaking away. He does not hate the English; he gazes down upon them with smiling superiority. He esteems their system of government, even though not the men who administer it. He cannot hope for support from any nation, as he has bitterly learned; he needs the "mother country" as a protecting wall until his people shall be great and strong enough to venture safely among the world-powers. Every nerve is meanwhile strained to hasten the time when it would appear an absurdity for the "mother" to keep its big daughter in leading-strings. Then the maintenance of English rule will become an impossibility, and no English

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE ABBEY OF CLUNY

FOR three days in September the little Academy of Macon, was carried out with town of Cluny, near Macon in Bur- great success and enthusiasm. gundy, celebrated, with fêtes which the French journals describe as "magnifiques" and "fort belles," the one-thousandth anniversary of the founding of its celebrated abbey. Cluny is perhaps the greatest name in monastic gave the village and valley of Cluny (or Clugny) to Bernon, abbot of Balme, to found there a branch of the Order of Benedictines. So rapidly, from the very outset, did the influence of Cluny spread, that in the eleventh century more than 2000 convents acknowledged its authority. Its abbey church, begun in 1089, and having five naves and seven towers, was the largest in Europe, and later served as the model for many a noted monastery. The Cluniacs even invaded England, their houses in that country numbering thirtytwo when the monasteries were suppressed. Indeed, for three centuries—the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth -Cluny was the greatest religious power of the world: it made popes

The Academy succeeded in the difficult feat of grouping the Government, the clergy, and the savants, and of establishing for the time being a truce of parties. One saw at Cluny, in a department the elect of which are Radical-Socialists, the crowd salute with respect the bishops as, cross in history. In 910, Duke William of Aquitaine hand and mitre on head, they traversed the streets: one witnessed in the historic cortège side by side the sons of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Burgundy and the children of M. Simyan, deputy and former under-secretary of state.

> The proceedings began with a congress of archaology and history, to which M. Réné Bazin delivered an eloquent address. He reminded his hearers that although the first aim of Cluny was to make saints, the abbey was also a great school of art and artists.

> At Cluny, as at Monte Cassino, we know that besides the brothers devoted exclusively to pealm-ody and the study of the Gospel and to the clearing of forests, there were others who were calligraphers and illuminators, statuaries, mosaists, goldsmiths, bookbinders, and musicians. Many of their masterpieces have survived revolutions and are pre-served in our libraries and museums. These artists. whose names have perished, asked neither the reward of gold nor that of glory. And among them were masters of the art that is the most perfect and eloquent of all—architecture. The architects of Cluny have constructed thousands of churches and cloisters; they have created a style; and to-day, quite often, when one asks, whether in France, Spain, England, or the Holy Land, what is the origin of a particular famous monument, the guide is obliged to reply: "The Burgundian abbey of Cluny.

> In 1245 Louis IX (Saint Louis) visited Cluny and had there an interview with Pope Innocent IV. This notable event formed the subject of a historic pageant at the anniversary celebrations. We read:

> The pious monarch, accompanied by his brothers, his mother, and his sister, Blanche and Isabella of Castile, and a numerous suite of nobles and gentlemen at arms, proceeded to the abbey, where the Pope, surrounded by monks, awaited him. The costumes and the caparisons of the horses were magnificent. The velvet, silk, cloth-of-gold, the armor, coats-of-mail, the great swords of the Crusaders—all these defiling in the narrow medieval streets under a glorious sun, restored to us for an instant a dazzling feodality with its villeins, its aldermen, and its fools, who followed

The same writer observes with regret that of all the grandeur of Cluny only some ruins are now to be seen. In 1790, when the Constituent Assembly dissolved the Cluniac congre-From accounts in *Illustration* and the gation, the town of Cluny purchased the *Monde Illustré*, we learn that the millennial famous abbey and pulled it down,—an act celebration, which was arranged by the of vandalism denounced by Napoleon.

THE GRAND HISTORICAL PARADE AT CLUNY

and aided the papacy in its struggles with the Empire; and kings and princes made pilgrimages to the famous abbey and granted it all sorts of privileges.

TRIBUTES TO HOLMAN-HUNT

Rossetti, is devoted to Holman-Hunt. Hunt merits. and the writer were contemporaries, and for 1875 he had married his deceased wife's eighty-three; but, as the writer says, he sister) Mr. Rossetti saw but little of him for a time, especially as Hunt was often out of England. In 1005, however, when his book on "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood" was published, the two old friends came together again, in spite of there having been various statements in the volume with regard to D. G. Rossetti which his brother thought not altogether correct. During the last year of the painter's life Mr. Rossetti seems to have visited him fairly often, and even stayed with him; and he was asked by the widow to be one of Hunt's pall-bearers. The article under review was written after returning from the funeral in St. Paul's.

Writing of Holman-Hunt about 1847, Mr. Rossetti describes him as

a young man of sturdy and rather fleshy physique, somewhat above the middle height. His face was pale, his eyes light grayish blue, his hair abundant, straight, and of a rather pale yellow or sandy tint: d'être whit continued abundant till his death. His forehead Briton." was always remarkable-large, strong, and from an early date scored with a few horizontal lines. see and hear him once or twice was to be satisfied that there was "something in him beyond the common." His nose was of full thickness, with an observably projecting tip: in his concluding years this peculiarity had almost disappeared. His talk -not wholly free from evidences of a scanty education, but these also disappeared as the years went on was full of character and point and observation; thoughtful, and often humorous and diverting.

It was in 1848 that the "P.R.B.," as it is generally called, was formed, and that the association of Hunt and Dante Gabriel Rossetti became so close. At this time Hunt, says the writer, was very poor, and had to live with extreme economy. While sharing a studio in Cleveland Street, Fitzrov Square, with D. G. Rossetti, he had often to be content with a single herring, or something similar, for his day's meal, though he frequently dined at the Rossettis' table.

In 1852 one of the rare occasions arose when the writer spent several days together in Hunt's company. This was at a farmhouse at Fairlight, Hastings, to which Hunt went in order to paint his famous picture of stray sheep. Another inmate of this farmhouse at the time was Edward Lear, effort was made to have him imprisoned!

THE opening article in the October who had even then, before Hunt had won Contemporary Review, by Mr. W. M. his fame, a very high opinion of the painter's

Holman-Hunt might truly be cited as an most, though not all, of the painter's life, instance of a cracked vessel lasting longest. Mr. W. M. Rossetti saw much of him. He must have been tough—that is, made of After Hunt's second marriage (in 1874 or good physical material—for he lived to be

> was often and gravely out of health; indeed, since he returned from the East in 1856 I have seldom known him to be in good condition for long. At one time, some twenty-five years ago, typhoid fever drove him to the very door of death; and after that he became a victim to asthma, of which he at times gave me details so painful as to be almost harrowing. But nothing daunted him. Courageous in an eminent degree, physically and morally courageous, he fought his maladies as if they had been so many desert wolves or hyenas: he grapple l with them and rebelled against them, and would not be beaten.

> Hunt was essentially religious, "an earnest Protestant Christian in the full sense of the word"; but apparently not altogether widely tolerant. He was "a thorough and down-right Englishman, and little disposed to admit that such outlandish personages as Chinamen, Japanese, Indians, Egyptians, or even Frenchmen, had any great raison d'être when brought front to front with the

> Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer contributes to the Fortnightly Review for October an interesting appreciation of Holman-Hunt, the father of the Pre-Raphaelites. This is Mr. Hueffer's account of the message of the

> Inspired with the intense, unreasoning faith of the ascetic for the mysteries of revealed religioninspired, too, with the intense and unreasoning desire of the ascetic for the rendering of truth, since he believed that truth and revealed religion were as much identical as are the one in three of the Trinity, so Mr. Holman-Hunt supported the fiery suns of the desert, the thirsts of the day, the rigors of the night, the contempt of his compatriots, and the scorn of his time, in the endeavor to prove that Our Lord was a Semitic boy or an adult Jew inspired with the ecstasy of a modern French anarchist; that His mother was a Bedouin woman of no particular distinction, or that the elders in the temple were a set of Semitic sheiks dressed in aniline dyed burnouses, packed together in wooden tabernacles, beneath a remorseless sun. This was the message of Mr. Holman-Hunt to his generation, a message surely very salutary and very useful. For of its kind, and as far as it went, it meant clearness of thought, and clearness of thought in any department of life is the most valuable thing that a man can give to his day.

The artist was declared an atheist and an

CENTENARY OF THE AUTHOR OF "RAB AND HIS FRIENDS"

Born September 22, 1810, fourth of his line and name, in the old Secession Manse at Biggar, the first twelve years of his life were passed in that picturesque village. His father then became minister of Broughton Place Church, Edinburgh, and John entered the high school of the city. His grandfather and uncle were surgeons in Glasgow, and, after passing through the University of Edinburgh, John also decided to enter the medical profession. According to the custom of the time, he was articled as an apprentice to Professor Syme, the eminent surgeon. "One day into the Minto House hospital, where young Brown was. walked the dog Rab; and the incidents that followed afforded the young medical apprentice a theme which rendered him more famous than did his clinical studies." Even at this time, while yet an unformed youth, his "sweetness of face and charm of manner endeared him to all with whom he came in contact."

DR. JOHN BROWN

the great Sir Walter [Scott] had not rooted ing the cholera epidemic at Chatham. himself more deeply in the social life of 'Auld Reekie,'" we read:

People recalled his familiar figure, with the benign face and the silver hair walking along Prince's Street on sunny days . . . He loved Edinburgh, he rejoiced in her beauty, and said, "are on the principle that my hat is chronreally lifted, at least to women."... His acquaintances included all ranks and conditions of people, and one might say horses and dogs . . He respected and sympathized with dog nature much as he did with human beings. Once, when his terrier leapt Friends." Concer from the seat opposite to him in the carriage hill writer relates: through the open window, he merely remarked, "I expect he has recognized an acquaintance"; The immortal story was written "on the quick," and on another occasion he said: "I have just to use one of Dr. John's favorite expressions. His met a deeply conscientious dog; he was carrying uncle, the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Biggar, asked him his own muzzle,

These were pre-anesthethic days; and young Brown found the operating table a trial to his sensitive nature. He therefore decided to become a physician. He spent AT the time of his death (May 11, 1882) two years at Chatham, where on the occasion there was perhaps no more honored of an epidemic of cholera he acquitted himand beloved citizen of Edinburgh than self to the admiration of all the town Dr. John Brown. Visiting that city shortly Years afterward, at a private dinner-party after his decease, Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley, at which he and Dickens were present, the who contributes an interesting centenary novelist, unaware of the identity of the sketch of him to the Cornhill Magazine hero with his fellow guest, spoke of the im-(London), found it given up to reminiscences pression made on his mind by the fearless of "the kindly old physician, than whom even conduct of "a young Scottish doctor" dur-

> It was his fellow student, afterward Sir Theodore Martin, who first urged Dr. Brown to undertake literary work, but he resisted the suggestion. Only when Hugh Miller sent him a commission with a check for £20 in advance, and his practical wife "grabbed the money," did he publish any-thing. Otherwise, as he told one of his biographers, he would probably never have written a word. The first series of his "Horæ Subsecivæ" was issued in 1858. It included his famous story "Rab and his Friends." Concerning this gem, the Corn-

to give a lecture in his narrive village. He had

never lectured before, but was anxious to say something to the "strong-brained primitive people" of his youth, and in a rare moment of inspiration he decided to tell them Ailie's story, the memory of which had never left him since his days in the Minto House hospital. twelve one midsummer night he sat down to tell the tale, and by four o'clock he had finished it.

When asked to write a novel, he used to say that manufactured conversation was beyond his powers. His "Marjorie Fleming" was a fit companion to "Rab and His Friends." Marjorie was the wonderful little maidie whom Scott used to carry off in his plaidie to his house, so that her quaint talk might freshen his weary brain. Swinburne linked the Doctor's two most popular characters in the lines

Some happier island in the Elysian sea Where Rab may lick the hand of Marjoric.

As shown in his letters, the Doctor had strong likes and dislikes in his estimates of other writers. For him Scott and Wordsworth stood first of modern authors. Thackeray, he prophesied, would live when Dickens and Bulwer were no more. Carlyle and Ruskin were revered masters. His antagonism to George Eliot was pronounced: he found her "too disagreeably knowing; her books were made, not born." The second and third series of his "Horæ Subsecivæ" were published in 1861 and 1882; and a few weeks after the appearance of the latter volume the author died (May 11) in the city he loved so well.

How long before our Northern Athens know Spirit so blameless, heart so rare, as thou?

asks Richardson in his lines to the memory of the deceased writer.

THE GROWTH OF LIVERPOOL

THIS is the subject of a paper in the Lancashire Estate, as it was then called, the English Channel and the Irish Sea.

Liverpool is said to owe more to King to Liverpool. John than to any other person. In his So Liverpool began as a borough and was with America and the West Indies. trading center. In the Scottish and Irish wars of Edward III. Liverpool played a old rival, Bristol, in the slave trade: considerable part, and was regarded as one of the principal ports on the West Coast. During the Wars of the Roses the shipping belonging to the port was advancing but "In 1557 Liverpool owned thirteen vessels—the largest being 100 tons—and 200 sailors; eight years later the number rose to fifteen, and toward the end of the century the number increased to twenty."

In the year of the Armada Francis Bacon Nautical Magazine by A. G. M'Lellan. represented Liverpool in Parliament for four The name of Liverpool, he says, does not months. In 1555 a Spanish merchant comappear in the Doomsday Book. But Henry plained that he had been robbed by pirates II. made a grant of a portion of the South of Liverpool and Chester. Piracy raged in which includes Liverpool, to Warren, Con- 1633 two Liverpool vessels were captured by stable of Lancaster Castle. The deed by which a Spanish pirate, who took up his station the grant was made is lost, but another deed outside Dublin Bay. In 1699 Liverpool was survives, dating from 1191, in which King John the third port of the kingdom, her customs confirmed to Warren's son the grant made to dues amounting to £50,000 per annum. his father. This document is the oldest in About that time only 102 vessels, representwhich the name of Liverpool is mentioned. ing 8,000 tons, were registered as belonging

To Liverpool belongs the honor of building desire to complete the conquest of Ireland, the first wet dock in the world. This "old and seeing how easily troops could be trans- dock" was commenced about 1708 and was ported across from the Mersey, he exchanged finished in 1720. It covered five acres and certain other lands with Henry, Lord of cost £15,000. The building of canals and Liverpool, for the Lancashire Estate, in the deepening of the small rivers adjacent August, 1207. After taking possession, he to the Mersey raised Liverpool to the second invited settlers to come to his new port, place among the kingdom's ports. In 1750 offering them liberal privileges if they came. the port owned 220 vessels. The main trade

Then Liverpool followed the lead of her

The slave trade at this time was the glory of Liverpool. It was by far the most lucrative that the world has ever seen, and it was that which made the fortunes of the forefathers of many of her present-day merchant princes. Up to the year 1730 the slave trade was controlled by a company, to which all traders had to pay a commission of 10 per cent. for the upkeep of forts on the West African coast; but, by an act of Parliament, it was thrown open to all persons

willing to pay a registration fee of £2. Encouraged of the wealth thus earned enriched Liverpool by the government, Liverpool merchants entered the trade with great willingness.

reached its zenith, Liverpool enjoying five- sterling. It was a Liverpool man, William eighths of the English and three-sevenths Roscoe, who fought successfully for the of the whole European trade in slaves. Half abolition of the slave trade.

pockets. Liverpool vessels in eleven years carried 303,000 negroes from Africa to the West Between 1790 and 1792 the slave trade Indies, and sold them for over fifteen millions

RECIPROCITY WITH OUR CANADIAN **NEIGHBOR**

noticed an article on reciprocity with Canada, setting forth an American view of the proposal. In the National Review (Lon- be a more vital point in the discussion, and will don) for the same month is an article by really prove to be the pivotal consideration. Mr. J. Castell Hopkins purporting to analyze the feeling of the Dominion on the subject. After giving a historical résumé of the tariff relations of the States and the Provinces, Mr. Hopkins reminds his readers that more than ten years have elapsed since an effort to rearrange the tariff question between the two countries has been made or seriously discussed in Canada. In the meantime Canadian effort has lain in the direction of expanding east and west, rather than north and south, upon developing British, Australian, and South African rather than American trade. Further, "the preferential tariff has come to be a permanent factor; the German' dispute and surtax policy has steadied the public mind; a vigorous desire to protect and conserve natural products has replaced the almost wild wish of a decade or two ago to sell and get rid of them."

Mr. Hopkins believes that two specific interests in Canada would be greatly concerned in any reciprocity treaty with the United States, namely, agriculture and manufactures. He says:

During the old reciprocity days years before Western progress made a name for the greater Canada of to-day, the American market meant much to the Canadian farmer. spelled prosperity in the fifties and sixties, and its partial loss meant temporary disaster. day the farmer has met the threat of retaliation and tariff war with unconcern, and Canada has been almost strangely indifferent to the issue of the recent dispute. The chief reason is that Canadian export trade, which is mainly agricultural, has found the direct route for its natural market in Great Britain. Where, in 1873, we [Canada] sent to Britain \$38,000,000, we shipped in 1909 \$133,000,000. This was, in the main, an

IN the October issue of the REVIEW we to the United States have also increased. They were \$42,000,000 in 1873, and \$92,000,000 in 1909.

The industrial interests of the Dominion will

Canadians have not forgotten the period from 1873 to 1878 when United States manufactures goods were "slaughtered" here over a tariff wall of 17\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent., until home production was absolutely discouraged, revenues stagnant, training at a standard of the standard of at a standstill. . . . In recent years the importation of manufactured goods from the United States has totaled between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 as compared with about \$50,000. 000 from Great Britain.

Canada's industrial advance since confederation-much of it due to moderate protection—has been remarkable. In 1871 her 41,259 industrial establishments represented \$77,061,020 invested capital, and the value of manufactured products was \$221. 617,773; in 1906, under the new system, the figures for the respective items were: 15,700. **\$846**,585,023; **\$718**,352,603. To-day the capital invested and also the value of the yearly output may be estimated at 1,000 millions of dollars; and this is an interest to be reckoned with in any fiscal negotiations or tariff adjustments. And powerful as were the manufacturers in the old days before Laurier, they had not a tithe of the influence they have to-day. It must not be forgotten, however, that whereas prior to 1896 protection was regarded by one great political party as robbery, to-day moderate protection is the accepted policy of all parties.

In Mr. Hopkins' judgment much depends on England's approaching fiscal decision Tariff reform in England would make reciprocity between Canada and the United States impossible. Reciprocity, if established before British tariff reform is introduced, will render difficult of realization. export of wheat and cheese and cattle and pork, and the various products from which a farmer as regards any trade and tariff issues, and most readily see and feel results. Exports united British Empire of the future.

OUR TRADE SITUATION: A WARNING

N the issue of the Review for April of about by larger acreage has not kept pace with the the present year we called attention to growth of population. . . . The average anthe present year we called attention to ur waning trade balance and to the unpleasnt fact that, in the previous February, for ne first time in fifteen years, our commerce lowed an actual excess of imports over ex-In the North American Review for ctober, Mr. Thomas A. Thacher, writing a the changing position of our trade, treats the same subject; and the figures he preo, 1910—are such as to call for very serious onsideration. How poor is our trade balace for the last fiscal year, compared with ie records for several preceding years, he lows by the following table:

wal year inding une 30. Exports. Imports. Balance. 10. \$1,744,900,000 \$1,557,800,000 \$187,100,000 109. 1,663,000,000 1,311,900,000 351,000,000 08. 1,860,700,000 1,194,300,000 666,400,000 ю7.. 1.880.800.000 1,434,400,000 446,400,000 1,743,800,000 1,226,500,000 517,300,000 1,518,500,000 1,117,500,000 401,000,000 **106**.. **)**05.. 1,394,400,000 849,900,000 544,500,000

Though, at first sight, the decline appears be almost entirely due to the increase in ur imports, further examination discloses ne fact that, while the exports of manuictured products has increased, our exports f foodstuffs have been steadily decreasing. s Mr. Thacher remarks:

With a wheat harvest, in 1909, of 737,000,000 ushels, exceeded only once in our history, we find ic abnormally small exports in the fiscal year just ided of only 88,100,000 bushels of wheat and flour, alued at \$95,481,000. Except during 1904-05, hen the 1904 crop was only 552,000,000 bushels, the wheat exports of 1909-1910 were smaller than 1 any year since 1876-1877.

It might reasonably be thought that the orn was being sent abroad indirectly through reding to hogs and cattle, afterward shipped; ut the erroneousness of this view is shown by he steady decline in our meat exports, which ell from \$192,802,000 in 1908, and from \$166,-21,000 for 1909, to \$130,632,000 in the year nding June last. This diminution is giving ur business men cause for very grave appreension; and the question naturally arises: Vill the cereal surplus continue to decrease; nd, if so, what effect will it have on the busiess of the country? Mr. Thacher's view is hat the chief reason for the decline of our rain exports is that we are consuming at ome an increasing amount of breadstuffs.

The increased production of wheat brought price level blocks our progress.

nual production of wheat from 1906 to 1910 was only 4.8% greater than from 1900 to 1904, while the estimated population was 8% greater in the second than in the first period. In addition to this, a recent investigation made by the United States Department of Agriculture, showed an increase in domestic consumption of wheat annually of from 5.11 bushels per capita, in 1900, to 6.34 in 1908.

The decrease in wheat production per capnts—those for the fiscal year ending June ita was naturally accompanied by a rise in prices in the United States; but these high prices for American wheat have not been followed by the world's market price in Liverpool. The wheat-importing countries Liverpool. that once looked mainly to America are now relying to a great extent upon other nations. For example, whereas the imports of wheat to the United Kingdom for the three years 1900-1902 averaged 62°C, from the United States, those for the seven years 1903-1909 averaged only 27 %.

Similar changing conditions have affected corn and such other exports as depended upon the former state of agriculture in America. Mr. Thacher cites Mr. J. Ogden Armour as saying of the shipping of cattle abroad:

The meat export business from the United States to Europe is dead. South America is furnishing the meat that Europe consumes, and this country cannot compete with advantage with South America. Cattle conditions there are as they were in the West twenty-five years ago.

As to the remedy for the present state of things, Mr. Thacher does not think much is to be expected from increased acreage in wheat. Rather must we increase our exports in another direction. Increasing exports of manufactures must take the place of the declining shipments of grain. And the problem of the United States is to keep the prices of manufactured articles down to an export basis. They must be kept at a price that will ensure their being taken for foreign markets. To this end, the cost of production must be cut down; and to do this high wages must be brought down. The present system of high wages and high cost of living must be supplanted by lower wages and lower cost of living. The whole scale of prices in America must work down toward a European basis. Such a readjustment of prices, says Mr. Thacher, may take place easily or it may be a slow process, accompanied by distressing industrial times and, it may be, political chaos. But it has to come; for our present

KING GEORGE ON HIS TRAVELS

IN the Revue de Paris of September 15 shook hands with 4,000 citizens of Victoria-George, by Mr. Joseph Watson, who, as prolonged. Only once did he pause for as Reuter's correspondent, accompanied the instant to rub his hand. It was suggested that King on his Colonial and Indian tours.

well known all over the Continent, especially it through," he said. Next day he only com in France. Very few people on the Conti-plained of his left arm being quite benumbed nent can claim to know the present King. But his alert and genial presence, his sympa- understand everything—that was the object thetic and sincere voice, and his cordial hand- which King George has always had in view. shake have long been familiar to hundreds both while traveling and at home. Nothing of thousands of his subjects in the most escapes him. This visit to the colonic distant portions of his vast empire. The brought him face to face with all the prob-European public are now asking whether he lems, all the interests, political, social, will display in international policy the same commercial, naval and military, of what intuition, the same tact as his father. Will now his empire, and he did not miss a single he not rather be occupied with the exigencies opportunity of informing himself. He was and the interests of the empire to the ex- as much interested in men as in institution. clusion of problems of European diplomacy? He had preserved the methodical and lab-Will he not be the Sailor King, impregnated rious habits of his youth. He has his private with the traditions of the navy, and anxious journal in which he registers daily his acts and for the glory of his fleet to the point of being his impressions. It would be difficult to a tempted at some critical moment to throw aggerate the influence on him and on his into the balance the weight of that formi- subjects of these travels. dable engine of war, instead of working indefatigably, like Edward the Peacemaker, for taking pains. He has, besides, the broad for the maintenance of peace? The best mind, free from prejudices, of the traveler reply has been given by King George himself who knows men and who knows how to apwhen he declared, after King Edward's preciate them. Above all, he has common death, that he had lost not only a father, but sense. One evening he related that in a a dear friend and counselor, and that he certain colonial city there was a gutter would make it his care to walk in the steps journal which had published a series of of his father and continue his efforts to con- articles anything but complimentary to him. solidate the peace of the world.

naval training of the Prince, of the cruise of The ministers proposed to suppress the paper. the Bacchante, and of the other years passed but the Prince would not hear of it. "It in the service in the Mediterranean and would only give the beggars the advertise 1892 modified his entire future, and com- the seas King George is a real personality. pelled him to devote himself to the affairs known and loved. of the nation. But the two imperial missions to Australia, etc., and to India have subjects that King George revealed himed been the apotheosis of his life as Prince. most of all. He speaks admirably. He has The court of the Duke and Duchess in the a clear, sonorous, and sympathetic voice Britains beyond the seas was essentially He speaks in a manner at once frank, direct. democratic in character, and the receptions and convincing, without the least affectation brought the heir to the throne in close His colonial audiences listened enchanted relations with the masses of the colonial His eloquence owes nothing to the art of populations, who were enabled to approach the demagogic rhetorician; it commands their future sovereign with an ease unknown by its vigor, sincerity, and simplicity. He to their brothers in the mother country, always uses the right word in the right. They could shake hands with him, listen place. The note is never forced. He to his voice, and even enter freely into taches too much importance to his pub conversation with him. In the course of declarations to improvize them. His "W. a single morning at Melbourne the Duke up, England!" speech in London is the mri

there is an article on the travels of King vigorous handshakes, sometimes indiscreely As Prince of Wales, King Edward was little time that he might rest. "Oh, no; I Tee

To see everything, to study everything, to

The King certainly possesses the faculty or rather to his ancestors, that he had read The writer gives an account of the early all of them, and had even preserved them The death of his brother in ment they want." To his subjects beyond

But it was in his speeches to his distant

remarkable he has yet uttered. There was nized that the traveling Prince had observed truly only one speech at the Guildhall and chronicled, and that his deductions were

banquet that day. His appeal produced an those of one who had seen with his eyes and electrical effect. The entire nation recog- heard with his ears.

THE KAISER AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

N the September number of the Preussische Jahrbucher "D." offers a few remarks on the Kaiser's recent speeches.

He does not see why the Kaiser's words should have caused so much irritation. Social Democrats and Liberals are always demanding the parliamentary system of government for Germany, and it is only right and fair, he thinks, that the principle of the hereditary monarchy should also be powerfully upheld. In no wise has any harm been done to the constitutional rights of the Reichstag. In fact, it is the duty and the right of the Kaiser, maintains the writer, to defend the nature and the functions of the Crown against the pretensions of those who believe in the blessings of the parliamentary régime, and least of all should the Kaiser be reproached for announcing that he intends to go his own way without regard to the opinions of others. The Reichstag is not a unity but a countergame of a hundred different and opposed forces on which outside influences may be brought to bear, and does not experience show that it is often greatly influenced by the Kaiser? Would Germany, for instance, ever have acquired a Colonial policy or a fleet if the Reichstag had followed its own natural instinct?

But, adds the writer, the moment chosen for the imperial declaration at Königsberg was unfavorable and "previous." Social of the great meeting of the Social Demofinally have the victory.

Growth of Social Democracy

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY

GERMANIA (to the muse of history): "Just look at this bright youth."

CLIO: "I've no time for short stories; I'm writing serious history."

Prom Floh (Vienna)

Democracy will have many victories, and cratic Party at Magdeburg. Writing of will celebrate a great triumph at the next the party in 1910, Wilhelm Schröder in-General Election. Nothing can prevent that, forms us that the organized membership and it is best to let things take their course. amounts to 722,830, against 633,300 in 1909. The time to strike is the moment when Social These figures include 82,645 women members, Democracy has proved incapable of practical against 62,250 in 1909. During the past politics and when public opinion feels out- year the party has held 29,826 meetings of taged. Then will be the opportunity to members and 13,184 public meetings, and proclaim the monarchy as the instrument has distributed 23,000,000 leaflets and 2,500,of God, and then, though not without many ooo pamphlets, etc. An important event crises and a great struggle, will this banner causing a good deal of commotion in the party is the recent action of the Baden representatives. On July 14 the seventeen members of the party in Baden voted for the local budget contrary to the party's The Sozialistische Monatsheste for Sep- principles. Eduard Bernstein, who deals tember is again a special number, à propos with the case, rather defends than blames

their action in the matter. He says that their formal error was the observance of the vote of the Baden representatives can a right which should never have been taken only be regarded as a breach of discipline away from them. The principle, "equal in form against the party as a whole. No rights, equal duties," cannot possibly be matter how much noise is made over the brought into harmony with the equal conaction of the rebels, the fact remains that duct in unequal circumstances.

THE SPIRITUAL ORIGINS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

upon the American market to-day, and to judge it by its preponderant specimens, would appear to disprove the conclusion that its beginnings were either religious or spiritual. This is, nevertheless, the conclusion reached by M. Firmin Roz, a French literary critic, whose fame is sufficiently well established in Europe to assure him a large circle of readers. He voices his opinion concerning the American mind and its literature in an article contributed to the Correspondant (Paris). He says in part:

The process of building up a vast country involves the most arduous labors which are known to the sons of man. Cultivating the soil, settling, moving and removing the frontier, fight-ing the savage, exploring vast territories, tearing up huge forests, exploiting natural wealth, organizing society and preparing new regions for immigration-all these herculean labors were known to the first American settlers. . . . There was a certain amount of spiritual activity to spare, and, unlike old communities, it took the direction of religion, not cultivation of the mental graces. Christianity, as we know, has assumed strange enough shapes and forms in America, uality that could appeal to a pioneer community carving out civilization under the most heroic hardships. Their Christianity was all they possessed, and consequently their religion alone took the place religion usually shares with poetry, Says M. Roz: metaphysics, science and art.

Consequently, during the Colonial period, continues this writer, literature was practised only as an isolated art; and it confined itself, at that, to chronicling, without any attempt at literary grace or form, the toils, strivings and anxieties of the puritan fathers and people, in the social life, in the exploration areas, and in the domain of political organization.

Hence three types of writings: the theological, like the "Day of Doom," 1662, the most popular Plantation"; or the political, like Captain Smith's type of literary worth.

To read the voluminous literature placed "True Relation of Virginia" (1608), which may the American market to-day, be considered the first work of Anglo-American literature. One great literary characteristic of importance, in these works, is their power of observation. The writers are struck with what they see; they feel its grandeur and are penetrated with its force of mystery and novelty.

M. Roz will not admit that this puritanism did or can inspire anything but a very mediocre kind of ideal. The puritan temperament developed, he says, a very forceful but, at the same time, a very narrow type of mind. If the puritanical idea has been a great force in America's practical history, he is not willing to allow that it has proved itself anything but a "forceful weakness" in literary endeavor. It was the saving of normal classic American literature, says M. Roz, in effect, that there appeared on the scene a type between the hard Puritan of New England and the bright Cavalier of the South, namely, the rich citizen from New York or Philadelphia, fond of joyous living, not over-educated, but sociable and frank, with a certain degree of polish. With his arrival came the real debut in America of but simply because it was the only form of spirit- a national literature that typified the essential Americans, not unmindful of religious duties and the call of conscience, but also attached to the good things of the world.

New England was the center from which the intellectual life of the United States radiated Religion had concentrated in that region all its most prolific energies; these energies transformed themselves into thought, and thence into literature of various types—philosophical, poetical, historical. A moral aristocracy, refined by generations of culture and puritanism, came out of these states and gave the best of their intellectual worth to the growing nation. It may be said that till the middle of the nineteenth century only New England made its voice heard in literature and New England was the incarnation of the spirituality of puritanism in religion. Itseffect has persisted in the salient characteristic work in America before the Revolution; the of the spirit of Americanism, and must, with its adventurous, like the "History of the Plymouth undercurrents, ever continue to mark its best

THE POLICY OF KING EDWARD

le entitled "King Edward VII and Ger- could surmount the political crisis in a peace-nany," in which he endeavors to explain ful manner and without harm to his prestige. O German readers the real character and In all things the fundamental trait in his solicy of the King.

he British Isles that King Edward initiated promoter of peace, but a friend of peace. he foreign policy of his country is quite maginary. The King was much too sensi- and in both capacities he deemed it his ole, and the rôle which he had to play as duty to watch over the honor and safety constitutional ruler was too clearly pre- of the people whose ruler he was. He was cribed to permit such an idea to gain access in agreement with the majority of his people o his mind. At all times he recognized in the desire that the sea-power of Great hat the determination of the policy of Britain should be maintained on the high Great Britain was the affair of the ministers scale necessary for the defence of the country. in office, and that it was for him to approve But never would it have occurred to him to or disapprove, and then carry it out em- regard with feelings of envy, or irritation, or phatically. It was the latter function which uneasiness the growing power of the German he exercised with such clearness of vision Empire. In this respect he shared the sound and in such a tactful manner as to win conviction of the large majority of the for himself not only the gratitude of his British nation, that within the four quarters people, but the admiration of all competent of the world there is room enough for Great judges in the whole civilized world.

in him not only a powerful ally, but an uninfluenced by the resounding words of in vincible champion of their foreign policy. those who saw nothing but harm in the The foreign policy of the ministry in office endeavors of the other great powers to was in his eyes-what under a constitu-increase their fighting forces. On the other tional government should be regarded as a hand, he was determined that nothing should matter of course—the policy of the nation, be left undone to strengthen the defensive and consequently the policy sanctioned by forces of Great Britain, for he was convinced the sovereign. He never hesitated or looked that the security of his own country against back. His mental attitude greatly resem- hostile invasion was the best guarantee for bled that of Queen Victoria. If ever the the peace of Europe. He was too sensible complete correspondence of Lord Beacons- and had too great a knowledge of the world field should come to light it will be evident and of the commercial rivalry of the Eurothat in the eventful years 1876-78 the pean states not to appreciate the efforts attitude of Great Britain to the Eastern of Germany to increase her sea-power and Question was due in a great measure to the extend her colonial enterprise. influence of the Queen who, however, had He regarded war between Germany and nothing to do with the choice of the policy England as a disaster to both nations; at adopted towards Russia at this time. But the same time he was unable to regard as soon as she and her people were committed disarmament or limitation of armaments to it by the action of the ministry she never under existing circumstances as anything hesitated to put into practice what in prin- but a bad dream. No one could be long ciple had been accepted.

been characteristics of this royal house, and have seen the Kaiser and the King together both qualities were highly developed in without remarking that the two men, not-King Edward. When the Queen died it withstanding their different temperaments was said her death had been hastened by the and the divergence of their ideals, bore an anxieties of the Black Week in the winter extraordinary likeness to one another, that of 1899-1900, and the notion has also been blood was thicker than water, and that not prevalent that the political crisis hastened only mutual esteem, but genuine affection, the death of the King. Both statements underlay their intercourse. are untrue. The Queen always believed Again, it is ridiculous to say that the

ORD ESHER has contributed to the that her army would be victorious in South Deutsche Revue for September an arti- Africa, and the King never doubted that he character was courage. At the same time he He says the view so widespread outside did not like conflict. He was not only a

Above all, he was a patriot and a king, Britain and for Germany. His mind was The leaders in both political parties found free from insular prejudices, and he remained

in the entourage of the King without noticing Moral and physical courage have always how much he loved Germany. No one could

King even suggested the *entente* with France, worthy of the name who does not look What he did was to accept enthusiastically forward to the day when the mighty German the policy of the Secretaries of State, not Empire will be included in the bond of from any hostility to Germany or any other friendship which now unites England and great power, but because France now, as France. The main object of such a comalways, gives the keynote for European bination would be a guarantee of the status

peace. Also there is no English patriot quo in northern and central Europe.

MARIE NESSELRODE: AN INSPIRER OF POETS

Countess to her daughter in particular.

daughter of Count Frederick Nesselrode and would say when she was going to play, his wife, a Polish lady. When the Count and "When I am at the piano even kings remain his wife separated after a few years of married silent." She was closely associated with life, Marie was brought up and educated by Liszt, Wagner, Rubinstein, and Madame her uncle, Count Charles Nesselrode, the Rus- Viardot, and finally became a passionate sian Chancellor, with his two daughters, who apostle of Wagnerianism, calling herseli sixteen when Jean Kalergis, a Greek, living at tries. To her musical genius must be added her aunt, the Countess Charles, announced tremendous energy. his wishes with the words: "M. Kalergis title of Countess.

ised to be difficult and tempestuous for many strangers. In the insurrection of 180; daughter with legitimate pride, she won Poland. In vain she preached mutual tolerfriends. regarded her as his adopted child and never the Polish capital. deserted her at the most difficult periods of her life—played no small part. Count say of the Countess' French sympathics. Charles was a second father to her, and in alienated again by the Crimean War, the

IN her "Wagner Memoirs," published her the Chancellor had a true friend of about a year ago in the Revue de Paris, superior intelligence and virile character. Madame Judith Gautier makes mention of She was his confidente, and often his inspire Marie Nesselrode (Countess Kalergis-Mu- in matters of diplomacy. A more powerful chanoff), the inspirer of the poem "La weapon was her imposing beauty. She was Symphonie en Blanc Majeur," written by very fair, and altogether a very big woman. her father, Théophile Gautier. Writing in but admirably proportioned. Resembling the Revue des Deux Mondes of August 1, Valkyrie much more than a Parisian, she M. Ernest Seillière has an interesting article received a great deal of homage, while on this lady, based on various volumes of poets like Gautier, Heine, Alfred de Musset "Memoirs" and the "Letters" of the sang her praises. Another exceptional advantage was that she was an excellent pianist. Born in 1823, Marie Nesselrode was the and conscious of her artistic worth, she were about the same age. She was not quite Wagner-Plenipotentiary to the Slav coun-St. Petersburg, proposed to marry her, and a remarkable intelligence, wide culture, and

Thus endowed by nature and favored by has asked for your hand; he is a good man circumstances, she rapidly created for herwith a large fortune, and I think you will self a European position. She made a sort be happy with him!" Not many months of speciality of friendships with sovereigns, after their union, in 1839, Marie and her and on one occasion her salon at Baden was husband parted, and in another two or a veritable reunion of kings and other three months, their daughter was born. In royalties. At Warsaw, her native place, 1863 M. Kalergis died, and in 1864 Marie where she often went to stay with her father. married Sergius Muchanoff, retaining her she was quite a queen among her compatriots. What she needed, said her father, After such a début in the world life prom- was the great world, a diplomatic corps. Marie, but she nevertheless came out of the her heart was cruelly divided between her trial victorious, and, as she said to her obligations to Russia and her sympathy for The writer points out that we ance to both parties. Her second husband, must recognize that she also possessed Colonel Sergius Muchanoff, was prefect of efficacious weapons to assure this triumph. Police at Warsaw, and it was on the powerful Undoubtedly, her distinguished birth and recommendation of his wife he was nomithe eminent position of her uncle-who nated Director of the Imperial Theatres in

The writer, naturally, has a good deal to

war with Italy, and especially the events tice should not have been for his personal of 1866. In the summer of 1870 she was glorification or for the glorification of at Weimar at the musical fêtes organized in Prussia, but as a symbol of national fusion, honor of Liszt and Wagner, when war was made an unfavorable impression upon her. declared. Napoleon, once in her eyes "the The victorious monarch should have "waitgreatest man of modern times," now seemed ed for the conclusion of the Bavarian questo her the greatest criminal of history. She tion and have summoned men in frockuttered the most violent diatribes against coats; deputies and not militaries!" The the French, but after Sedan she was filled new era of liberty and German loyalty of with pity. Returning to Warsaw, she organ- which she had been dreaming was now only ized the raising of a fund on behalf of the to be looked for from the Crown Prince (the French prisoners, she was moved by the future Emperor Frederick) and the thinkers prolongation of the siege of Paris, and she of the nation. Finally, she showed some was angry against the government of the sympathy with Napoleon, the victim of the National Defense for prolonging a useless ignorance of the lower classes in France, an struggle. Even German unity as cemented ignorance exploited against him by the lies, at Versailles had not the privilege of satis- the hatred, and the envy of the parties of disfying her. The haste of King William to order!—after which she applauded the triumassume the title of Emperor, which in jus- phal entry of the Prussian troops into Berlin.

THE LITERARY MOVEMENT IN SWITZERLAND

WRITING in La Revue (Paris) on the his body lacks is more than made up to him in literary movement in the Romance mind. Obliged by his infirmity to be much alone, literary movement in the Romance districts of Switzerland, M. Horace Choisy remarks that, in contradistinction to the Genevese the Vaudois have a naturally poetic and picturesque turn of mind which is favorable to flights of the imagination. They have, in fact, a very fine literary past of which the present is worthy, even if it does not surpass it. For example, M. Edouard Rod has gained a reputation that has spread beyond the frontiers of the French language; of another quality but with remarkable gifts are MM. local M. Benjamin Vallotton also has become known beyond the confines of Switzerland, the French Academy having crowned his work La Famille Profit. In the course of a short critique of this work M. Choisy observes:

To write of simple things is somewhat difficult; for with such subjects it is easy to fall into the monotonous and insipid. M. Vallotton has escaped this snare: he has made of the family life of the petty tradesman of Lausanne a tableau varied, sparkling, true, and very amusing. On a smaller scale, he reminds one of Daudet.

Of one of M. Vallotton's characters in the book, the critic says:

Already in Torgnoluz he has depicted with emotion the martyrdoms of the humble and the disinherited. He strikes the same note in the por-trayal of César, the son of M. Profit. To this poor boy nature has denied legs. After many delays the a gesture with his arms to throw something into doctor at length puts him on crutches. But what the abyss: it is his child that he thinks to kill and

he acquires in intuition that which boys of his age expend in games and sports. He, however, forms the center of the family. His chamber is the rendezvous of all who seek to escape from the bustle of the daily life. . . . By the cultivation of minimum and faculties César possesses a keen per-. By the cultivation of his the daily life. able to enjoy physical pleasures. César receives from the flowers and from nature impressions sweet and exquisite. In this poor unfortunate one M. Vallotton has embodied a delicious poem, which gives to his book a note of tenderness.

M. J. Ramuz, also, is to the fore with his Morax and Ramuz; while in a field entirely Jean Luc perséculé. Of this work M. Choisy

> While less characterized by powers of observation than the work of M. Vallotton, M. Ramuz's book evidences distinctly literary style. The fluidity of language, the discreet and just expression in the descriptions, denote the true scholar. Jean Luc persécuté is the recital of the events which beset a poor distracted mountaineer. One of the effects of his infirmity is to level the horizons of life. For him there is neither good nor evil. His life runs on monotonous and implacable as the torrent that carries along the fallen leaves and branches. After having been cruelly deceived by his wife and having lost his only child, madness seizes him. For a time his malady partly leaves him, and he becomes joyous. He believes he has his son again, and rocks in his empty arms an imaginary object which he thinks is a little child. Then seeing his faithless wife nursing the child of his rival, a terrible fury seizes him. He sets fire to the farm of the faithless woman, and flees to the mountains, pursued by the enraged peasants. Soon he is cornered like a stag at bay. He makes

save from the angry leader. He himself seeks death Dimanches of Dr. Bourget, the Anne Senteri over the precipice. Nothing could be more dra-matic than this narrative. M. Ramuz does not analyze: he shows the thing as it is.

zerland is a vigorous one. In addition to the distinctly artistic form. This he considers works above cited, M. Choisy names the to be an indication of great intellectual Nos Mensonges of Noelle Roger, the Beaux vitality.

of Virgile Rossel and the Poésies of Aloys Blondel. Of these authors the critic remarks generally that, combined with the faculty of The literary movement in Romance Swit- scrupulously exact observation, one finds

HUMAN ADAPTATION TO GEOGRAPHIC **CONDITIONS**

given as a terse description of an unusually interesting article contributed to the Correspondant (Paris) by M. Jean Brunhes, rector of the University of Fribourg. This writer shows how man surmounts seemingly insuperable obstacles in establishing places of human habitation, and, on the other hand, how nature's forces determine the location of many a city. Earthquakes at Lisbon, San Francisco and Messina; cyclones at Bengal, Madagascar, and Tahiti; volcanic eruptions at Guatemala and Martinique; deadly explosions of gas in the deep galleries of Courrièrés—all of these bear witness to the all-powerful forces of nature vis-à-vis with human life; but even here man is found adapting himself to the new conditions: if men perish in the ruins, other men build new houses, work the soil, and replant the vines on the scarcely cold ashes. A new Messina arises on the ruins of the old.

Man, says M. Brunhes, is bound to his particular locality by his work, by the house he builds, by the field he cultivates, by the career he chooses, etc. In this way are explained the destiny of human groups and the interests which divide them. In this connection we cite the following extract from the article under notice:

In traveling through Palestine, I have been struck with the new features that certain events in the lives of the Apostles take on when considered in the light of their geographic setting. does not find disciples among the peasants of his own town, Nazareth; on the contrary, he is followed by fishermen from the Lake of Tiberias. Now, the inhabitants of Nazareth are small and patient cultivators of the gardens which one sees on the flanks of the slopes, enclosed with walls of white stones; they are obliged to remain on the land that they cultivate; and their ambition has no further horizon than the walls which border their corner of earth. They are by nature rebels against new ideas and things; and their very work prevents them from undertaking adventures, even to follow the most captivating leader of men. The fishermen

THE influence of man on nature, and the of the Lake, on the contrary, are rowers and influence of nature on man, might be nomads by the very necessities of their calling.

After a day's successful fishing they could rest tranquilly anywhere. . . . We do not say that the fishers of Tiberias were fatally bound to follow Christ; but the geographic conditions of their environment and of their work predisposed them better than the gardeners of Nazareth to be attracted by the Galilean, and helps us to understand better the facts of history.

> It is essential that men should know exactly the real natural conditions that encompass their life and the precise geographic facts from which they are derived. With a rare and ingenious suppleness the human mind accommodates itself to conditions the most diverse. What paralyzes man is the abnormal and the unexpected. Says M. Brunhes:

> Five degrees below zero are more terrible for the Neapolitans, who dwell in unheated houses, than -20 for the Swiss, who are fully prepared for winter's cold. New York is in the same latitude as Naples; but it is colder there than at St. Petersburg, and at the lowest temperature the men of New York suffer but little, if at all, while the cold claims numerous victims among the populations of the south of Italy, who are ill nourished, ill clothed, and indifferently lodged.

> Life in Egypt has been from all time regulated, even to the smallest detail, not solely in spite of the rise of the Nile, but in view of it. The inundation is always a real inundation, with its violence and its dangers; but it is there so closely associated with every creative and cultural economy of Egypt, that the natives not only count upon it, but they discount it.

> Of all the geographic conditions, distance is the one obstacle to be conquered, and it is an obstacle to be measured by time. Recalling the contemporaneous struggles between Spain and the United States, between England and the Transvaal, between Russia and Japan, one sees that mere superiority of numbers of fighting men could not compensate the greater distances which for the Span

iards, as for the English and the Russians, only when they are animated by the mind of separated the theater of war from the base of man and are brought into his life. This inof altitude, become in fact geographic values, events of life; for what is space without men? because man adapts them to his needs and Power does not result from space alone, from subdues them. In themselves they are but empty space: space itself has value only by pure natural geography: they exert influence its connection with life.

Thus space, distance, difference telligent cooperation is necessary in all the

A SUPREME COURT OF SCIENCE

UST as technical questions require tech- sure must be brought to bear on legislatures nical experts, technical issues require a technical court. The administration at Washington favors the establishment of a court of commerce. Why should there not be a court of science to determine questions of scientific truth, the application and the feasibility of issues based on scientific knowl-

edge?" This question is propounded in the *Popular* Science Monthly by Prof. J. Pease Norton, of Yale, who points to the great waste of effort in the present slow methods of political parties and elections by which national policies are determined. In response to certain conditions appearing to call for legislation, movements are started; these movements are incorporated in the platforms of the parties; a certain party comes into power; and, when in power, it places laws upon the statute-books after due consideration by the committees having them in charge. The waste of effort lies in the fact that small minorities can modify results by bringing at tactical points immense pressure to bear on individuals. In this manner the will of the people is often thwarted.

Professor Norton presents, as a suitable question for decision by a supreme court of science, compulsory vaccination, concerning which he remarks:

We find there exists a powerful society for carrying on a campaign against vaccination, which is a scientific issue. Many States have compulsory vaccination laws. School children are being vaccinated on a wholesale scale as a precaution against a danger which is probably little greater than the danger of being struck by lightning. How these laws came upon the statute-books, anti-vaccinationists explain by citing illustrations of activity on the part of the lobbyists maintained by the virus makers. They say school children are being vaccinated to sell virus. This society feels that pres-

throughout the United States in order to modify the laws. These laws rest on the implied scientific knowledge that vaccination is efficacious in a degree sufficient to justify a wholesale application of the remedy to the people, and that the danger of smallpox is sufficient to justify the application, and that no other remedy is available against the danger so desirable as the remedy called for by the compulsory vaccination laws.

It is to be remembered that State legislatures passed these laws on the recommendation of committees who could not have had scientific knowledge of the issue without expert testimony; and it is doubtful whether this scientific knowledge has been sufficiently determined. The Professor says further, that were a case against compulsory vaccination argued in a supreme court of science before a grand jury of 25 scientific and engineering experts, in a comparatively short time and at a relatively small cost, society would soon know whether

the evidence justified the position that vaccination is clearly efficacious to a degree sufficient to justify a wholesale vaccination of little children in the schools throughout the country, and, even if efficacious in such degree, whether the danger of smallpox is sufficient to justify the application of the precaution. In such a way, this question, which has disturbed us for forty years or more, could be settled once for all.

The finding of such a court would be of immense service to lawmakers; for if all laws which were based on implied scientific knowledge which is false or not proven could be declared void, a vast number of undesirable laws could be erased. Take vivisection as a further subject suitable for discussion by a supreme court of science. The court might decide that the practice was defensible and desirable within certain limits. other costly movement would be disposed of.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS

NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

Schemes

tins from the New York State Insurance Desuch "tainted organizations" as Mr. Hotchpartment. Certainly, the literature of "ex- kiss calls them. One frequently mentioned posure" would gain in effectiveness through was a "Holding Company" of New York following the models laid down by Superin-State. These readers were told of certain tendent William H. Hotchkiss in his investi- obvious misrepresentations. Now Mr. Hotchgations of irresponsible companies that pur- kiss has reported on this same company. port to finance or to "hold" insurance com- He finds that its original prospectus as panies. He is making it so hot for them that sures the public that one of the director they can do no such damage in New York as was a former deputy superintendent of in-Middle Western, South Western and Pacific surance of the State of New York, wherestates have suffered during the last three or as the fact is that such director once held four years.

Readers of this magazine may remember the department! in the "Investment Bureau" questions and answers some account of the dangerous mis- to understand "that all of the money paid by representations under which these insurance- him for stock purchased, both capital and financiers sail (See No. 244 in September, and surplus, was to be put at work in the [actual] No. 247 in October). Their trick is to state Fire Insurance Company. The truth was that insurance companies are extravagantly that from 20 to 25 per cent of it was insuccessful things, and that through purmediately dissipated in the promotion exchasing some of this holding company's penses of the holding company." stock, one is really investing in insurance.

with evidence, dug up from actual account Collapses of such schemes have been fre-books, of how little is behind the glittering quent, particularly around St. Louis and front. The promoter and his agents "almost Kansas City. The public would benefit by immediately take from twenty to sixty per cent more of the Hotchkiss brand of activity of the money subscribed by the investor." Loss to investors is the smallest part of the By the laws of New York state a company damage. As long as hopelessly "optimistic" actually "insuring" must have cash in hand promoters are left free to sell their misrepreequal to its capital stock, and to fifty per cent sented wares, American citizens will never in addition as surplus. Hence, it is misleading accumulate the savings or experience to to have a "holding" company which takes render their body politic the aid it needs. in money with similar name to the company which is to do the real insuring.

Thus precious little of the investor's money ever gets into the insurance business; and he has no such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would if he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it he such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it has a such control over it as he would it h has no such control over it as he would if he had invested direct.

partment has since July 1st barred out of his ness of the Republic's domestic troubles. state any company promoted by means of a separate stock selling-concern, boomed by cans can learn much from the achievements expensive literature promising future profits, and system of the French government. Not together with a horde of soliciting salesmen, only has it protected its body politic,-

Exposing Irresponsible Insurance and controlled by the promoting company itself as an agency corporation.

For some time past, this magazine has been NE hopes the professional "muck-rakers" hearing from readers in every section of the have been studying last month's bulle- country who were temporarily deceived by for a brief time a minor clerical position in

Further, this prospectus gave the investor

These promoters alone collected in cash. Now comes Superintendent Hotchkiss, and promises to pay, the sum of \$213,500.

Money Power Versus War

the world last month—within a couple of days after the French railway men's strike Mr. Hotchkiss announces that the De- began—that no one could doubt the serious-

By the same token, paradoxically, Ameri-

though internally so torn,—from interference terms of government. This study is imby its republic-hating monarchical neighbors mensely interesting to the investor and the -it has actually created France the arbiter of employer and the banker, as well as the man peace and war between those Powers. And and woman just working along, trying to put all through the greater power of money wisely surplus earnings where they will be safe, and guided. It was instructively exercised only a trying to have votes cast so they will be safer. couple of weeks before the strike.

refused to buy a big issue of bonds that the cially, as frequently described in these col-Turkish Government had authorized, and umns. A hundred francs (\$20), ten francs or

wanted to sell.

people save billions of francs every year more interest is attractive to the investor. than they need in their industries at home. Nor were the great underwriting houses ad- cular of the National City Bank of New York, verse to making handsome commissions out the largest one on the continent, this puzzle of the new Turques. Nor were the specula- over the natural rate of interest on United tors on the Paris Bourse at all averse to another "listing" that they could "go long" and "short" of on a tremendous scale.

It was a greater than these that objected the Republic itself. Before a new foreign government security can be "listed" on the Bourse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has some say, and the Minister of Finance has some more.

And they said No, on the ground that an influential party of "Young Turks" had been openly advocating war, as a good thing to unify the new national sentiment of Turkey.

But the French Republic doesn't consider war a good thing. It has "enlightened selfinterest," to the extent of many billions of francs, put by French institutions and investors into bonds of other countries. Some of these bonds would suffer in price should the martial Turk begin upsetting the international balance, so delicate in the Balkans especially.

nations have the peace.

Government in Aid of Savings

WHY should the French "Money Power" THE French Government does not rest play so beneficent a part in France, Tafter encouraging citizens to save. It yet take so opposite a character in the takes a hand in the disposition of those savdaily news-drama of America? never appears as the friend of the people. such of the people as want to borrow their A cartoonist has only to introduce side fellow citizens' money and the bankers who whiskers, silk hat and money-bag to let make a business of handling it. It has the

and money in America can be described in might be adapted to America.

The very ground-work is the savings of the Leading bankers of Paris, it seems, had people. In France they are encouraged offieven three francs can be invested in a rente French banks had the money; French or French Government bond. The rate of

> It is a reproach to find, in last month's cir-States Government bonds:

> It is admitted that the old artificial basis resulting from special circulation tax privileges can no longer be applied. What, therefore, is the true investment basis which will find a ready and satisfactory market for Government bonds? Efforts have been made during the past year by Treasury authorities to obtain some understanding as to what this rate should be. There are many opinions on the subject, and it is not possible to determine the matter actually in advance of a sale of bonds. There is only one method by which an investment basis in the market can be established, and that is by fixing an arbitrary rate which the bonds shall bear, say 3 per cent or 4 per cent. If bonds of this character are offered in the open market to the highest bidder, the market itself will determine the true investment basis. In other words, a bond bearing 3 per cent or 4 per cent would sell at a premium, and the amount of such premium would determine with absolute certainty the rate of interest the Government would be obliged to pay. It can be ascertained in no other way.

On December 1st, the Postal Savings Bank is to begin operation in fifty cities. It is to A loan to Hungary had been declined in bring an entering wedge of Government en-Paris not long before for similar reasons— couragement to American investors. As soon making the first such refusal on record to a as a depositor in the new bank shall accumugovernment of high credit. Whether France late twenty dollars, he may exchange it for has an eve primarily on politics rather than a \$20 Government bond. This will bear 21/5 on world-peace, or not, matters little. The per cent interest. It also comes in \$40, \$60, \$80 and \$100.

Learning from the French

Here it ings. It is a court of final appeal between everybody recognize the villain of his picture. final say on loaning rates. Its methods are The differences between money in France extraordinarily successful. Some of them Bankers' Association convention, held in Los high in percentage; besides he sensed some-Angeles the first week of last month, ad- thing difficult for him to illustrate. Other the Government itself—not varying at the a clearing up of the doubts. whim of corporations organized for private gain alone, as the big banks now do.

the monographs now proceeding from the The total face value of checks "cleared"

trade offices, or the larger libraries.

on "France" in the "Interview On The business has been far from active. Money is Banking and Currency Systems" of different "easy" for this time of the year.

Number 405. More detailed first hand information comes in "The "call" had been compiled and issued toward

these books. They can more than get their compared with September 1st the year before money's worth by reading them. Or any the loans had increased more than one-third private publisher will furnish a list of stand- of a billion dollars; the actual cash held by ard works by authorities like Theodore E. the banks against these unprecedented Burton, Charles A. Conant, Henry White, credits being \$2,200,000 less. Maurice Muhleman that contain brief comment on foreign experience as applied to first suspicion is always of the folks who trade American questions.

"central" banking, is a mystery to all but ings of New York City: the favored few. But the average bright school boy, after a day or two with plain Transactions Jan. records of facts like those above mentioned, 1-Oct. 7 (shares) could write a very suggestive answer to this question: Why cannot American bankers manage the money of American citizens so there will be enough to go around at all fourths as much "September clearings" as times—so there will be no money panics they way they do it in France?

Afraid of the Dark

"I HAVE some fears," remarked last month "WHAT use are figures?" complained a the vice-president of a three million dollar financial institution: "But I can't tell town. you what I am afraid of."

pect other people's fears, which exist because higher railroad earnings and a three-billionthe other people suspect yours."

"You may be right," he assented.

steady increases of business as compared seems to be just a question of lower prices

Nearly every speaker at the American with last year. But the increase wasn't as mitted the necessity of some sort of a cen- business men will comprehend more readily tral institution, a "People's Bank" in aid of than the folks they employ, though the latter American undertakings within limits set by are even more dependent for happiness upon

Take the puzzle of the latest bank figures. Previous surface signs had indicated that the The French example is reviewed often in country's borrowings were growing lighter. National Monetary Commission. They are through the banks in September had been available at most newspaper or board-of- 16.3 per cent less than the year before. Merchants, both wholesale and retail, and The best thing to read first is the section manufacturers too, know well enough that

History of Methods of the Paris Bourse," the last of the month they showed that loans "The Bank of France and Its Relation to had increased from June 30 no less than 37 National and International Credit" and "The million dollars, making a total of \$5,467,-Evolution of Credit and Banks in France." 160,637—a new high record in the history of It is the taxpayers who are publishing American national banks. Not only that—as

Who has been borrowing? The public's in stocks and bonds in "Wall Street," but Such reading is fascinating just now to these can answer "not guilty" this time. all who can separate themselves from poli- There are two ways of measuring Stock Extical and sectional feelings. There is a popu- change activities—through the number of lar understanding that banking, especially shares dealt in, and through the bank clear-

> 1910 1909 132,000,000 163,000,000 Sept. Bank clear-ings in N.Y. C. . \$5,048,495,596 \$8,478,376,947

> In the financial center there was only threelast year, whereas the rest of the country broke nearly even.

The Political Factor

prominent citizen of an "interior" "I had been studying one of these 'business barometers.' It looked mighty "Maybe you are afraid because you sus- sensible. There were fewer idle cars, and dollar corn crop for the first time in history. We are, indeed, four or five hundred millions This man's 3,000 salesmen were reporting behind in our trade with Europe. But that over here—so those fellows will fall to buying from us instead of selling to us. The fall in is being done with his money" is the motto of stock prices seems to have anticipated plenty the banking interests that are in the real

of drop in prices of our exports.

counted more trouble than we were likely to years of careful "conservation" of their have. At the bank I have been lending bor- clients' money. One old-fashioned banking rowers the money they wanted. I told the house after another can be found absolutely boys to go ahead and stock up at the store. opposed to the conventional attitude of finan-I changed some of my bonds to stocks.

speeches and attitudes of public men look to "Because of Wall Street's fear of legislation me as if the movement to regulate corpora- we are likely to have sharp declines at times tions might go too far. My business barom- in the prices of securities, and as we are firm eter does print a line it calls 'Political Fac- in our belief that all such legislation will ultitor' down at the bottom—but it does not mately be beneficial to holders of securities, we supply any percentages for me to estimate advise that you have your orders in the the tendency!"

rare nowadays. To their caution a good deal of the business dullness is due. It is not exactly accurate, however, to say that the student of business conditions cannot use figures for the "Political Factor" at all.

pened to business—as compared with the ever been called upon to decide.

present time.

companies and such guardians of other peo- this great nation is not a proper and producple's money feel conservatism a duty. It is a tive use for money, what is? good thing for their associates that they do. But their fear of "insurgency" or Democ- had appeared against the railroads a month racy—anything that might upset the enterprises, to which they have confided money in trust—would vanish in most cases if a comparison as suggested above were made.

Here is one of the most influential Democratic leaders laying down what he believes the proper punishment for corporation of-

fences (italics our own):

"It is not necessary that the corporation should be broken up. It is not fair that the stockholders should be mulcted in damages. If there are damages to be paid, they should be paid out of the private means of the persons who are really guilty. An analysis of the guilt is perfectly feasible."

This is quoted from a recent speech by thing be juster?

-pathize with its policy.

"It cannot hurt the investor to know what sense of the word "conservative," meaning "So I figured that the low prices had dis- that they can show a record over a period of ciers—the decrying of innovations. "But now—all these unusual elections and quotes from a recent letter of such a firm: e tendency!" market at prices you are willing to pay for Such victims of their own statistics are not stocks and bonds."

The Weightiest Problem

TX/HEN the Interstate Commerce Commission held its first meeting October In the second decade back there were the 3rd, following its summer recess, it took up Populists; in the fourth, the Grangers. An the proposed increase in freight rates as not interesting table can be constructed of what only the most important question before it, they asked for, what they got, and what hap- but as the most important question it has

The investor agrees thoroughly with this Plenty of bankers, trustees, presidents of opinion. If the transportation business of

Two charges were made by the shippers who before: first that a railroad is run so much more economically to-day that its "higher cost of living" in wages, supplies, etc., form no excuse for higher rates; secondly, that many roads pay in effect much more than the 6 or 7 per cent "regular" dividends; they present old stockholders with opportunities to subscribe to new stock issues at a rate lower than the public price.

Railroad defenders have little trouble in making out a pretty good case against both

these charges.

First, it is admitted that earnings have swollen immensely during the last ten or twelve years; that the slightly lower freight Woodrow Wilson in his campaign for the rate "per ton per mile" is more than offset governorship of New Jersey. Could any- by longer trains made possible by heavier tracks. Between '97 and '09, for instance Insurgency, or progressiveness, calls for about 140 per cent more passengers and 132 more accounts from great corporations, and per cent more freight was hauled—but to more accountability. So does the solid center handle that increase the passenger trains of the investment world—typified by the traveled only 52 per cent more miles, and the Wall Street Journal and the people who sym- freight trains only 17.8 more. In other words, every train carried a larger and more incomeproductive load. Here the railroad defender adays it comes slower than ever; insurance asks us to go a step further. How did the companies may no longer buy stocks; savrailroad get the money to improve road-bed, ings-bank laws are tightening in different put in heavier rails and buy stronger engines states to include high grade bonds but to and larger cars and more of them? Of course, exclude stocks. by added borrowing—which means added interest payments.

whereas the bonded debt per mile meanwhile because Illinois Central stockholders were increased only 11 per cent, and the stock debt allowed to buy more stock at 100 of the same less than 28 per cent. It looks as if the money kind that was selling on the market at 150had been invested to pretty good advantage. he neglected to consider a number of intensely

Stock Dividends

THE railroad defence of the second charge looks stronger-that "special dividends" by issuing new stock at low prices to stock- it must be recalled that when you increase holders, have increased the latters' profits your stock issue by one quarter, for example, unreasonably.

One item of the indictment will not down that some highly valuable privileges have been received by stockholders in the past ing returns—maybe years, or maybe never. over and above the modest "regular" dividends whose smallness is so much empha- was well illustrated by a financial note in the sized. Dig through the records of the Great New York Evening Post last month. Northern, for instance:

Year	New stock issued (usually at par)	Value of Privilege per "old" share
1893	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5
1898	25,000,000	108
1899	15,000,000	14
1900	9,000,000	14 60
1901	25,000,000	24
1905	25,000,000	38
1907	60,000,000	22
		\$271

Here was 271 per cent within fifteen years, -an average of about 18 per cent for that period, over and above the "regular" 5 to 7 per cent.

Raising Money for a Railroad

EXTREMELY few railroads have any such "special dividend" record as the Great Northern. Indeed, one-third of the railroad stock is not paying any dividends at all at the present time. Next one must sympathize with the fact that it is not the Government, after all, that is furnishing the railroads with money. It is private investors, and they have got to be attracted. Try it on yourself!

As Mr. Harriman used to say, "It's a practical problem." Stockholders must be kept happy. The control must (from the managers' point of view) be kept where it is. Thirdly, "we must get the money." Now- thorns.

Any railroad of good credit can sell to or 20 million dollars' worth of bonds at any time However, the figures show increases in net that money is fairly easy. But when "councarnings of 148 per cent in the twelve years, sel for the shippers" becomes indignant practical factors. One is that he could produce few cases where the stock market has stood the "weight" of a block of stocks well up in the millions dumped all at once—the way the railroad needs the money. Secondly, each of the old shares immediately becomes worth one-fifth less than it was before, until such time as the new money shall be actually show-

> The other side of the "special" dividend instance was the offer of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul new stock to holders of old stock at 100, during 1006, when the old stock sold at nearly 200:

> The proceeds of the new stock were to build the Pacific Coast extension, now called the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound. The owners of St. Paul, therefore, were advancing capital for a new undertaking which entailed great risks. Several things might happen. In the first place, the increase in the amount of St. Paul stock by the creation of new shares would tend to pull down the market value of the old stock. Then, the Pacific Coast extension might prove a less profitable undertaking than was hoped for, and its cost might so far exceed the estimates as to call for more capital. It might become necessary, as it finally was, to put bonds ahead of the stock which the owners bought at par to provide the first funds. It has been necessary, on account of the extension, to put \$40,000,000 of more bonds ahead of the stock which the owners took at par in 1906, and the fixed charge on such bonds comes before not only the new stock, but all of the old stock as well. There was from the beginning the risk that the St. Paul would be unable to continue paying 7 per cent. on the old and new stock together, during the period of construction.

The "rights" were worth at first about \$35 per share, so that the price of 199# for old St. Paul stock was a quotation actually of 164# for the old stock plus 35 to represent the privilege of buying the new stock at par. Then gradually, after the new stock was issued, the whole leveled down to a quotation in 1907 of 931/2.

Even the "special dividend" rose has its

JOHN BROWN FIFTY YEARS AFTER'

A REVIEW BY WILLIAM P. TRENT

FULLY to estimate the value of Mr. Oswald properly makes use of an important letter from Garrison Villard's "John Brown, 1800-1859, Brown to an opponent, Amos Chamberlain, which A Biography Fifty Years After" (Houghton, Mifflin seems to go far toward relieving the former of any - Co.), must be the task of specialists, but even a real odium in connection with his business misforsingle rapid reading suffices, I think, to convince tunes. Of the five chapters devoted to the strug-one that we have in the thick volume an unusually gle in Kansas throughout 1856 the crucial one is thorough and scholarly and—what is more im-that entitled "Murder on the Pottawatomie."

portant - a remarkably impartial work. That the book will make certain Americans see in John Brown a spiritual hero, or cause other Americans to desist from seeing in him a sort of demigod is too much to hope; but it is surely permissible to expect that many Americans will find in this biography a gratifying proof of the ameliorating effects of time upon political passions, and that they will ungrudgingly express their gratitude to the author for his eminent services in behalf of the truth of history, that greatest of reconcilers.

The text of the book consists of 589 large pages. Then follow 66 pages of notes, an appendix of documents, a careful bibliography, and a good index. This would not furnish what is known as light reading, even if the author sacrificed in a second edition some of that 'wealth of details which will constitute in the eyes of students not a small part of the book's value. I am inclined to doubt whether he would have been wise had he compressed his narrative

even in its more gruesome and homely details, and I have nothing but praise for his firm and skilful handling of his material, much of which is new. The record is voluminous, but the subject is worthy of the pains that have been bestowed upon it; and I suspect that Mr. Villard's spirit of impartiality, to which again all praise, is mextricably bound up with his spirit of thoroughness.

The narrative proper is divided into fifteen chapters, the first two of which cover Brown's checkered and interesting life before he went to Kansas in 1855. His unsatisfactory, not to say shiftless, career in business is told without the least effort to minimize his faults, but Mr. Villard

John Brown A Biography Fifty Years After By wald Garrison Villard. Houghton, Millin Company pp., iit. \$5.

Mr. Villard's resolute handling of Brown's terrible crime is to me the most impressive feature of the book. "For John "he writes, "no Brown," he writes, pleas can be made that will enable him to escape coming before the bar of historical judgment. There his wealth of selfsacrifice and the nobility of his aims do not avail to prevent a complete condemnation of his bloody crime at Pottawatomie, or a just penalty for his taking human life without warrant or authority. If he deserves to live in history, it is not because of his cruel, grucsome, reprehensible acts on the Pottawatomie, but despite them." These words suffice to prove that Mr. Villard is a biographer and not a partisan. The reading of hisentire chapter may be recommended to such analytically minded persons as may wish to determine the precise thinness of the veneer of civilization that keeps under whatever of the primitive barbarian survives within them.

Four more chapters bring us to one entitled "The Eve of the Trag-

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

(Author of the most complete biography of John Brown)

edy," that is to say, bring us in sight of Harper's Ferry. These chapters may flag in interest, but they do not flag in merit. Perhaps, as a Southern-born man, I may be permitted, without offense, to wish that in his carefully detailed account of Brown's relations with his Northern sympathizers Mr. Villard had thought it well to put some searching questions with regard to the extent of the intercourse citizens may allow themselves to have with persons for whose capture the chief executive of the nation has offered a reward; but, after all, I am not sure that such questions would have done any more good than a set of questions I could easily frame with regard to the conduct of some eminent Southerners of Brown's period, and I let the point pass, especially as no one could ask Mr. Villard to be more impartial than he

stanchest upholders.

but forlorn sally, the capture of the engine-house, tension, the execution and its dire consequences, there is scarcely a touch in them that seems out of words surely, yet one is left wondering how far, in more with unselfish aspirations, and they will have making our heroes, we ought to dissociate the a clearer insight into the complexities of life and aims of the spirit from the deeds of the body, and character.

is in his discussion of the effects of the capture and how in a jarring world we can continue to make all trial at Harper's Ferry upon some of Brown's our deeds square in all men's eyes with the Golden Rule. One man is inspired by seeing in his imag-As for the five chapters that discuss the heroic ination "the Charlestown gallows that became a cross"; another is saddened by beholding a somber the trial of Brown, his noble bearing, the public specter standing by that gallows extending a threatening finger over a doomed land. In the bail century that has elapsed most men have rubbed place, and they constitute an impressive close of their eyes energetically, and no specter now disan impressive book. "It was the weapon of the turbs their vision; but some still see it. A truct, spirit by which he finally conquered," writes Mr. however, to such remarks. It is the truth that Villard. "In its power lies not only the secret of frees us from specters and most other evils, and it his influence, and his immortality, but the finest is books like Mr. Villard's that help on the cause ethical teachings of a life which, for all its faults, of truth. Its dispassioned readers are not likely inculcates many an enduring lesson, and will for- to agree with Emerson that its subject was "the ever make its appeal to the imagination". True rarest of heroes," but they will sympathize the

THE NEW BOOKS

EXPLORATION, ADVENTURE, AND TRAVEL

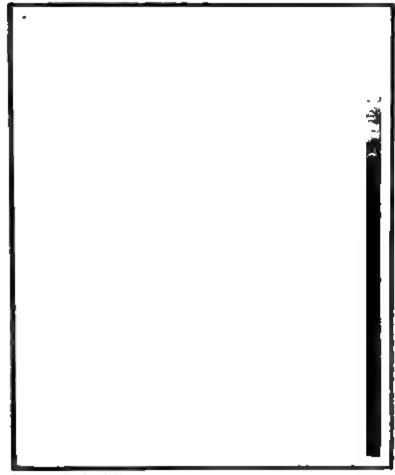
ONE year ago the newspapers were filled with accounts of Commander Peary's journey to the North Pole, with its attendant hardships, and it doubtless seemed to most readers at that time as if little could be added to the story as then published. But newspaper accounts by no means exhausted the subject. Peary's own detailed narrative was eagerly awaited and, now that it appears in book form, will take its place among the few great classics of exploration that have enriched the English language. A great part of the record

The North Pole. By Robert E. Peary. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 373 pp., ill. \$5.

is necessarily devoted to a description of the habits and daily life of the Eskimos who so materially assisted in the work and of whom surprisingly little was known by Americans prior to Peary's own voyages of discovery. One gets from his pages a far more vivid conception of the immense difficulties under which Polar discovery is conducted than was possible from the inadequate newspaper reports that reached this country with the news of the great achievement of 1909. There are also good descriptions of the big game of the Arctic, and the summaries of observations, printed in appendix form, enhance our respect for the highly scientific methods that were unfailingly prosecuted by the expedition in the face of all sorts of hazards and

physical obstacles. The volume as a whole, like the achievement which it commemorates, is entirely creditable to American science and American enterprise.

Now that the explorers have had their say about the Arctic, an American sportsman, Mr. Harry Whitney, brings us a narrative of Arctic adventure and travel quite different in some respects from any of the literature of that region that preceded it. Almost all of those who have written in the past about the Arctic have been explorers whose sole aim was scientific research. They have made important contributions to our knowledge of Northern latitudes, but so far as personal adventure is concerned Mr. Whitney has kept pace with them all. He tells his story with great modesty, how-ever, and along with the thrilling incidents and hair-breadth escapes that fell to his lot he imparts much new and useful information regarding the life of the Eskimos, with whom he came in close touch, since he was compelled to share their privations and dangers in order to win even a moderate degree of success in the hunt. Mr. Whitney's book1 has a peculiar charm for the naturalist. In the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for October allusion was made to the remarkable collection of Arctic animals brought back by Mr. Whitney for the New



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VIEW FROM PLATEAU 1300 FEET ABOVE THE COLORADO BIVER

(i)lustration from "The Grand Canyon of Arizona")

York Zoological Gardens. His book contains many illustrations of big game made from photographs.

Mr. Charles W. Townsend, author of "Along the Labrador Coast," puts forth some additional studies and impressions in the volume entitled "A Labrador Spring." In this book the author records a naturalist's observations of Labrador

Hunting with the Eskimos. By Harry Whitney Century Company, 463 pp., ill \$3,50.

A Labrador Spring. By Charics W Townsend. Boston, Dans, Estes & Co. 262 pp., ill. \$1,50.

Copyright by Frederick A Stokes Company
ROBERT E PEARY IN HIS NORTH POLE FURS

birds and trees, giving at the same time an interesting description of an Acadian village with its atmosphere of fur-traders, fishermen, and Indians.

A new book of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's Labrador sketches is entitled "Down to the Sea." Those American readers who are familiar with Dr. Grenfell's writings and lectures do not need to be told that none of his "yarns from the Labrador," as he calls them, is lacking in the quality of human interest. The story of his day's work is full of adventure and combat with the elements.

"The Grand Canyon of Arizona," by George Wharton James, is an extremely useful handbook for the tourist and sightseer. The completion of the railroad to the canyon and the erection of a modern hotel at Bright Angel, with the opening of new roads and trails and further provision for the entertainment of travelers, make it important that complete information regarding the canyon should be embodied in a convenient handbook of this kind. Numerous half-tone illustrations accompany the text.

Ignoring the long-standing dispute about the name of the mountain which has a place on the atlas as Rainier, in the State of Washington, Mr. John H. Williams has written and published an

^{*} Down to the Sea. By Wilfred T. Grenfell. Fleming H. Revell Company. 226 pp., iii. \$1.

* The Grand Canyon of Arizona. By George Wharton James. Little, Brown & Co. 265 pp., iii. \$1.50.

ined, and among those chosen for publication are several that were never before reproduced. It is a truly remarkable collection of scenic photographs, and pictures and text together form a unique souvenir of one of the most distinctive examples of American mountain scenery.

A woman traveler's impressions of modern Persia are given in "Persia and Its People," by Ella C. Sykes. This book is the result of two visits to Persia extending over a period of about three years, during which the writer had considerable opportunities of travel and of mixing with the inhabitants. The book is illustrated from photographs.

In a volume entitled "The Sea Kings of Crete," the Rev. James Baikie attempts to make intelligible and interesting to the general reader the results of recent archeological exploration in ancient Greece. The book has been kept as far as possible from technicalities and the discussion of controverted points.

Students and travelers who are at all interested in ecclesiastical architecture will find the handbook entitled "The Cathedral Churches of England, by Helen Marshall Pratt, especially helpful. In the compass of 600 pages Miss Pratt has assembled an immense amount of information concerning the architecture, history, and antiquities of the thirtytwo cathedrals of England. The book represents eight years of study and digests not merely the well-known facts concerning the cathedrals but gives so far as possible some hint of the meaning of each, of the reason why it was built and the particular time, and also some of the personalities whose names are inseparably connected with the structure.

A pleasant, suggestive description of modern Switzerland, the land and the people, comes to us from the pen of Professor Oscar Kuhns (Wesleyan University).5 It is appropriately illustrated, and while minutely descriptive does not show in the least the guide-book flavor.

English military officers have very often shown cleverness with the pen in the description of travels while abroad in their national service. Lieutenant D. C. E. Comyn, late of the famous Black Watch Regiment of Highlanders and now a member of the Egyptian army, gives us in "Service and Sport in the Sudan,"6 a record of administration in that vast African region with some "in-tervals of sport and travel." The volume is illustrated.

The ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in England, seem to be inexhaustible themes for the student of architecture. A recent and au-1 The Mountain that Was "God." By John H. Williams.
Tacoma, Wash. Published by the author. 111. pp., ill. \$1.
2 Persia and Its People. By Ella C. Sykes. Macmillan.
356 pp., ill. \$2.50.
3 The Sea Kings of Cretc. By James Balkie. Macmillan. 274 pp. ill. \$2.
4 The Cathedral Churches of England. By Helen Marshall Pratt. Duffield & Co. 593 pp., ill. \$2.50.
4 Switzerland. By Oscar Kuhns. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 290 pp., ill. \$2.00.
5 Service and Sport in the Sudan. By D. C. E. Comyn. New York: John Lane Company, 322 pp., ill., \$4.00.

elaborately illustrated description of the peak, thoritative description of the university buildings which he entitles "The Mountain That Was is entitled "Oxford and Cambridge Delineated by 'God.'" In selecting the illustrations several thousand negatives and photographs were examine contributed by J. Willis Clark, registrary of the is entitled "Oxford and Cambridge Delineated by Hanslip Fletcher." An interesting introduction is contributed by J. Willis Clark, registrary of the University of Cambridge, and there are notes on historical or architectural points by various writers. The buildings are pictured in a series of sixty full-page plates, most of which are reproductions of drawings made expressly for this work or never before published.

> "In and Out of Florence," by Max Vernon, is described in the sub-title as "a new introduction to a well-known city." It is intended as a sort of guide-book to Florence, "both for those who actually are coming or have come to it, and for those who can come only in the spirit." The author's account of how he became temporarily a Florentine is suggestive to all travelers, and the list of books about Florence at the end of the volume is up-to-date and useful. The illustrations are from photographs and from drawings by Maud Lanktree.

> Many as are the travel books of the current season, descriptions of modern Spain are not so numerous that American readers can afford to overlook the latest accession to the list: "Rambles overlook the latest accession to the list: "Rambles in Spain," by John D. Fitz-Gerald. The author, who is a professor in the University of Illinois, passed two years in study at the University of Madrid and during his vacations visited the different portions of the peninsula which he describes in this book. There are ten chapters, treating first of the whole country and the people in general and continuing with descriptions of the Basque provinces, Old Castile, Salamanca, New Castile, Andalusia, Granada, Saragossa, Catalonia, and Valencia. The illustrations consist of reproductions of a great number of excellent photographs, some of which were taken by the author and others were selected from the collections of the Hispanic Society of America. Altogether the book is an excellent presentation of the Spain of to-day from an American traveler's viewpoint.

> Traces of Spain's former régime in the New World are pointed out in Mr. Ernest Peixotto's volume on "Romantic California." It is Mr. Peixotto's conviction, indeed, that apart from the endowments of nature his native State possesses many of the charms that we are accustomed to associate only with certain parts of the Old World, namely: "a romantic, historic background revealed in unfrequented spots unknown to the general tourist; an appeal to the lover of the picturesque unfamiliar as yet but, when more generally realized, calculated to make the State a Mecca for our able landscape painters." The author points out some of these less-known attractions of California, making his appeal the more vivid by a series of striking sketches.

> So little unexplored territory remains in the Dark Continent that the word "unknown" will soon cease to have application in accounts of African journeys. It is still appropriate, however,

> Oxford and Cambridge, Delineated by Hanslip Metcher. New York: Wessels & Bissell Company. 290 pp. ill. 30.
> In and Out of Florence. By Max Vernon. Heary Hot & Co. 370 pp., ill. \$2.50.
> Rambles in Spain. By John D. Fitz-Gerald. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 291 pp., ill. \$3.
> Romantic California. By Ernest Peixotto. Scribners. 219 pp., ill. \$2.50.

when applied to those regions of British East Africa through which Captain Stigand has recently traveled and which he describes in his interesting volume, "To Abyssinia Through an Un-known Land." Mr. Roosevelt's book has made Americans acquainted with many of the general features of British East African scenery, and Captain Stigand's intimate account of the land and its inhabitants will be the more readily understood after a reading of Mr. Roosevelt's pages. A large part of the region traversed by Captain Stigand is desert land. The difficulties encountered in crossing this waterless and foodless belt, where native guides were unobtainable, may therefore be imagined. Captain Stigand and his men are entitled to great credit for the resolute manner in which they accomplished the journey. Numerous photographs taken by the Captain himself accompany the text.

Mr. Herbert Ward's "Voice from the Congo"2 records a new series of impressions of that much-discussed country. The sculptor disclaims any high motive in making his journey to Africa. He says that he went there simply and solely to gratify his desire of adventure. In this volume he relates many stories and anecdotes which reveal a sympathetic attitude toward the natives. He says: "They appealed strongly to me by reason of their simplicity and directness, their lack of scheming and plotting, and by the spontaneity of everything they did." No more sympathetic treatment of the native African has come from the press. All the illustrations of the volume are from photographs, sculpture, and drawings by the author.

In "Queer Things About Egypt," Douglas Sladen, the traveler, relates numerous anecdotes illustrating the Egyptian character and describes many striking scenes on the Nile from Alexandria to Assouan. The book is unconventional and in no sense systematic, but presents a considerable amount of information about modern Egypt. The pictures are from photographs by the author and illustrate country life in Upper Egypt.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the well-known alienist of New York, has written "The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton," a work based chiefly upon original family letters and other documents, many of which have never before been published. The present biographer's uncle, John C. Hamilton, failed, it appears, to publish the letters of his father in their entirety, thus leaving unsettled certain questions regarding his origin and parentage. The present publication dispels much of the mystery that has always surrounded Hamilton's early life and at the same time supplements the information contained in the earlier biographies. Dr. Hamilton tells us nothing new about his grandfather's Revolutionary career, but devotes the greater part of his book to Hamilton's domestic life, his professional career, and his relations with Burr culminating in the duel. Dr. Hamilton is the son of Philip, who was Alexander's youngest son.

Louise Chandler Moulton is the subject of a biography by her friend, Lilian Whiting. Moulton's long life in Boston and her friendships with the leading writers and literary personages of

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON (Whose biography by Lillan Whiting has just appeared)

the period, both at home and abroad, lend unusual interest to this record of her life and letters.

A new life of the "Black Prince" has been written by Mr. R. P. Dunn-Pattison, the author of "Napoleon's Marshals." In his endeavor to present a sketch of the Black Prince's character his biographer has read through both the English and French chroniclers of the fourteenth century and most of the modern works dealing with that period. His book represents no original research but is a compilation of the labors of others. The lack of a comprehensive life of the Black Prince in English seems to justify the author in his attempt, and those readers who are left in doubt on disputed points in the Prince's career are referred to the original authorities.

For almost forty years Professor Brander Mat-thews (Columbia University) has been "hoping that he might one day be able to write a life of Molière." He has finally achieved his aim and given us a very sympathetic biography of the famous French dramatist who has been called "the first great modern." The volume is illustrated.

Among the recently published books of reminis-cences reflecting the European life and manners of nearly half a century is a volume entitled "Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino 1841-1850." This lady was afterward the Duchesse de Tally-

To Abyadnia Through an Unknown Land. By Captain C. H. Stigand. J. B. Lippincott Company 352 pp., iii. \$3.50.

A Voice from the Congo. By Herbert Ward. Scribners. 320 pp., iii. \$2.50.

Queer Things About Egypt. By Douglas Sladen.
J. B. Lippincott Company 428 pp., iii. \$5.

Life of Alexander Hamilton. By Allan McLane Hamilton. Scribners. 483 pp., iii. \$3.50.

^{*} Louise Chandler Moulton Poet and Friend. By Lilian Whiting, Little, Brown & Co. 294 pp., ill. \$1 50. * The Black Prince. By R. P. Dunn-Pattison, Dutton, 320 pp., ill. \$2 50. 1 Molière. By Brander Matthews, Scribners, 375 pp.,

ill., \$3.00.

Memoirs of the Duchesse de Dino 1841-1850. Ed by the Princesse Radziwill. Scribners, 409 pp. \$2.50.

A BOY'S MODEL AEROPLANE

general European history during her time, and her-marily, are described with a personality and vigus self was an actor in many of the scenes described. that is surprising and effective—even to the con-

AVIATION POR BEGINNERS

A novel handbook of what might be termed "toy aeronautics" is "The Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes," by Francis A. Collins. In this volume, -which the author dedicates to his ten-yearold son, who collaborated enthusiastically in its preparation, -the boy is told how to build and fly a model aeroplane and at the same time is made acquainted with the story of the evolution of the flying machine to the present moment. The illustrations, from photographs and diagrams made by the author, are especially effective and interesting. The boy who studies them in connection with the text can hardly fail to have a very good working knowledge of modern aviation. He will at the same time be provided with an inexhaustible source of amusement and recreation.

BOOKS RELATING TO RAILROADS AND FINANCE

Until Mr. Ray Morris undertook the task, it is probably safe to say that no one ever attempted to supply the general reader with an intelligible statement of the problems of actual railroad management as they present themselves to the railroad executive. This, however, is what Mr. Morris undertakes to do in his book entitled "Railroad Administration,"2 which, as he interprets the title, covers the executive work involved in building and operating railroads. Mr. Morris does not attempt in this book a complete description of the routine duties in railroad work, but he attempts to show how the railroad executive so organizes his affairs as to apply to the best advantage the knowledge which a dozen kinds of specialists possess.

The Boys' Book of Model Aeroplanes. By Francis A. Collins. Century Company. 308 pp., ill. \$1 20.

Ratiroad Administration. By Ray Morris. D Appleton & Co. 309 pp., ill. \$2.

When a railroad president writes a book on American finance, one might expect to had that the agitating economic question of the day-How is money to be raised for the railroad improvement and extension essential to this country's development?—has received some light. But it is a veritable calcium that streams from the pages of Mr. Arthur Stilwell's eloquent appeals for a different sort of "Wall Street"—one that will encourage the flow of individual savings into railroad securities, without the evils of speculation so much in the public eye of late, and so frightening to investors. As the actual builder of a line from Kassas City to the Gulf, and at present constructor of the daring "Kan-sas City, Mexico and Oriest," penetrating to the Pacific port of Topolobampo, Mexico, Mr. Stilwell has learned whereof he speaks at first hand. The cames that drove him to English and Dutch sources to secure capital for the creation of great trans-

rand, and herself witnessed much that took place in portation enterprises benefiting Americans pri-

MR. ARTHUR E. STILWELL

servatives who will not agree with all his "Remedies." The book is an unusual human document of our weightiest financial problem.

*Confidence or National Suicide. By Arthur E Stilwill. Bankers Publishing Company, N. Y. 130 pp. \$1.

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

DISCOVERY OF 3500 ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOL-DIERS AND BATTLEFIELDS, BURIED IN AN OLD NEW YORK GARRET—HOW THEY REMAINED HIDDEN FOR HALF A CENTURY—HOW MATHEW BRADY TOOK THEM BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, COLLECTING A LIFE PANORAMA OF THE GREATEST CONFLICT IN MODERN TIMES

HURRYING WOUNDED SOLDIERS OFF THE BATTLEFIELD AT ANTIETAM 50 YEARS AGO

his is one of the 3500 recently discovered photographs taken during the Civil War by order of President Lincoln. It shows war as it really is. The men are bearded and grimy-ragged and tired -not spruce and trum as we imagine them

(All photographs in this article are conveighted by Patriot Publishing Company, Springfield, Mass.)

OHN LANDEGON, now a very old man, was a famous scout in the Union Army luring the Civil War. Recently he had a risitor, for whom he took down a great book, which he opened to a picture (this is how he visitor told it in a recent issue of Harber's Magazine):

"There!" said Landegon (pointing to the picture.) "That won't surprise you like it did me the first time I saw it!"

"Scouls and Guides with the Army of the Polomac," I read under the picture.

"I bought that book recently, and I was looking through it, and all of a sudden, by Gee! there was I! I got shot the very next day after the picture was taken—the only one I had taken during the war—and I hadn't thought about the photograph from that day until I looked out at myself after all these years. I had just about forgotten what sort of a young fellow I was those days." He commenced

a chuckle of infinite amusement that ended in a sigh. He took the book gent-ly from me and closed it, shutting away the boy that had been. For a moment his thin fingers fumbled the white beard. "That was a long time ago," he said Then, abruptly, "The next day I made my last scout in Virginia."

How did John Landegon come to have this picture and how did it happen that it had been buried for fifty years? It is a fascinating story—especially to those who might find father or uncle or grandfather, in the same way that John Landegon found himself.

And not the least interesting is the story of the man who took the photograph—Mathew B. Brady. It is a dramatic story, unfamiliar until now, because it has had to take its course with the vaster drama of the Great War.

Mathew Brady and his camera in camp. The wagon which served as his dark room is shown at the right. This was the first time in the history of man that a camera was used in war. Yet Brady's photographs, taken in the turmost of waand 50 years ago, are as fine as the products of the camera to-day

Mathew B. Brady was a famous photogwhere photography was born.

the truth.

Under Protection of Secret Service

teen men, patiently trained them; then for record of its warfare! four years braved death, fever-even hanging and handed down to this generation a made an extra set of the plates for himself. superb record of the most stupendous conflict. After his bankruptcy these were knocked from the New World has ever known.

Gettysburg-New Orleans-Vicksburg-be- a tumbledown garret in New York. Occafore Petersburg—in Andersonville—on board sionally one or two would be reproduced by the ships-of-war—on the battle-line—in the a crude wood-cut process. It is amazing that orisons—in the hospitals—in camp.

At the end of the war he offered his rapher in New York, an artist, a camera unique series of photographs to the Federal genius, having headquarters on Fifth Avenue, Government, and that government, overwhere he charged as much as one hundred whelmed by debt, faced by ruin, offered him dollars for a single photograph. He knew about \$30,000 for that collection, impossible more about the art than any other man in to duplicate and secured at enormous exthe United States, having studied in France, pense and risk. Even to-day the 3500 pictures would cost much more than that to Brady was an artist, and when the first make; but 50 years ago, when very heavy gun of the war was fired he became eager cameras had to be used and a dark room to try out his genius on the field of battle. moved about from camp to camp, the ex-Thinking (like everybody else) that the pense was much greater. Brady had sunk struggle would last about three months, he in the adventure every cent of his own, and gave up his big business and went to the had borrowed heavily. At the end of the war front armed not with a gun, but with the he was bankrupt. As if to pile on misforinstrument that was to hand down to tune, the Government did not pay him his posterity the most accurate story of the little money until eight years after the war war in existence; for the eye of the camera was over. Brady never recovered. He broke sees all things and cannot tell aught but down—wandered about, wretchedly poor and unhappy-and died in the almsward of a hospital in New York.

That was the fate of a man who created a work which ex-President Garfield and HE obtained the protection of the Secret General Benj. F. Butler said was worth Service under Allan Pinkerton, hired fif- \$150,000 to the Government as a secret

But fortunately for posterity Brady had pillar to post-first in one man's hands, then Brady and his men were everywhere—at in another's—twenty-five years they lay in they were not destroyed.

A BLOODY PASTIME

The blood of a couple of cocks meant little to those who had seen the blood of men flow for four years. This photograph, taken before Petersburg in the blackest days of the war. is one of the many in this collection showing the human intimate phases of the conflict. This photograph in the collection is many times as big as this-yet notice the clearness of the faces. How easily the descendants of these people will recognize them!

How the Pictures Were Saved

aton, of Hartford, Connecticut, heard that and West as well. ese priceless negatives were going to ruin, eld. Massachusetts.

very American home.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS has the largest body of readers capable of appreciating these UT finally, by great good fortune, a well- epoch-making pictures not only in the North known American collector, Edward Bailey but throughout the continent-East, South

These 3500 wonderful scenes now being id by expending a large sum of money printed in the ten memorial volumes come as cured possession of the entire collection a tribute to American valor and character on id removed it to fireproof vaults in Spring- the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the Civil War. The great work is under the In the last few months seventy-five thou- editorial direction of the American historian, and dollars have been spent to preserve this Francis Trevelyan Miller, founder and editornparalleled series and to place it within in-chief of The Journal of American History, ach of the American people. It was first member of the American Historical Assostended to deposit it in one of the great ciation, the American Academy of Political merican museums, but this would bring it and Social Science and National Geographic efore only a few sightseers. It was finally Society, Fellow of the American Geographecided to take prints from the historic nega- ical Society, and many learned organizaves, reproduce them in ten memorial vol- tions. He is surrounded by an eminent staff mes, and put them within the reach of of associates. The volumes are being prepared in such a way that the remarkable The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been chosen photographs will be printed on every left-hand s the best channel to carry this thrilling page, accompanied by full explanations and istory into the homes of the nation; for the graphic descriptive text on the opposite page.

REFUGEES LEAVING THE OLD HOMESTEAD

Another intimate and little known hase of the conflict. Nothing else brings be war so close as these little homely endents. Of these pictures Corporal ames Tanner writes: "Why, it is like sling back the scroll forty-five years. hose pictures are true to the life. They re absorbingly interesting not only o those of us who were on the stage of ction at the time, but it seems to me, hey ought to be more so to the young cople of to-day, for they put the dread eality before their eyes, as no word santing can possibly do."

will again. To insure its historical truth battle, and perhaps most amazing are the Mr. Miller is advising with such eminent photographs of scenes in the Confederate lines. authorities as Dr. Edward S. Holden, librarian at West Point Military Academy; Dr. Who Was There Whom You Knew? James W. Cheney, librarian of the War Department at Washington; Commander-in-Chief Samuel R. Van Sant, of the Grand Army Son, the scout, many of the soldiers never of the Republic; General Clement Evans, realized that their pictures were being taken, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate or in the heat of the conflict forgot all about Veterans; General Daniel E. Sickles, the it. It is a dramatic occasion indeed when oldest living general of the republic, now in Civil War veterans look over this collection his eighty-fifth year; and General S. B. and find in it pictures of themselves. One Buckner, a leader of the gallant Confederacy, crippled old warrior a few days ago found now in his eighty-seventh year; including his own portrait in one of the photographs the three eminent sons of the three great in Andersonville prison; another found himleaders, Major General Frederick Dent self in the trenches at Petersburg; another Grant; former Secretary of War Robert T. discovered himself with Sherman on the Lincoln, and General G. W. Custis Lee of march to the sea. They are a continuous Virginia; including also William A. Pinker- revelation. ton, son of the first chief of the Secret Service and founder of the great Pinkerton Detective portraits are clear and distinct in these picsystem, General A. W. Greely and Clara tures. It is impossible for us to identify most Brady, the first man in the world to go will have no difficulty in picking out and on the battlefield with a camera, whose recognizing their younger selves. Their chillife work is now to be revealed in this dren can do it just as well, for that matter, semi-centennial anniversary.

Conflict

-the pathos, the laughter, the tragedy, and even the comedy of those four years. It is full of great human stories of courage and fortitude—of man's willingness to sacrifice for a principle.

Since Brady and his men were with the personally conducted tour through the war.

work is done than he did in the hurly-burly all of the sketches and the paintings that have of the great war. He had a wonderful eye for been made in connection with the Civil War. artistic effects, with all an artist's intuition And on all these shelves and through all of what would make a good picture. His por- these galleries there would be no reflection of traits are marvelous, for they show the souls the war so vivid, so accurate, so real, so living of men through their outward lineaments.

Brady penetrated to the most unexpected places. For many years it was thought that written by the very men who took part) are nobody was present at the hanging of the Lin-full of contradiction or disagreement—for, no coln conspirators and of Captain Wirtz, except matter how fair-minded a man may be, his the officials. When this collection came to views are liable to personal or party color.

The Text as True as the Pictures light it was found that it contained half a dozen superb photographs of those gruesome THE world has never before seen anything scenes. It is amazing also to see photographs like this great memorial record, and never that must have been taken in the heat of

There are many thousands of men whose Each of these knew Mathew of them, but these men, if they are now alive, because these pictures plainly indicate the detachment to which each man belongs. It From Start to Finish of the Mighty is a striking thing to think that there are men alive to-day whose wives and children would give anything for a photograph taken during THIS is no technical history of the war. It this, the greatest period of their lives, and who deals with the human side of the struggle do not even know that these pictures exist.

The Most Faithful Eyewitness of the World's Greatest War

IF you had a room fifty yards square, every wall lined with bookshelves from floor to armies from the first gun at Sumter to the last ceiling, and you filled every one of those minute at Appomattox, these volumes make shelves with books on the Civil War, you a veritable record of the great struggle—a would not have room for all those that have been written. If you had half a dozen long Brady was a genius. Even to-day, no finer picture galleries you could not put in them as these Brady War Photographs.

The accounts of the Civil War (many

FOR HIM THE WAR IS OVER

win-all makes no difference for him it has reached the end. Here again Brady's sympathetic artist's eve caught one of the pathetic, little-known phases of the grits co were turned on the "Devit's Den " from which came the fatal abota, as this picture attests. This Confederate sharpshorter lies dead in Devil's Den on little Round Top, Gettysburg. A bullet from this place had killed General Weed, when like a flash the guns of the ba For this fine manly Southern boy, the war is over; whatever may happen, whoever

GENERAL GRANT IN COUNCIL OF WAR

General Grant stands, learning over General Meade's shoulder at the left of picture. Sitting behind the bench at the tree is Lewis Parker, the full blooded Indian commander. This photograph was taken May 21, 1864. Of this famous Brady collection, Grant said: "I knew when many of these representations were being taken, and I can say that the scenes are not only spirited and correct, but also well chosen. The collection will be valuable to the student and artist of the present generation, but how much more valuable it will be to future generations'

camera is nothing but fair; it overlooks nothing ity—the indisputable witness. and it cannot forget.

The Living Witness

IN the last half century the men who acted in this great tragedy have grown old and lines of soldiers with neat caps and neat many of them have died. The torn-up bat- coats and shining accouterments; in other tle-fields are covered with the white bloom of words, we see the parade that passed down the cotton and swaying grace of wheat. The old street last Fourth of July. Looking at these ships have gone to the bottom of the sea or pictures we realize how different war is. The to the junk heap. The guns have rusted, the spick and span soldier is nowhere to be found. fortifications have rotted away, the ruined Instead, there are men coatless and hatless cities have come back to more vigorous life; and shoeless, with heavy growths of beard even the bitter feelings that caused brother and tousled heads, men in their shirt sleeves to fight brother have faded away. But these with dirty faces and very, very tired. In our eyewitnesses of the four years' drama are here mind's eye we have always seen rows of intact, as clear, as reliable as they were fifty horses riding forth at a gallop, all in a straight years ago.

the most vivid, fascinating, true history of the thing. The gallantry is there and the swords,

The most keen-witted and observant of men is Civil War that ever has been or ever can be apt to overlook something. The most reliable compiled. It must take its place in every memory is apt to forget something. The public and private library as the final author-

What We Imagine, and the Real Soldier on the Battle-Line

line, with gallantly clad officers waving their It is evident then that these pictures make swords. These pictures show us the real but the horses are wild and the men have no nothing about the very fascinating story that time to wave their swords; they are too busy. has been written around them in this set.

In all our imaginings we seldom think of the most frightful place of all—the hospitals. before. It tells you the intimate story of the In the excitement of the battle men have no war. You have seen and heard much of the time for weeping or regrets, they have no clash of big battles, of the strategy of big camtime even for fear. After the firing is over the paigns, but never before have you had a chance shambles of the great rough field hospitals are to see so closely into the heart of the indiscenes of tragedy; and if all men could know vidual soldier whose courage, whose sacrifice, of them there would be an end of war forever, whose blood made up the glory of the whole. The smell of blood alone in one of those field hospitals often made new doctors faint as —that on "Army and Soldier Life"—will they came in. Surgeons rush from place to give you a little idea of all this. place, their hands and arms and once white coats dripping with blood. The blood of one stations; the methods of physical examinaman is on their arms while they rush to the tions; how the men got into service. It dehelp of another. Hurriedly they tear away scribes the cities of tents; when the men got the cloth, look at the gaping wound, and up—when they went to bed—what they did when they say "Take him out," the man who all day. lies there knows that that is his sentence of death, for only those who can be cured are was bought; what it cost; how it was cooked kept in the hospital. You will know how and where. It tells how the army amused itfearful all this is when you see these photos of self; its games and pastimes; its practical the hospital service in this collection.

Heard Before

in the world to-day, that we have spent all lighted; of picket duty. It tells of the night our time talking about them, and have said before the battle.

It is like no history that you have ever read

A glimpse into the contents of one volume

This volume tells the story of recruiting

It tells how the army got its food; where it jokes. It tells of cock fights and sports. It tells of the punishments of the soldiers; the The Story of the War You Never rules and regulations of camp life; the penalty for drunkenness-for desertion; how men were shot for sleeping at post. It is full of 'HE photographs are so startling, so anecdotes both pitiful and funny. It tells absorbing, so different from anything of the army at night; how the camp was

JEFFERSON DAVIS AFTER HIS ARREST

Ambulance carrying him through the streets of Ma-con, Ga. This is another one of the thousands of unusual scenes caught by Bra dy'scamera. No wonder the wonder the Army and Navy Journal says.
This is undoubtedly the most valuable collection of historic photo-graphs in Amen-As a contributiontohistory it occupies position that the higher art of painting, or scholarly re warch and literary description can never usurp. It records a tragedy that peither the impainter nor the torian can so dramatically relate'

Women in Camp in Disguise

IT tells how much the men were paid; what they did with their money; of wealthy soldiers and private fortunes spent in the army.

It tells what the soldiers wore and how they got it. It tells of the Irish soldiers and their wit—the German soldiers—the soldiers of many different nationalities; of the drummer boys and the water boys and the many boys who got into the army by swearing they were of age. It tells many a pathetic story of the death of these boys.

It tells of women who were disguised as men and lived in camp; how they were able to keep up their disguise. It describes their

experiences.

It tells of the post office in the fields; how the men sent their letters and how they received them; of welcome baskets of food from home. It tells of the affection of Grant, Lee, Sherman and McClellan for their men. It is full from cover to cover with good camp-fire stories. It takes you from Sumter to Appomattox close to the men.

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THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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With portrait

With illustrations

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City

TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE AT YASNAYA POLYANA

(Leo Nikolayevitch Tolstoy, Born August 28, 1828-Died November 20, 1910)

The determination of Count Leo Tolstoy to end his days in seclusion away from his home, and his subsequent illness and death formed the topic of world interest last month. We have some things to say on another page (669) about the man and his career. The end came peacefully on November 20. Tolstoy's last words were characteristic: "Now comes death. That's all " Too little has been written of the devoted wife of the reformer. For forty-eight years she has been herome as well as wife. It has been said that she has always managed "to slip a piece of velvet under her husband's crown of thorns just where he wished it to press most heavily."

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Pendulum tions of the political pendulum, principal issue. A Democratic victory in putting one great party in power only to dis- the Rochester, N. Y., district, following the possess it and restore the other, are under death of Congressman Perkins, again reconstant study and observation. As mem- sulted in a striking Democratic victory, the bers of the House of Commons from time to issues being twofold—namely, the Paynetime either die or resign, so-called "by-elec- Aldrich tariff and the misdemeanors of certions," or special elections, are held in their tain Republican leaders in New York. This constituencies to fill the vacancies. And as reaction against the Republican party was so a number of these occur in every year, it is evident throughout the entire country that possible for experienced political statisticians as the time began to approach, last June, to note rather accurately the changing trend for primary elections, conventions, platformof public opinion. Although in our larger making, and the choice of candidates, there country, with our party questions compli- were very few politicians in the Republican cated by many State and local issues, it is not ranks who had the slightest notion that the quite so easy as in England to keep accurate party in power could hold Congress or could measurement of the changing tides of party carry either New York or Ohio. It would be strength, it is not difficult in a general way to follow the larger oscillations of politics. have had a series of Republican Congresses, and the last two-including the one which will begin its short session December 5 and expire on the 4th of March—have had decisive Republican majorities. Yet it has been quite plain to keen and impartial observers that if a Congressional election were to be held at any time since July, 1909, the Republican majority would practically vanish and the Democrats would probably control the House.

The country was profoundly dis-Causes of satisfied with the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and was shocked to have that tariff praised by those who were expected to do nothing more than to explain it or give reasonable excuses for its faults. The special election in Massachusetts caused by the death of Congressman Lovering, which resulted in the election of a Democrat in a strong Republican district, showed plainly that Massachusetts and New England were

The Bulley of In England the changes of sen- in a state of revulsion against the Republican the Political timent that cause the oscilla- party. Mr. Foss had made the tariff the

THE LANDSLIDE OF NOVEMBER 8. From the Journal (Minneapolis)

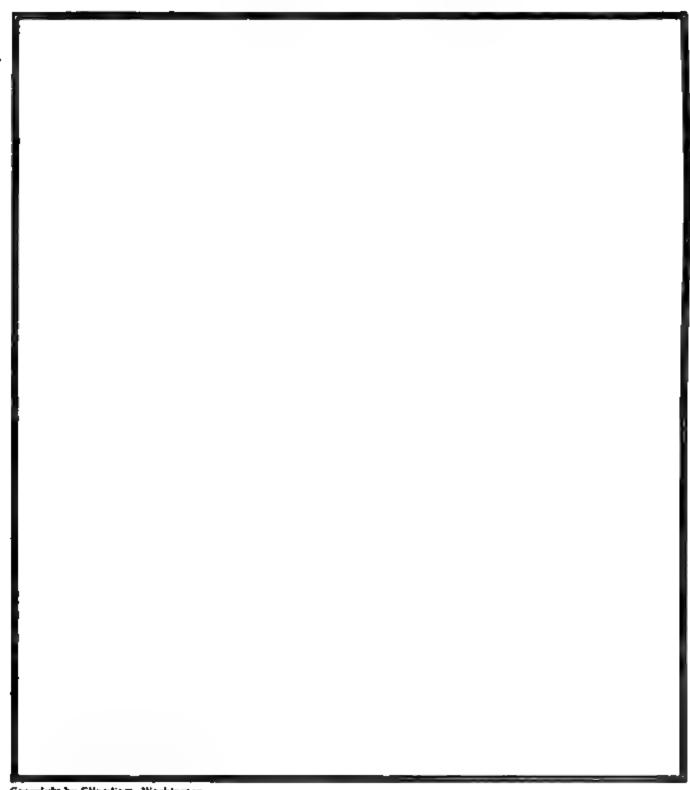
idle to deny the fact that the merits of the Taft administration were at that time overlooked, and that it was intensely unpopular.

It was freely predicted by Re-Prospects in publican politicians noting affairs in Mr. Taft's own State that Governor Harmon and the Democratic ticket would easily sweep Ohio by more than 100,000 plurality. It looked as if the Democrats might nominate in New York either Mayor Gaynor, Mr. Edward M. Shepard, or Mr. Osborne, and carry the State, as against the ticket promulgated by the regular Republican organization, by a plurality of not less than 200,000. It was admitted that the next Congress would be decisively Democratic. Such was the state of political opinion when Mr. Roosevelt arrived, on June 18, after his long absence in Africa and Europe. The voters of the country had very definitely made up their minds what they were going to do at the polls in November. There was, indeed, ample time to secure a modification of conditions and results in one State or in another, tion. A situation, for example, had arisen in but nothing could have changed the general Ohio which, for this year at least, was admovement toward, the Democratic camp, verse to the President and his friends. It was not so much that the Democrats were in favor as that the Republicans were out of favor. Month after month, for a year past, this magazine has made that situation entirely clear. It is not that one need claim attention somewhat from conditions that were any special gift of political prophecy, but that fundamental and inevitable. It had not been the state of public opinion has been unmistakable to all those who have had the training of 1910. Issues had shaped themselves in his and the opportunities to make due observa- absence which were to be tried out at the

WHAT SOMETIMES HAPPENS TO THOSE WHO HUST BIG GAME

From the Journal (Minneapolis)

The appearance of Mr. Roosevelt Roosevelt's Part in the as an energetic and conspicuous Affair figure in the campaign diverted his intention to take any part in the politics polls, and, generally speaking, the case had been fully made up before he had come home. The first step in his entry into the campaign was his declaration, made at the earnest request of Governor Hughes, in favor of direct nominations. He was charged with having tried to influence unduly the special session of the Legislature, merely by having expressed his opinion as a citizen. The special session declined to pass a direct-nominations bill and adjourned. The friends of Governor Hughes and of political reform naturally desired to control the State convention. The appointment of Governor Hughes to the Supreme bench removed him from the leadership of his own cause. It was widely proposed that Mr. Roosevelt should be made temporary chairman of the Saratoga convention. On his return home leaders in New York of all wings and factions of the Republican party had overwhelmed Mr. Roosevelt with compliments, and there was every resson to think that there would be a unanimous



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CHARLES E. HUGHES, OF NEW YORK, AS HE APPEARED LAST MONTH IN HIS ROBES AS A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT AT WASHINGTON

toga convention. But, quite to the public's made of his name, and what would otherwise surprise, opposition arose and certain organ- have been a needless fight for the control of the ization leaders who wished to keep control Saratoga convention was at once precipitated. of the party machine hastened to associate themselves with Mr. Taft's friends and to make it appear that Roosevelt's going to Saratoga would be equivalent to bringing

desire to have him make a speech at the Sara- promptly repudiated the use that had been

It was not Mr. Roosevelt's fight, The Yew York but he had been drawn into it and Fight there was no way by which he him out as a Presidential candidate for 1912. could withdraw without sacrificing the views In order to exclude Colonel Roosevelt, Vice- of those who believed that the progressive President Sherman was selected for tempo- or reform wing of the party ought to control rary chairman, and Mr. Taft consented to the convention. Never in a long time had a this program on the express condition that State convention in New York been so un-Roosevelt's agreement to it should be secured trammeled. Both sides worked openly and in advance. Mr. Roosevelt, however, was fairly. Every delegate arose in his place and not consulted in advance, and a majority of named his choice for temporary chairman. It the State Committee selected Sherman in the was in no sense a personal victory for Theoface of protests from the minority. Mr. Taft dore Roosevelt that he was chosen over

come. And it is true that Mr. Roosevelt, great sacrifice of his own interests and was and a good many of his supporters in the due to a generous friendship for Mr. Status convention, felt that the Payne-Aldrich tariff and a firm belief that the Republicans and a schedule by schedule, on the plan of a prelim-siders the result in relation to the anteces also President Taft's position. But it must a State as New York, in a Democratic year, be remembered that the entire Republican with many local causes cooperating with delegation had voted for the Payne-Aldrich come so near a victory that a change of about Mr. Sherman. Senator Root, Senator De- elections, but, on the contrary, a marked fallthe distinguished member from the Elmira recent gubernatorial elections. Mr. Stimdistrict, and other well-known men who had son's defeat was caused by the abstention of supported the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, were Republican voters in the country districts. all in this convention and gave their votes for The voters of New York State outside of Roosevelt as temporary chairman, Mr. Root New York City two years ago cast almost himself being made permanent chairman. 500,000 votes for Governor Hughes, while The convention belonged to these gentlemen this year they cast considerably less than and their colleagues. It would be ridiculous 400,000 for Mr. Stimson. In short, the Reto think for a moment that they were bossed publicans of New York, as of other States, by Theodore Roosevelt.

party in New York, because it showed that the Republican voters of the State, through their chosen delegates, could go into a State convention and have their way on the principle of majority rule. The a blow to Mr. Roosevelt have either deluded nomination of Mr. Stimson for Governor was themselves or else have underestimated the regarded as an excellent one, the platform political keenness of the American public. was reasonable and progressive, and the re- Certainly Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to do sult of it all was a campaign in which the with the marked Democratic victories in Republican ticket had a good fighting chance, Ohio and Massachusetts. Several members whereas nobody had believed such a thing to of Mr. Taft's cabinet had gone into Ohio in be possible this year. It was to have been the closing days of the campaign and had expected that there would be some evidences said, with entire frankness and with official of serious disaffection. Certain of the local authority, that a Democratic victory this bosses and their friends resented at heart the year in President Taft's own State would loss of their control over party machinery, have to be construed as a vote of censure and this to some extent was reflected in the against the Republican administration. As we

James S. Sherman. It was not a contest be- vote last month. Yet veteran party leaders, tween men, but one between groups of Re- like Mr. Ward, the national committeeman, publicans who had different views about the and Mr. Barnes of Albany, seem to have organization and control of the party. Only worked with entire loyalty for the success of incidentally and in a minor sense did the fight the Stimson ticket, the same being tree of in the Saratoga convention have any bearing Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly. It upon larger questions of national policy. It was natural enough that so vigorous a means is true that Vice-President Sherman had for Mr. Roosevelt should have been drawn way many weeks been going about the country actively into the campaign for Mr. Stigmen's praising the Payne-Aldrich tariff as if that new election, although he had not originally islaw were a summum bonum and a happy solu-tended to make more than two or three tion of the tariff question for many years to speeches. His work in the campaign was at would have to be revised in the near future, right to strive for victory. When our inary study by the Tariff Board, this being conditions, it is remarkable that in so great membership of New York's Congressional national ones, the Republicans should have tariff, and that most of these men were not 2 per cent. in the total vote would have only sitting in the Saratoga convention, but elected Stimson. There was no gain in the were supporting Mr. Roosevelt as against Democratic vote as compared with former pew, Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and ing off. Mr. Dix did not receive nearly as Means Committee of the House, Mr. Dwight, many votes for Governor as had been cast for Republican whip of the House, Mr. Fassett, the losing Democratic candidates in several had made up their minds to discipline their own party. They would have disciplined it The thing that happened was good far worse but for those recuperative activities trammeted for both wings of the Republican in which Mr. Roosevelt took a leading part.

> Thus those persons who have Certain Personal Bearings been eager to make it appear that the loss of New York State was

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HON. EUGENE N. FOSS, OF MASSACHUSETTS

HON. SIMEON E. BALDWIN, OF CONNECTICUT

HON. JOHN A. DIX, OF NEW YORK

THREE DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS ELECTED GOVERNORS OF EASTERN STATES

have already remarked, there was an in- Heretofore they have had large sums for use on early in the season, due in part to the very does not mean bribery, but it does mean the cipline distinguished Republicans by using that reluctant or indifferent or half-invalid

Two Im-

tense disapproval of the Taft administration, Election Day in "getting out the vote." This unfortunate efforts of the President in sup- hiring of carriages and the employment of porting the Payne tariff and in trying to dis- many helpers who exert themselves to see public patronage as a political club. In his people are persuaded to take the trouble to proper duties as President Mr. Taft, with the vote their party ticket. If only one in three coöperation of an able cabinet, is doing so of those up-State voters who cast their many things of remarkable interest and value ballots for Hughes in 1908, but who abthat his blunders as a politician can easily be stained from voting this year, could have forgotten and forgiven by those whom they been brought to the polls, Mr. Stimson would do not happen to have injured. But many have been elected. The fact is not to be things had been done by the administration blinked that in times past the Republican which added momentum to the movement party in New York has been able to collect against the Republican party. It was a sur- a great deal of campaign money from large prising thing that whereas Harmon received corporations or else from individuals identia plurality of about 100,000 in Ohio, Dix fied with such enterprises. This year those should have won by less than 70,000 in New sources of supply were shut off from the York. And this figure would have been far Republican State Committee. In the long less but for one or two practical difficulties. run it will be a very fortunate thing that the Republican party can find out how to do its Election Day over most of the work without the assistance of corporations area of New York was exceeding- that expect in turn to seek legislative or other ly stormy—rain, snow, and sleet favors. But the lack of a campaign fund for making the country roads almost impassable, the time being makes it very difficult to get and this fact kept thousands of Republican out the vote. There was certainly no lack voters away from the polls. Furthermore, of money at the disposal of Tammany Hall the Republicans this year had almost no and the Democratic State Committee this campaign funds at all when compared with year. Wall Street and the corporation leadwhat they have been accustomed to use, ers were almost to a man bitterly opposing

Stimson and loudly supporting Dix. Their more radical than money was probably of some use to the More than half Democrats, although their extreme and ill- to a deliberate d considered utterances must have made many tariff, schedule 1 votes for Stimson. Wall Street was worked of scientific info up to such a state of mind that it actually a non-partisan t believed Mr. Roosevelt to be seeking a per- rection of the Pre petual dictatorship of the country, or some- that Mr. Payne thing of that kind, whereas the ex-President with all their mig as a simple matter of fact was throwing him- the Payne-Aldric self so breathlessly into the hurly-burly of this is all that is campaign politics that he was getting his part of the planl halo very much bespattered and quite im- Payne-Aldrich ta periling his political future, if, indeed, he had view of the fact t has political sagacity enough to know that thorough tariff revision by an entirely new his taking part in this year's campaign was and revolutionary method. This magazine of itself and needs no elaboration.

Haw York's Attitude

schemes or aspirations. To all reflecting York do not ask to have the tariff int slove, people it is quite obvious that Mr. Roosevelt but on the contrary demand an industrious and not the way to win future nominations for has been for several years demanding tariff himself. This is a topic that will take care revision on this new plan and has been supporting those business men and public leaders who have worked and plead for a tariff com-Upon one point Mr. Roosevelt is mission. Mr. Roosevelt has been upon the entitled to be more perfectly whole in years past an opportunist on the understood. It is not in the tariff question, rather than a strenuous tariff least true that he blew hot and blew cold on reformer. He is, nevertheless, in hearty the tariff question. Nobody asked him to sympathy with gradual revision and nonformulate precisely for the Republican party partisan tariff study. For our Western tariff of the State of New York a tariff plank to be reformers to attack Mr. Roosevelt on account accepted at Saratoga. As it stood, however, of the Saratoga tariff plank is to show them that Saratoga plank, unanimously adopted, extreme and rigid rather than open-minded showed a most amazing change in Republi- and sagacious. The wonderful thing is that can sentiment. Considering all the circum- New York and Ohio have come squarely stances, the New York State tariff plank was around to this new view of tariff revision, and that there is a basis of practical working agreement between the Republicans of these States and those of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

> The Working This for the Republicans has been the great gain of the year. Mr. Taft deserves especial credit for having seen, at last, that there was no sense in wrangling over the question whether or not the Payne-Aldrich tariff was quite as good as it could have been made under the circumstances, but that there was great good sense in setting about to create a method for revising the tariff in a way that would not harm business while getting rid of the worst abuses. It would seem that we are to have a chance in the near future to try the revision of one or two schedules. It is rumored that some attempt to do this may be made at the present short session. This will be the only chance that the Republicans will have before 1013 to show their sincerity. If the Tariff Board could give them sufficient data for attempting a reasonable revision of some one

HON, WOODROW WILSON, OF NEW JERSEY

HON. JUDSON HARMON, OF OHIO

HON, OSWALD WEST, OF OREGON

THREE DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS ELECTED LAST MONTH

iff law of 1909.

New

schedule before the present Congress expires affair. Governor Draper had made an exon the 4th of March, the gain would be very cellent executive, and the voters were not great to the Republican cause. The Demo-expressing disapproval of him. New Eng-crats seem to be committed to the doctrine land desires tariff reciprocity with Canada of a complete and immediate tariff revision and policies more progressive than those that all along the line on the principle of a tariff; the Republican party at Washington has for revenue only. There are two great ob- made its own in recent years. The earlier stacles in the way of any such program. In Democratic victory in Maine was merely the first place, nobody possesses information a foreshadowing of what Massachusetts did authoritative enough to justify a complete last month. Republican success in New and sweeping change of the tariff. In the Hampshire, where Mr. Bass was elected Gov-second place, Democratic practice is totally ernor by a good majority, can be attributed different from Democratic theory, and Demo- to the fact that this progressive young Recratic members of Congress, behind the publican was nominated as the result of a scenes, were just as active and successful in preliminary party house-cleaning. Although the log-rolling that made the Payne-Aldrich Rhode Island was carried by the Republitariff as were their Republican colleagues. cans, it should not be overlooked that the The next House of Representatives is to have moral victory was with the Democrats. This a Democratic majority of fifty or sixty, but is readily seen when one remembers that last the chief object of many of these Democratic year Governor Pothier carried the State by a members, in case of tariff revision, will be the majority of about 12,000, while this year his salvage of all those favors for their localities majority is less than 1000. When one furthat were so successfully worked into the tar- ther keeps in mind the total population of the State, it will be seen that the shrinkage of the Republican vote in Rhode Island is incom-There is a widespread feeling, in parably greater than that in New York. which thousands of Republicans Thus the people who have been so eager to share, that the Democratic vic- say that Roosevelt was rebuked by the Demtories of last month are an excellent thing ocratic victory in New York should be candid for the country. The striking victory of Mr. enough to admit that Senator Hale was far Foss, as Democratic candidate for Governor more decisively rebuked by the Democratic of Massachusetts, was not a merely personal victory in Maine, that Senator Aldrich was

Mr. Lodge may lose his seat.

Baldwin Rooseveit ficient. Questions were raised during the head of the State. campaign about certain labor decisions of Judge Baldwin when he was on the Supreme bench of his State. Mr. Roosevelt repeated on the stump certain statements that had been made to him to the effect that Judge about 100,000 as against the 19,000 that be Baldwin had favored the view that working obtained when elected two years ago. He men ought to be permitted by contract with has now fully emerged as a national figure of their employers to waive rights of compensa- great importance, and a very valuable asset tion in case of accident. Within a few to the Democratic party. The discussion of years past it has come to be the more preva- Presidential candidates is not only an innolent opinion that it is bad public policy to cent practice but quite a praiseworthy one. allow working men to sign away their rights. It can do no Democrat any harm to ask his Judge Baldwin took the ground that Mr. neighbor whether Governor Judson Har-Roosevelt had misunderstood, and therefore mon, Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson, Mayor misstated, the decisions rendered by him in Gaynor of New York City, or some other the cases which had been brought into the man of repute and honor in the party, would discussion. Mr. Roosevelt could have had make the best candidate in 1912. The prosno possible desire to misrepresent Judge Baldwin, while on the other hand Judge Baldwin, as an incorruptible authority on the bench, a famous teacher of the law, and a citizen of model qualities, could not have rendered a decision that did not seem to him to lie in the line of his exact judicial duty. Is it not possible that in this controversy of a heated campaign some third person or persons may have been guilty of causing each of these distinguished citizens to misunderstand the other? Certainly Connecticut honors herself in electing Judge Baldwin to her chief office.

By all odds the most impressive personal victory of the entire campaign was that of Woodrow Wilson, who was elected Governor of New Jersey by a plurality of almost 50,000. Mr. Fort, the present Republican Governor, had given the State a good administration, and Vivian Lewis, who ran against Woodrow Wilson, was a worthy candidate. These

likewise rebuked by the falling off in Rhode facts make Wilson's victory so much the Island's plurality, that Senator Lodge, by more striking. Comparing the population inference, was repudiated in Massachusetts, of the States, if Dix had done as well in New and that Senator Bulkeley was unsparingly York as Wilson in New Jersey, he would have condemned in Connecticut. Owing to the won by 200,000. Dr. Wilson's campaign, as peculiar system of representation in New we showed in the November Review, was England, the Republicans of the Massachu- of the finest and most reputable sort. He setts legislature will be in sufficient majority treated his competitor with perfect courtesy, to give Senator Lodge another term. But a and argued his case on broad grounds. He number of them are opposed to Mr. Lodge, has withdrawn from the presidency of Princeand if they should combine with the Demo- ton University and has also resigned the procrats it is possible, though unlikely, that fessorship of jurisprudence. Thousands of Republicans voted for Dr. Wilson in order to show their personal admiration and to ex-The election of Judge Baldwin to press the opinion that there are times when the Governorship in Connecticut one should lay aside party preferences in order was by a plurality small but suf- to place some distinguished publicist at the

Harmon and Covernor Harmon's victory is Ohio was very decisive, and his plurality seems to have been

> WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE? (From the Journal (Minneapolis)

IT LOOKS AS IF THE NEXT PRESIDENT WOULD BE FROM OHIO Prom the Journal (Minneapolis)

pects now are that the Democratic National Convention will be free and untrammeled, and that it will make a good choice from among strong men.

friends or by the "steam-roller" of President campaign was notable in many ways. If he Southern States where there is no genuine Re-Senator—Mr. Beveridge would undoubtedly publican party. South Carolina, Alabama, have carried the State by a large majority. Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and perhaps All the conditions were against winning a Reage and to make the best bargains they can question was involved in choosing a legisla-

Although the Indiana Legisla-Beveridge and His Moral ture has been carried by the Democrats - so that Senator Beveridge will lose his seat while John W. Kern will be named for that place—it is well Nor is there any reason to think within bounds to say that a fair analysis of stand-that the Republican National the election returns would show that no other Convention will be unduly dom- Republican last month won so distinct a perinated either by Mr. Roosevelt and his sonal triumph as Senator Beveridge. His Taft and Postmaster-General Hitchcock. had been running directly—that is to say, The weak point in the Republican conven- if Indiana had provided an arrangement such tion lies always in the temptation to ma- as exists in certain other States for allowing nipulate the delegations from four or five the voters to indicate their preference for Arkansas, have Republican organizations publican legislature. The State was strongly that exist mainly to receive federal patron- Democratic to begin with. The temperance with their votes in national conventions, ture, so that many who would have voted for Since both Virginias, North Carolina, Ten- Beveridge as Senator had interests at stake nessee, Kentucky, and Missouri now have which led them to help elect a Democratic strong and genuine Republican organiza- legislature. The Republican candidates for tions, the danger of scandal in the manipula- Congress were overwhelmingly defeated tion of Southern delegations in Republican throughout the State, with the single excepnational conventions has become much re- tion of Mr. Crumpacker, who barely saved his duced. It is probable that the next Repub- seat. Yet Mr. Beveridge came so close to lican convention will be made up very largely carrying the legislature that probably a of unpledged delegations. Nobody at this thousand votes distributed through the close date can tell us what man either convention districts would have turned the scale. If the will nominate, but we may all speculate as county-option question had not been pending, freely as we like regarding the possibilities. Beveridge would have carried the legislature

HON. LAFAYETTE YOUNG, OF IOWA (Appointed Senator to succeed the late J. P. Dolliver)

by an ample margin. He will be missed from umphantly reelected by his fellow-citizens of the Senate, but the strength of his position in Indiana is so great that he may be expected to return to public life in the comparatively near future.

Another State that illustrates the lowa's growing independence of the average voter is Iowa. Two years ago Governor Carroll carried the State by a plurality of 108,000. This year he carried it by 18,000. Governor Carroll had chosen to align himself with the "standpatters," in opposition to the course pursued in Congress by Senators Dolliver and Cummins. He was loyally supported in this campaign by Senator Cummins himself, but the mood of the State was radical and progressive; and Carroll would have been defeated if Iowa had not been so strongly Republican to begin with. The vacancy in the Senate caused by the lamented death of Senator Dolliver has been temporarily filled by the appointment of the Hon. Lafayette Young, editor of the Des Moines Capital. Mr. Young has been one of the journalistic leaders of the "standpat," or "anti-Cummins," wing of the party. He declares that he will work in the Senate in personal harmony with Senator Cummins, although it is not to be expected that he will be in full political accord with his colleague.

Pennsylvania's normal Republi-In Other can majority almost vanished last month, but Texas was able to give a Democratic plurality of 120,000. In Tennessee there was a lively campaign affected by local conditions of a peculiar sort, resulting in the election for Governor of the Republican candidate, Mr. Hooper, by 13,000 plurality. In Michigan a strong progressive candidate for the Governorship, Chase S. Osborn, won a decisive victory, while in Minnesota Governor Eberhart was reëlected also by a good margin. In Nebraska the Republican candidate, Mr. Aldrich, was elected by 15,000, while in Wisconsin, McGovern, the Republican candidate, was strongly victorious. Senator La Follette's influence was dominant and histype of radical Republicanism received no setback.

While the Sixty-second Congress will have a majority of from 50 to 60 Democrats in the House, the Senate will remain Republican by a reduced majority of about a dozen. The question of the Speakership of the next Congress seems to be settled in advance in favor of the Democratic leader, the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri. While Speaker Cannon was triumphantly reëlected by his fellow-citizens of

HON. JOHN W. KERN, OF INDIANA (Who will have Beveridge's seat in the Senate) the Danville, Ill., district, he will not be subjected to the test of a canvass for a fifth consecutive term as Speaker. The question of "Cannonism," so called, thus settles itself in so far as Cannonism has anything to do with Mr. Cannon himself. The question of Cannonism, however, as related to the existing rules and methods for managing the business of the House is by no means settled. When the Democrats carried the House after denouncing Mr. Reed's rules and methods as Speaker, they themselves retained and practiced the Reed system without abatement. It remains to be seen whether "Cannonism" in all its vigor will not be practiced under the Speakership of the able and genial Champ Clark. Anyhow, "Uncle Joe" will be on the floor.

We have already mentioned a The Sennumber of personal changes that will take place in the Senate after this winter's short session. From the Republican side there will be missed the faces of Senators Aldrich, Hale, Burrows, Beveridge, Warner of Missouri, Carter of Montana, Burkett of Nebraska, Kean of New Jersey, Depew of New York, Dick of Ohio, Piles of Washington, Scott of West Virginia, and perhaps one or two others. There seems some (Leader of the Democrats in the House and probable speaker probability that the New York Legislature may elect the Hon. Edward M. Shepard as Mr. Depew's successor. Mr. Shepard is a man of such ability and high standing that his election to the Senate would be praised viewpoint of factional and party politics, but throughout the country. It had been sup- as indications of the drift of public sentiment posed that the Democrats of Missouri would on questions of more than local importance. send the Hon. David R. Francis to the Sen- In all three of the coast States the progressive ate, but it would seem that the voters on wing of the Republican party retains its lead, James A. Reed. Congressman Hitchcock, Congressmen chosen last month is Mr. a well-known Nebraska Democrat, will suc- Hawley, a standpat member of the present ceed Senator Burkett. It is not known as House, while the Governor-elect, the Hon. yet what New Jersey Democrat will take the Oswald West, is a Democrat. The Republiplace of Senator John Kean. In Ohio, can candidate, the Hon. Jay Bowerman, was where they are discussing the Democratic regarded as a conservative and was opposed successor of Senator Dick, the name of Mr. by Senator Bourne. No United States Sena-Senators by direct popular vote.

HON. CHAMP CLARK, OF MISSOURI of the Sixty-second Congress)

On the Pacific Coast this year's Pacific elections were more than usually Elections significant, not merely from the Election Day expressed preference for Mr. in the main, but in Oregon one of the two Pomerene seems to be most prominent. In tor will be chosen in Oregon until 1913. Calthe State of Washington, Miles Poindexter ifornia elected the Hon. Hiram Johnson, will be chosen to succeed Senator Piles. It Progressive Republican, to the Governorship is possible that Senator Scott of West Vir- by a decisive majority, and Mr. William ginia may be succeeded by Senator Elkins' Kent, of the same political faith, will repfather-in-law, the venerable Henry Gassaway resent one of the districts in Congress. The Davis. Thus, not to mention any more other seven members of the State's Congresprospective changes, it is plain that the per- sional delegation are Republicans of varying sonnel of the Senate in the near future will shades of progressiveness. The California retain very few of the well-known men who and Washington Senatorships will both go to were there a dozen years ago. The country Republicans,—that of Washington to Repnow unmistakably demands the election of resentative Poindexter, Progressive, who was named by an overwhelming vote in the Sep-

WOMEN AT A WESTERN POLLING PLACE. "IT IS LIKE GOING TO THE GROCERY STORE"

tember primaries. Washington's represent in which women have a vote, Denver having

Far more interesting than the fate of individual candidates, whether Progressives, Regulars, or Democrats, was the ratification of the womanelections. No action is required on the part every Oregon ballot, in addition to the thirtyof the Legislature. It is stated that this two propositions submitted to the voters, with little or no aid from outside organiza- to declare his choice with any discrimination

tation in the next House will consist of two monopolized that distinction for many years. Progressives,—Stanton Warburton and Wil- In Colorado, by the way, four women were liam L. La Follette, -and one Standpat elected to the Legislature last month. In Republican,—the Hon. William E. Hum-three other States, -Oregon, South Dakota. phrey, who has a seat in the present Congress. and Oklahoma,—similar amendments were defeated.

In Oregon, the cause of woman **Oregon** suffrage encountered a discourand the Referendum aging setback. The constitusuffrage amendment to the Washington State tional amendment conferring the franchise constitution. Every county in the State on women was defeated for the fifth time, and gave a majority for the amendment, and some with a larger adverse vote than ever before. of the more populous counties, like Kings, While every county of Washington was carin which Seattle is located, -maintained a ried for the proposition, in Oregon every ratio of two to one in favor of the amendment. county was lost for it. In the latter State The direct effect of this action of the voters woman suffrage was only one of thirty-two will be to add about 150,000 women to the distinct propositions submitted to the voters rolls of qualified voters in the State. These at the recent election under the referendum new voters may participate in next spring's and initiative. Considering the fact that important gain to the cause of woman suf- contained the names of 130 candidates, the frage was achieved by the women themselves wonder is that the individual voter was able Effective work was done among the whatever. The results show, however, that grangers and labor unions. Seattle now the Oregon voter is becoming so well drilled as the second large city of the country in the use of the peculiar electoral mechanisms

of his State, that he could participate effectively, and apparently with keen interest, in the complicated contest of last month. In most of the Eastern States,—New York, for example,—which have had less education in the use of the referendum, it is extremely difficult to get any considerable number of voters to take the trouble required to mark ballots on constitutional amendments submitted to them for ratification. In Oregon, on the other hand, from 75 to 90 per cent. of the voters have formed the habit of voting on all kinds of referendum and initiative propositions that are submitted from time to time, and last month they were able to dispose of thirty-two such propositions with apparent ease. Besides woman suffrage, they were called upon to decide upon prohibition of the liquor traffic, and while they defeated Statewide prohibition, they adopted a plan for "home rule" or local option in the matter of regulating the sale of liquor for all cities and towns. The labor unions were strong enough to secure the adoption of a radical employers' liability bill, submitted under the initiative. This bill provides that contributory negligence shall not be a defense. The bill extending the direct primary law to make it include in its scope the delegates to national presidential conventions was probably carried by a small majority. Other matters voted on at last month's election in Oregon were of purely State interest.

The Pacific Coast Congress met San Francisco for three days' World's Fair sessions on November 16-18. Governors and high officials of States west of the Rocky Mountains, as well as the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, mayors of important towns, and prominent men from the whole Western country were present and took part. Francisco's population as shown by the cen-The Congress was called chiefly for the pur- sus returns—21 per cent. in ten years, notpose of determining the attitude of the coast withstanding the great fire of 1906, which States and Territories on the questions of practically wiped the city off the map for the the American merchant marine, a battleship time being,—furnishes an argument of some at New Orleans or at San Francisco, but the would be deprived of an opportunity to visit by citizens. The substantial growth in San visited those fairs, and the custom of trans-

VICTOR BERGER, ELECTED TO CONGRESS LAST MONTH AS A SOCIALIST

fleet for the Pacific, and the scope of the Pro- weight to the advocates of a Pacific Coast posed Panama Exposition of 1915. It will exposition. Those Easterners who argue be for the United States Congress to decide that San Francisco is too far from the counwhether the Panama Exposition shall be held try's center of population, and that many people in San Francisco are proceeding on the exposition for that reason, are reminded the supposition that the matter has already of the success of two expositions already held been decided in favor of their city. On No- on the Pacific coast in recent years, namely, vember 15, at a special election, they voted the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Fair at Seattle last \$5,000,000 of city bonds for the exposition in year, and the Lewis and Clark exposition. addition to \$5,000,000 already voted by the at Portland in 1904. Many tourists from State of California, and \$750,000 subscribed the Eastern States and the Middle West

SENATOR ALDRICH, WHO IS DEVOTING HIMSELF TO BANKING AND CURRENCY REFORM

continental journeys is becoming more common from year to year. It is held, too, that the opening of the Panama Canal should be celebrated on the Pacific coast the single-minded purpose of benefiting the rather than on the Mississippi River, but American people. Many representatives of there is much to be said for both places.

The of the country. Wisconsin sends to Congress thought of the country is moving steadily Socialist who has been a member of that issues and banking reserves,— not to weaken body, Mr. Victor L. Berger, a man widely our thousands of independent local banks, of no mean ability. In New York, Mr. Charles E. Russell, the magazine writer, received, as candidate for Governor, the largest vote that the Socialists have polled in that San Francisco and Los Angeles. Throughout tion problems. President Taft is much hapthe country the well-organized campaigning pier in doing these real things that make of the Socialist propagandists is apparently for wise legislation and good administration nducing substantial results.

Problems of More constantly with us than the Currency and distinctively political questions are those that have to do with practical economics. Almost everybody a interested in the discussion of causes and remedies for the great increase in the cost of living. That these daily problems of private or household economics have some relation to government and politics in the large sense cannot of course be denied. It is true that the currency question has a good deal to do with popular welfare. The steadiness of industry and the productive processes in general is of great concern to all wage earners. and the country's system of banking and currency is most directly related to the steadiness of industrial operations. There is resson to think that we shall, in the near future, find it more easy to agree about remedies for the evils that grow out of our imperfect performance of monetary and banking functions. The great Monetary Commission headed by Senator Aldrich goes steadily forward in its monumental and patriotic work. There are those who profess to think that this commission is too close to alleged money trusts of Wall Street and monopolists of industry and capital. Whatever its proposals may be, the sound thinkers of the country must analyze them thoroughly. For our own part, we believe that this commission is working in the most scientific spirit, availing itself of the experience of the whole world, with the commission, of the Bankers' Association, and of our best groups of economic and politi-Among the surprises of the elec- cal thinkers, discussed the money question tion was the growth in the Social- in New York last month under the auspices ist vote shown in various parts of the Academy of Political Science. The from one of the Milwaukee districts the first toward some plan of central control over note known as a leader of his party, and a scholar but to strengthen them in every time of need.

It is also true that the tariff and Studying taxation questions are closely National Expenditures related to the economic welfare State. In Indiana there was a doubling of of the average man. The country is glad the Socialist vote in many of the larger to see President Taft standing so staunchly cities, and the total shows an increase of behind his Tariff Board headed by Professor nearly 60 per cent, since the last preceding Emery. Undoubtedly the best thought of election. In California also Socialist gains the country in all parties approves of thorwere considerable, especially in the cities of ough and impartial study of tariff and taxathan in bothering with questions of so-called

"patronage," and party politics. Not onlyis he serving his country well by giving all the prestige of the administration to the work of this special tariff board, but he has set in motion another piece of machinery that it is not desirable at this stage to advertise with great detail, yet one that deserves more than a passing word of recognition. It is one thing to profess a willingness to introduce economy into public expenditures, and it is quite a different thing to find out how to do it without impairment of efficiency. Mr. Taft has not merely professed his willingness to reduce expenditures, and he has not only instructed heads of departments and bureaus to keep down their estimates and lop off superfluous outlays, but he has undertaken a kind of inquiry that has been organized for great and permanent results.

He has quietly looked about the How Taft country for the best man to formulate and organize this inquiry, and he has found him in the person of Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, one of the Directors of the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York City and a very eminent authority on public accounting and administration. He has installed this work in the White House offices and has assumed full authority for the system that Dr. Cleveland, in association with Secretary Norton, is carrying into effect. Committees of very able men have been organized in all the departments, Heretofore, every department, in submitting ures, 76,000,000, and twenty years ago it was its estimates to Congress, has made its own somewhat under 63,000,000. This year it is classification; and as a basis for intelligent likely to reach 90,000,000. We have almost of efficiency to every dollar spent and to every in the workingman's budget. man employed. It is not unlikely that the result of a study of this kind will be to provide some sort of retirement pension in order to relieve the departments of many hundreds wrong kind and not enough of the right kind. last June it was 786,000. This has to do with

DR. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND (Who is conducting the President's inquiry into government expenditures)

Providing for It is evident that the completed work of the census office will People show a large growth in the total and these men are working together with a population of the country and a relatively view to making methods of Government large growth of cities. Ten years ago the expenditure more definite and uniform, population of the country was, in round figand efficient expenditure these classifications twice as many people, living within the same must all be made over on a scientific plan, and area, as we had in 1880. These millions of the same plan must be carried through all the town dwellers have to be fed, and their business of the Government. It is a mistake demands for good food, comfortable clothing, to suppose that the Treasury is being exten- and suitable housing are those of a country sively robbed, or that great scandals will be whose standards of living are much higher unearthed. But there is room for immense than the standards of any other large counimprovement in the details of budget-making, try. Certainly this has much to do with the and the Government needs to apply the test high prices of food and the cost of other items

The Commissioner of Immigra-The Tides of Migration tion at Ellis Island, N. Y., the Hon. William Williams, informs of routine officials who render no valuable us that with some estimates for the month service. It is true that some bureaus and of December we may say that the immiservices have not men enough. Most of them, gration for the calendar year 1910 will be however, have too many employees of the 932,000. For the fiscal year ending with

<u>ಲ್ ಜಂಬರ್ಚಾರ (%ಡತಿಕಾಲ 750 ಪ್ರಚಿ</u> THE R. P. LEWIS CO. LAST LAST LAST. Then in the like Citizen Person that the ಕ್ಕಾರ∺್ನ ಪ್ರವಾಧ ನೀಡಿರುವರು Σೇಕ ಮೊದ ನಿಚಿತ provide the time a remain has been about ್ಯಾರ್ಯ ಬಳ್ಳುಗ್ ನಿಮ್ಮೆಯ ಕ್ಷಮಿಕೊಂಡು ನೀಡಿ ಚೆ ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಾಪ್ ಆದುವರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಮುಂದಿ ಸಹಿತಿಗೆ with the mountain between a fue to the and the street receives such went built to ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಸಮಯದ ಕ್ಷಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ಕಮ 100%, ಸ್ವಾಪ್ನ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ನ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ರಕ್ಷ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ತ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾರಿಕು ಸ್ವಾಪ್ತ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ತ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ತ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ತ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾರಿಕು ಎಂದ ಪ್ರಕರ್ತ ಎಂದ ಶ್ರವೀ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿ. In the with the rest and appropriately went back. and the fact that the stay of the face is now and strong the state and there is perto a first of the contract of the condisome control by some arringhout the the first the state of the same in total.

With a many meets as pressing a stant relative with the come of our professional stant of our professional stant in association with the Academy of Political Science Academy of Columbia University and R. A. Sedgman, of Columbia University should have been honored in a public memory on the completion of twenty-five service as a teacher and economic

writer and a valuable citizen. Men like Protesser Sengman are rendering almost untold service to the country. Here is a man whose stury of the proceeds of taxation is behing the tax authorities of every State in the Union wiek out better and more equitable meth-#55 Work has been of great value to the may of New York and to the State. Attendme the Selfeman dinner and speaking as one to the second of Emery of Yale, now at the head of President Tait - Tariff Board. President Tait's conmanife to the control of railroad stock and two tissues, of which President Hadley is the constraint, recognizes the same type of men is necessary to the wise adjustment of great economic problems. Members of this board ass: have come under Professor Seligman's variable influence. Mr. Roosevelt as Presheat availed himself of the services of many men of this type, and President Taft shows Tany as high an appreciation of their value to the Government. Senator Aldrich, whatever might have been his earlier views as to the value .ć tnese academic people, understands very wdi their worth in the handling of our present-day periolems and is gladly welcoming their cooperato c in dealing with the work of his commission.

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COLONEL GEORGE W. GOETHALS
(Chief engineer and chairman of Canal Commission)

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COL. W. C. GORGAS, ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE

of the lock system instead of sea-level con- progress of the enterprise. struction. He says that the time has come to discuss tolls, terminals, the economical disposition of the vast plant, and the proper means of policing and defending this greatest work of the centuries. To quote further to some extent in the great strike against the his exact language: "The esprit among the express companies which was so seriously discanal employees and the intelligent and turbing to business, particularly in New York patriotic leadership of Lieut. Col. Goethals City, for a number of days last month. There at every turn leave no doubt that the canal was never any reason why these questions will be fully completed by January, 1915, could not have been settled easily by mutual within a cost of \$375,000,000." This is the agreement or arbitration but for the arrogance sum that had been authorized. Returning of some of the high officials of the express experts of the American Institute of Min-companies. The public in general seized the ing, after visiting and studying the work at opportunity to point out the colossal abuses Panama, are unanimous in their praise, par- of these express companies and their parasitticularly of the sanitary department, under ical character. If the Government were do-Colonel Gorgas, which has made living and ing its duty by utilizing the postal system for work not merely possible, but entirely safe the highest public welfare, we should have a and comfortable. In this great undertaking parcels post. The railroads, as common car-

President Taft's visit to Panama ship, favoritism, and graft of every form, and has not been a junket, but a sig- has relied upon the expert ability of trained nificant step in the progress of engineers and professional health officers. our greatest undertaking. His previous visit This fact is so fully recognized that a Demowas just before his inauguration. He finds cratic Congress will sustain the President remarkable improvement in everything that in finishing the canal with just as much cerhas to do with the food and housing of em-tainty as would a Republican Congress. ployees and all the conditions of life. He Next month we shall present our readers with finds that the Gatun dam and locks have more precise and extended information reremoved every doubt as regards the choice garding the conditions at Panama and the

Questions of hours of labor, rates As to the of pay, and recognition of the Express Business teamsters' union were all involved our Government has eliminated partisan- riers and as corporations that ought to earn

Photograph by the American Press Association, N. Y. POLICEMEN ESCORTING EXPRESS WAGONS IN NEW YORK LAST MONTH

profits for their own stockholders, should be and that a revival was to follow. But cutdoing whatever could not be done through the rent trade reports through the month of post-office. But these are questions that are November give no indication of such a revinot likely to be settled this year or next. The val, and in the fortnight after Election Day. beginnings of a parcels post, however, ought the securities of the Steel Corporation tended not to be postponed. The same efforts to to decline along with the general Wall Street make the post-office an efficient business ma- stock market. The basic fact in the sluggistchine that are employed in doing the Panama ness of the iron and steel industry is that the work in a businesslike fashion, would turn railroads are not ordering material except postal deficits into vast profits and solve all when they must. questions as to postal rates.

The United States Steel Corpo-The ration now publishes regular of tons of unfilled orders for steel. The Commission will give them in the matter of report for November, made after three allowing rate advances. The uncertainty months of rising prices for the Corporation's on this score not only cuts down their current securities, showed these unfilled orders stand- profits by the difference between the rates ing at 2,871,949 tons, apparently the smallest now in use and those which the railroads say volume of unfinished business on hand re- are absolutely necessary to their financial ported since the organization of the company. health; it also hampers greatly their market-The mills of the Corporation are running, too, ing of new securities to provide for necessary at less than half their normal capacity, improvements and extensions. Such a well-While this low point was being reached, the managed and substantial property as the common stock of the great concern rose from Michigan Central has just been forced to go or in July to over 81 in the first part of No- abroad to market its notes, and to pay, it is vember. Such a phenomenon of increasing currently reported, about 6 per cent. for the stock quotations coincident with the de-money it received. If the rate question were crease of production and unfilled orders to settled on a basis which the railroads conrecord low figures, would ordinarily indicate sidered fair, they would undoubtedly come that the best informed judges of the situation into the market at once for steel rails and were pretty sure that the low point in the other supplies. The importance of the single

The Railroads Undoubtedly the railroads are as Buyers holding off from spending money of Steel until they see what help the quarterly reports of the number coming decisions of the Interstate Commerce ies of the industry was close at hand, item of rails is shown by the fact that over

3,000,000 tons, costing between eighty and Thus the new and welcome tendency seems ninety million dollars, are normally required to be the result of the immutable laws of supby the roads every year. Some 45,000,000 ply and demand, and the all-important questons of rails are in use in the country, and tion whether this is only a temporary setback while the life of a rail varies between a few to high prices, or the beginning of a new era months,—for instance, on curves of the in the cost of living, will pretty surely be New York Subway, - and thirty or forty answered by the continuing success, or the years,—on side tracks and unimportant failure, of our crops. To be sure, there has branches,— the average life is generally con- been no great general reduction yet in the sidered to be about twenty years. Of all high cost of living. As compared with the the rails consumed, then, something over high prices of January 1, 1910, Bradstreet's 2,000,000 tons are absolutely needed for statistical index shows an average reduction renewals; yearly new construction of say to date of about 4 per cent. As compared 4000 miles of track requires about 500,000 with the low-price record of the generation, tons, and about 370,000 tons are exported. in 1896, prices are still nearly 50 per cent. If there were a buoyant revival of trade in above the bottom. general, the roads would undoubtedly purchase much more than 3,000,000 tons of rails. The average annual production for the last nine years has been 2,950,000 tons; the low point came in the panic year 1908, with only occurs late in November or early in the pres-1,020,000 tons, and the prosperous years ent month, coinciding as it does with the 1905, 1906, and 1907 showed an average of beginning of the production of the more note-3,650,000 tons. The full rail-making capac- worthy dramatic pieces, affords an occasion ity of the country's mills is estimated to be for general comment upon the growth of much greater than these figures of actual artistic taste and feeling in the United States. production,— nearly 6,000,000 tons, in fact. The chief musical events of the present season

The Cost spirit of radicalism and political unrest, tion among dramatic happenings has been which, undoubtedly, have their part in ob- the production in New York, on October 10, structing the efforts of railway and industrial of Maurice Maeterlinck's allegory of happicaptains to market securities for even the ness, known as "The Blue Bird." Our readmost legitimate needs. It is interesting and ers, we believe, will find interest in Miss important from many points of view to see Jeannette Gilder's comments on the produc-a downward movement begin in the prices tion of this piece, which appear on another of necessities. Such a movement came into page, as well as in the fine photographs we existence about the middle of November, in reproduce in connection with the article. the prices of meats and of corn and other Artists, both musical and dramatic, from grain. The decrease showed first, naturally, all over the world, now look with more rein wholesale prices, and then spread with spect than ever before upon American audiincreasing rapidity to retail prices in most ences and American opinions. Not a few parts of America. By November 17, beef, of the most eminent European composers pork, and lamb had declined by from two to have visited this country to oversee in person four cents a pound in all cities except New the presentation of their productions. Signor York; sugar had dropped one cent a pound, Mascagni is expected to arrive some time and flour from \$6.90 to \$6.75 a barrel. The during the present month to preside over the big packers attribute the sudden drop in first presentation of his opera "Ysobel." meat prices to the bountiful crops of corn and Signor Puccini, another Italian composer, is oats, and to the previous phenomenally high already in this country, and in the course of The corn crop, a month ago recorded as over West," which he has put into operatic form.

The opening of the winter musi-Our Growing Importance in Art cal season in the larger cities of the United States which usually in which the country in general may be said Economists generally agree in se- to be interested, are recorded with comments lecting the high cost of living on another page this month, by Mr. Lawas a chief factor underlying the rence Gilman. Particularly worthy of menprices, which had set every farmer to raising a few weeks will personally see to the staging all the live stock he could manage to carry, of the American play "The Girl of the Golden 3,000,000,000 bushels and the largest on rec- There could not be a more impressive tribute ord, is turning out even larger than it was to the advance of artistic taste in this counthen estimated, and the production of oats try than the reason recently given by Herr in 1910 also sets a new figure for America. Andreas Dippel, the opera leader and man-

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RALPH JOHNSTONE, PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT Johnstone, who was one of the Wright flyers and had made the world's altitude record at Belmont Park, fell to death from a height of 800 feet at Denver)

us for our culture.

two minor ones. The sensational event of the tournament was sented to Congress.

the race to the Statue of Liberty and return, a distance of 34 miles. Mr. Thomas F. Ryan had offered a prize of \$10,000 for the aviator accomplishing this feat in the fastest time during the meet. Three men succeeded in circling the Statue-Grahame-White, the Englishman, Count de Lesseps of France, and John B. Moisant, the American. The prize was won by Moisant, whose time of 34 minutes, 38.84 seconds was only 4234 seconds less than Grahame-White's. Count de Lesseps took 39 minutes. All three men used Bleriot machines. The great speed contest for the Gordon-Bennett trophy was participated in by representatives of England, France, and America. The trophy went to Grahame-White, who made the required too kilometers at an average speed of 61 miles an hour. This is considerably better than the speed of 47.06 miles an hour made by Curtiss when he won the Gordon-Bennett trophy at Reims last year.

The third event of sensational The Progress interest was the new world's height record made by Ralph Johnstone on the last day of the meet. Johnstone climbed steadily up into a clear sky until he was entirely lost to view and had reached a height of 9714 feet, the greatest altitude yet attained by an aeropiane. Johnstone's death only a few weeks later was one of the tragedies of modern aviation. In making a spiral descent at Denver, his machine became unmanageable and fell from a height of 800 feet, Johnstone being instantly killed. The Michelin cup for distance seems likely ager, for desiring to become an American this year to go to Maurice Tabuteau, who, on citizen. The genial German artist scorns to October 28, in France, flew 280 miles without seek American citizenship for any financial a stop. The steady increase in the speed, reason or because of any assumed love for our height, and distance of aeroplane flights is institutions. "I wish to become an Amer- making the usefulness of the flying machine in ican citizen," he tells us, "because of what I time of war more and more a subject of dissee is the future of Grand Opera in the United cussion in military circles. At various avia-States." At last one European has sought tion meets during the past year, as well as at the one held at Baltimore last month, both sharp-shooting and bomb-throwing have been The aviation tournament at Bel-practised. Eugene Ely's success in flying his mont Park passed off with no machine from the deck of a cruiser in Hampfatal accidents, and but one or ton Roads was particularly interesting to the ones. The meet was the most Navy Department at Washington, and the important and, from the public point of addition of an aeroplane as part of the regular view, the most satisfactory yet held in equipment of the new battleships is being More than a score of flyers of seriously considered. The army is also interinternational fame took part, and biplanes esting itself more actively in the aeroplane, and monoplanes were represented in almost and General Wood, Chief of Staff, has anequal number. Often half a dozen or more nounced that plans for the formation of an machines were in the air at the same time, aerial military squadron will soon be pre-

Conedian The meetings will be resumed early next brated his ninetieth birthday. The regular of President Taft, as set forth in his message taken during the first few weeks of the year to Congress, and certain official forthcoming 1911. announcements of the government at Ottawa will bring about a definite agreement. One The Disorder There never was the slightest of the Canadian commissioners, while not at the Maxican danger of any serious trouble willing to be quoted by name, has said: "The conference, natural products from Canada Texans, of a Mexican citizen and the subwill obtain easier access to the United States, sequent anti-American disorder at various and some American manufactures will ob- points in the Mexican Republic, although tain freer admission to Canada." Consid- for several days there was trouble enough erable opposition to the conclusion of such in the newspapers. A Mexican named Rodan agreement between the Dominion and riguez, employed as a farm hand at Rock the United States is reflected in the press of Hill, Texas, having brutally shot and killed of Cape Breton also have organized to pro- was taken from the jail where he was confined test against the free admission of American and burned at the stake on the night of coal. Various phases of the tariff problem November 3. The Mexican Government, have been occupying the attention of the through its ambassador at Washington, Dominion parliament, which assembled on promptly protested against the outrage and November 17. The last revision of the Cana- presented a claim for reparation to the State dian tariff was in 1907 when the protected Department. Meanwhile, anti-American industries gained all along the line. This demonstrations had taken place at various Now, however, as a result of the reciprocity where some property was destroyed and an negotiations with the United States and the American flag burned. The Mexican aurevolt of the farmers of the great west, the thorities promptly adopted severe repressive tariff is a very live issue in Dominion politics, measures and prevented a repetition of the The farmers and grain-growers of Ontario, riotous demonstrations. Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, who have banded themselves into a very strong organization, are now clamoring for a reduction of duties on agricultural products. Some time this month aix hundred or more farmers representing nine or ten provinces will meet Premier Laurier in Ottawa and ask for a lower tariff and reciprocity with the United States.

The Dominion grows constantly rows in Men in wealth, prosperity, and popu-and Money lation. While the indications are that her wheat crop for 1910 will be slightly less than that of last year, the annual statement of the Canadian Finance Department shows a much larger increase in revenue than in expenditure for the past fiscal year, while the report of the Postmaster General indicates a surplus of approximately three quarters of a million dollars. Reports were current last month of the forthcoming resignation of

Substantial progress toward the Lord Strathcona as Canadian High Comconclusion of a real reciprocity missioner at London. Lord Strathcona, who treaty between the United States was formerly plain Donald Smith and the and Canada was made during the five days' last resident governor of the Hudson Bay sessions of the American-Canadian Commis- Company, has held the High Commissionersion at Ottawa terminating on November 10. ship for twenty years. He recently celemonth. It is then expected that the views decennial census of the dominion will be

Border between the United States and feeling at Ottawa is that, as a result of the Mexico over the lynching last month, by Great Britian. The coal and iron workers an American woman for some trivial reason, was regarded as a settlement for many years, places in Mexico, notably at Guadalajara,

> ONE CANADIAN VIEW OF RECIPROCITY Uncle Sam (to Sir Wilfrid Laurier): "Just shet your eyes and trust in your Uncle Sammy, Son," From the World (Toronto)

lynchers of Rodriguez. The Mexican au- has been a bitter opponent of the present thorities have already shown their honest administration, and the attempt on his life intention to prevent further insults to Ameri- led to some charges of bad faith on the part cans and injury to American property. A of the government. The election itself, definite promise of immediate punishment however, proceeded quietly, and the stability of the offenders by the Federal Government of the republic of Cuba has been demat Washington, which some hot-headed Mexi- onstrated. In Porto Rico, the Unionist cans were demanding, was, of course, im- party again defeated the Republicans, electpossible. It is the right and duty of the ing every member of the House of Delegates. State officials alone to proceed in such cases. Dr. Luis Muñoz Rivera has been chosen Resi-The Federal Government must await State dent Commissioner at Washington, to sucaction. This anomaly of our political sys- ceed Señor Larrinaga. tem has caused us, as a government and as a people, much embarrassment and not a little anxiety upon several noteworthy occasions in the past. But apparently it cannot be changed. It is not so many years since ment over the disputed questions between certain Italian citizens were outraged and the Lords and Commons, has failed. On murdered in Louisiana, and the Italian Gov- November 10, Premier Asquith publicly ernment recalled its ambassador because the announced that the conference could not State Department at Washington was not agree, adding: "It is the opinion of all memable to force as prompt and satisfactory a bers that all the conditions under which the settlement on the part of the State govern- proceedings were held preclude disclosures ment as our Italian friends would have liked. in regard to the course of the negotiations More recently there was talk of worse than or the causes leading to their termination." unpleasantness—of war itself—when the city Perhaps failure was inevitable. The demand of San Francisco made unpleasant discrimi- of the Liberals for a radical curtailment of the nations against certain Japanese, and some power of the House of Lords to reject or of the Japanese newspapers found it difficult modify legislation sent up to it by the Comto understand why the government at Wash- mons was shown by repeated appeals to ington could not force the State authorities of the country to have the support of the Brit-California to make San Francisco "be good." ish electorate. There could, therefore, be no Undoubtedly there is considerable anti-compromise on this point. On the other American feeling in Mexico. It is one of the hand, it was soon demonstrated that Mr. cardinal doctrines of the opposition to Presi- Arthur Balfour, who led the Unionist condent Diaz that he favors Americans and ferees, was being hindered in his apparently American interests unduly, and Diaz has sincere efforts to agree upon a compromise many enemies. Some Americans resident in by the obstinate attitude of some of the Mexico, moreover, have very bad manners, peers, and also of the other conservative and these, with their business methods, interests which make up the political groups undoubtedly justify Mexican dislike. The now in opposition to the government. Mr. government at Mexico City, however, is in Balfour himself is blamed for the failure of perfect agreement with the government at the conference. His supporters privately ad-Washington.

Elections in marked by considerable bitterness and some mise, and the conference failed.

Mexico and the Undoubtedly the government of violence, including the attempted assassina-United States the State of Texas will take the tion of General Pino Guérra, Commander-inproper course and punish the chief of the Cuban army. General Guérra

The Parliamentary conference ar-Muddled ranged in June last in Great British Politics Britain, to bring about an agreemit that he lacked the strength of will to force his more progressive views upon his Quiet elections in both Cuba colleagues, whom he was only nominally and Porto Rico last month re-bound to consult. They also express the sulted in the popular endorse- opinion that the failure of the conference ment of the party in power. The balloting may cost him the leadership of the opposiin Cuba, on November 1, was for Senation in Parliament. Mr. Balfour, as well as tors, Members of the House of Repre-Premier Asquith, are moderates in politics. sentatives and all provincial and municipal and the other members of the conference officers throughout the island. It was the have expressed themselves publicly as willing first election under the government of Presi- to compromise. The irreconcilables of the dent Gomez. The campaign had been Tory party, however, refused any comprorestate briefly the question at adopted they provide issue and the main points of the

long drawn-out quarrel between the two houses of Parliament. For years the House of Commons, the elective body of the British Parliament, has disputed the right of the House of Lords to reject or radically modify measures of finance originating in the Commons. In the last session of Parliament, the first budget of Chancellor Lloyd-George was rejected by the Upper House because, the Lords claimed, it contained provisions which were not strictly financial. It was the contention of the Peers that these general legislative provisions, which had been "tacked on " to the financial bill, should be submitted to the direct vote of the people. They did not deny the power of the Commons to carry through any bill exclusively devoted to raising or disbursing revenue. They rejected the budget and a new election was held. The Asquith ministry received a small majority at the polls. Then the Lords yielded and the budget bill became a law. The ministry, however, was desirous of settling at once the entire question of the relation between the two houses. They claimed that the Lords had exceeded their power, and drew up a series of resolutions which were passed by the Commons, the substance of which was to establish the power of the Lower House, as directly representing the people, to pass any measure over the veto of the Peers. This was the political status at the time of the death of King Edward VII. in May last. Instead of forcing the contest to a conclusion at that moment of national grief the ministry proposed a conference between the leaders of the two parties to undertake some definite settlement of the question. Four Unionist leaders and four Liberals, including the Premier, have been conferring during the entire summer. The conference having failed, there remained nothing but another appeal to the people for their verdict.

Parliament convened on the fif-The Lords to teenth of last month, and a formal statement was expected from the Premier as to the intentions of the government. Clever parliamentary tactics on the part of the opposition, led by Lord Lansdowne, gave the Conservatives the initial advantage. On the 17th the Peers adopted, by a large majority vote, Lord Rosebery's resolutions for the remodeling of the upper which would give Home Rule to England, Scotland and Wales, house, in substantially the form in which they were introduced. We printed these resolu-

It will be useful, at this point, to tions at the time, but restate them here. As

That the House of Lords shall consist of Lords of Parliament—a part chosen by the whole body of hereditary Peers from among themselves and by nomination by the Crown; secondly, those sitting by virtue of their offices and qualifications held by them; and finally, a certain number chosen from

Then Lord Lansdowne, conservative leader in the Upper House, demanded that the government submit its veto bill at once. leader of the Peers desired debate. Then he proposed to return the bill with a counter proposition, the terms of which would be substantially those submitted, some months ago, by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This scheme, which is a modification of the Rosebery one, shows that the Peers are awake to the necessity of some real reform. Mr. Chamberlain's plan includes the entire abandonment of the hereditary right to vote in the Lords, and the infusion of new blood in the Upper House by elective or appointed members. It insists, however, on the right of the reformed House, by its vote, to compel the reference to the people of any matter deemed by them of sufficient intrinsic importance.

THE NEW JOHN BULL

(After the proposed "Pederalization" of the British Isles, as well as to Ireland. Note the "All-British" costume of the old gentleman)

From Punch (London)

"Devolution ists, who held the balance of power in the American gold." House. Undoubtedly, Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, was master of the Parliamentary situation, and he used his power and influence very skilfully during the early days Asquith and other Parliamentary leaders, other imposts to meet the large expenditures

The government's anti-veto bill as well as Earl Grey, Governor General of supernment was introduced in the Commons Canada, and a number of other distinguished on November 17. The next day British statesmen, to favor the new imperial the Premier, having consulted with King idea now popularly known as devolution. George, spoke with authority. It was the This, as we noted last month, is a scheme for intention of the government, Mr. Asquith the achievement of actual imperial federation, said, to pass the essential features of the one of the items of which would be local budget, namely, the income tax, tea duty, autonomy for all parts of the Empire. Home and sinking fund provisions; to remove the Rule for England, for Scotland and for Wales pauper disqualification for old age pensions, would make Home Rule for Ireland at the and to dissolve Parliament on Nov. 28, should same time less objectionable to the Tories. the Lords in the meantime reject the veto bill. Mr. Redmond has recently made an extended tour of the United States, speaking Irlah Nome . The main issue of the election, as in the interest of local self-government for put to the voters, will be the Ireland, and has, it is reported, collected question of modifying the power from American and Irish sympathizers a of the House of Lords. Other issues, how- large sum of money to further that object. ever, will inevitably claim attention. The The Conservative journals are very bitter most disturbing is undoubtedly the Irish on this point. Led by the Daily Mail, of problem. When, after the last elections, the London, they bitterly denounce Mr. Red-Asquith ministry came back to the Commons mond and appeal to the English people "to with greatly reduced majorities, they found save the British constitution from smash at themselves at the mercy of the Irish National- the dictation of Irish-Americans and of

The issue of most popular con-The Budget cern after the Irish question, is and the Country the new system of taxation imof the session to further the cause of Home posed by the budget. While denounced by Rule for Ireland. It was the necessity of the wealthy classes for the heavy taxes it reckoning with the Irish that induced Mr. imposes on the ownership of land and for

> involved in the new Liberal legislation, the budget, on the whole, is popular in England. It has already lightened the burdens of the poor man and has proved an effective revenue-getter. The Unionists have endeavored to revive the cry of Protection or Tariff Reform, as the English call it. As a matter of fact, Tariff Reform is highly unpopular with those classes which would have to be detached from the Liberal side if a Unionist victory is to be won. It is a question British politics whether was ever more confused or doubtful than at the present time. With a stronger and more imaginative premier than Mr. Asquith, the lines of conflict might be more clearly drawn and the issues more sharply in-

THE PLICET OF THE ASQUITH MINISTRY (While Hardie sets the tune, Redmond makes the Premier dance) Prom the Daily Graphic (London)

dicated. But Mr. Asquith, like Mr. Balfour, is a man of ideas and theories rather than actions. There can be discerned a tendency to regard Mr. Lloyd-George as the next Liberal Prime Minister. The impulsive, aggressive Welshman, who is now Chancellor of the Exchequer, possesses, perhaps more than any other Liberal statesman of to-day, the power of effective appeal to the popular heart and imagination. The retirement of Lord Morley from the office of Secretary of State for India has necessitated a number of changes in the Asquith ministry. The Earl of Crewe, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, has been appointed to succeed Lord Morley at the India office, while Mr. Lewis Harcourt succeeds the Earl of Crewe as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Premier has announced that, in the future, ministers of the colonies will manage only the business of the crown colonies. Affairs of the selfgoverning dominions, such as Canada and Australia, in their imperial relations, are to be looked after in the future by a separate department which will be presided over by the Premier himself.

A new chapter in the history of British India was opened just the Rt. Hon. John (now Viscount) Morley severe, repressive measures against anarchy was appointed by the Liberal Government and sedition. But he has not been turned of England to be Secretary of State for India. aside a hair's breadth by disorder and vio-Lord Morley, who in a few days will be 73 lence from the path of real reform. Lord years of age, retired from the Indian Sec- Morley has had the insight to realize that retaryship last month, but retains a seat a new era has begun for Britain's Indian sub-in the Cabinet as Lord President of the jects; that, owing to various causes—educa-Council. In those five years of arduous tion among others—new aspirations have been labor, ever increasing until advanced age awakened in the breasts of the educated made retirement imperative, Lord Morley natives, and that something must be done has piloted the Indian Office through some to satisfy them. He has been criticised by of its most anxious moments. He has shown some for doing too much, and by others for many of those qualities of exalted statesman- not doing enough. There is no difference ship which have characterized the highest of opinion as to the fact that he has done type of British administrator. He has been more than one important thing that will always the strong, wise man at the helm, count in all the future of India. His enemies have derided him for accepting a peerage, and accused him of attempting to concentrate undue power in his own hands. But they have never charged him with abusing his power. The native Indian press regard went into active operation throughout Brithis retirement as a real loss to the country. ish India. Lord Morley, says the Indian Daily News, of rated in cooperation with Lord Minto, who Calcutta, a journal known for its keenness was then Viceroy, consists of extensive in reflecting native opinion, was the greatest amendments to the constitution of Hindu-Secretary India ever had. Lord Morley did stan. The net result of these amendments is have vast power in his hands. The really that, in both the legislative and administravital question is, What use did he make of this tive departments of the Indian government power? He has proved his strength in two hereafter, natives will always be associated

LORD MORLEY, WHO HAS RETIRED FROM THE HEAD OF THE BRITISH INDIA OFFICE

five years ago this month when ways. He has never been afraid to use

A year ago last May the reform Hie Work scheme with which Lord Morley's in India name is inseparably associated This scheme, which he had elabowith Englishmen. The practical application the Premier called for a vote of confidence, of the reform to the every-day routine which was given him, the ballot standing of Indian affairs was a vast task which con- 296 to 209. On two days following, points sumed many months. against British rule occurred in the meantime of confidence, and these were given by still at widely separated points in the peninsula. larger majorities. There were a number of political assassinations, many destructive riots and much bitterness in print. Steadily, however, through the remainder of the administration of Lord Minto, and now in the opening months of on November 2, handed the resignation of the viceroyalty of Sir Charles Hardinge, the the entire Cabinet to President Fallieres. Indian Office has pursued its unwavering This action on his part indicated that the and courageous course in modernizing India. ministry, while supporting the Premier in the To Lord Morley is due more than this recent crisis, was not unanimous regarding achievement. His is the credit for a new, measures which should be taken to prevent more intelligent and progressive attitude a recurrence of the strikes on the government towards Britain's great Asiatic dependency railroads. It showed also, however, that the on the part of the governing classes in Eng- Premier felt so strong in the confidence of land who do not know India from personal the Chamber, that the President would be knowledge. "Honest John Morley," man of public affairs, M. Fallieres did as was expected, and M. man of letters, and man of ardent faith in the Briand then formed a new cabinet, retaining modern democratic movement. He turns only five of his former ministers. The new over to younger hands the responsibilities government is more homogeneous than the of the Indian Office with the respect and preceding one, and is solidly behind the Preloyalty of the Indian people and the intelli- mier in his policies. It is a significant fact gent admiration of the British public and the that M. Millerand, the Radical Minister of rest of the world.

The of confidence. In a remarkable speech, M. first statesmen of his day. Briand defended each step in his course. It has been many years, he said, since the government was faced with such grave problems. Denouncing sabotage—the French term describing all kinds of deliberate injury to com- international peace and understanding, the merce through strikes—the Premier declared little Republic of Switzerland stands as a he was proud of the fact that he had kept model to the rest of the world. Each year strictly within the limits of the law. Then, a new President of the Confederation is in dramatic peroration, came these words:

Look at these hands. There's not a drop of blood upon them. . . . But the prime right of a nation is that of protecting its existence and its independence. . . . I say emphatically that if chosen. Switzerland has had the "initiathe laws had not given the government the means of keeping the country master of its railways and national defense, the ministry would not have hesitated to have recourse to extra-legal methods.

tion from the Socialist and Radical members, the nation. Last year an initiative pro-

Violent outbreaks were raised which necessitated other votes

Having demonstrated conclusive-He Forms ly that he had the full support a New Ministry of the legislators, Premier Briand, The peerage has not altered compelled to ask him to form a new Ministry. Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Viviani, the equally Radical Minister of Following up his vigorous policy Labor, are not members of the new Cabinet. in settling the railway strike, The *Temps* (Paris) announces that the new Premier Briand obtained, in one Ministry "although it does not oppose the week last month, several of the most striking principles of tade-unionism, will shortly parliamentary majorities of recent years in propose a law making illegal strikes by em-France. Having put down disorder with a ployees in the public service and in the gov-strong hand and averted the threatened peril ernment." In the opinion, not only of his to the State, the Premier went before the own countrymen, but of Europe in general. Chamber of Deputies with a demand for a vote Aristide Briand has taken rank as one of the

In the progress of orderly gov-8witzerland ernment and the furtherance of and the 8wiss ideas and causes that make for chosen by the Federal Council, and so smoothly does the system work that the rest of the world rarely knows when an election is held or the name of the chief magistrate tive" for years. This enables the electorate to veto any law passed by the Federal Assembly, provided a petition demanding the revision or annulment, presented by 30,000 Then, amid excited demands for his resigna- citizens, is approved by the direct vote of

posing the adoption of a system of propor- edly be slow, and perhaps be marked by tional representation in the elections to the many painful experiences and surprises, such National Council received nearly 143,000 as the serious insurrection last month in the signatures. At the popular vote taken Oc- army, and the strike of government emtober 23 last, however, the proposed con-ployees in Lisbon. President Braga and stitutional amendment was rejected by a the Republic may have the nation behind substantial majority. The chief opposition them, but they have yet to demonstrate this came from the rather unexpected conserva- fact. Up to the middle of last month the tism of the Radical party, which has been new Republican government had been recin power since 1848. The adoption of pro- ognized —"for the transaction of ordinary portional representation would give a voice business"—by Great Britain, France, Spain, to the various groups of the opposition, par- Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway ticularly the Socialists, and weaken the party and the United States. While this does not in power. The Swiss Government, we are mean formal recognition of the republican informed by a writer in the Bibliothèque government, such recognition will undoubt-Universelle (the serious review of Lausanne), edly be forthcoming as soon as the new régime will soon invite all the nations of the world at Lisbon has demonstrated its stability. to a conference at Berne to consider the project of reforming the calendar. The scheme favored is said to be the one by which the year will be divided into 13 months of 28 days each, with New Year's day to be an "extra," not counting on the calendar or in commercial transactions. A very eminent Swiss, M. Henri Dunant, the founder of the International Red Cross Society, died on October 31. It was largely through his influence that the first International Red Cross Conference was held at Geneva in 1863. M. Dunant received the Nobel prize for peace in 1902.

The Republic In the first few weeks of its life, the new Republic of Portugal has proclaimed a good many ambitious plans for the economic uplift of the country, for its political purification and for the general bettering of the condition of the people. In an interview given to the press late in October, Senhor José Relvas, Minister of Finance, evidently speaking for the government, announced that "the Republic is appalled at the corruption of the old régime." The new government, the Minister continued, will proceed at once "against all special privilege abuses." All the old government employees will be dismissed; the former King's civil list of \$800,000 a year is to be replaced by a modest presidential salary; taxes on the necessities of life will be reduced and those on the luxuries increased, and "within a few months the separation of Church and State will be accomplished." These are brave words, and the intention behind them is evidently honest. It will, however, probably take much longer than the Minister supposes to substitute for the old corrupt régime a completely new order of things. The change will undoubt-

There was an impressive, almost the Impress- tragic appropriateness, in the determination of Count Leo Tolstoy to end his days in seclusion. When, on November 11, the news was flashed to all parts of the civilized world that the venerable author-reformer had fled from his home, whither no one knew, there was, at first, some speculation and considerable criticism. Gradually, however, it came to be realized that this somber ending was the inevitable, logical conclusion of Tolstoy's life. In a letter which he left addressed to his wife, the aged Russian stated that he would not return if found, and asked her forgiveness for this desertion "after 48 years of happiness." He said in explanation of his action:

Do not seek me. I feel that I must retire from the troubles of life. Perpetual guests, perpetual visits and visitors, perpetual cinematograph operators, beset me at Yasnaya Polyana, and poison my life. I want to recover from the trouble of the

WILL REPUBLICAN PORTUGAL REALLY MAKE GOOD ITS BOASTS?

(Monarchical Europe is a little uncertain as to how much to trust the fine speeches of the new régime) From O Malho (Rio de Janeiro)

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ಿ ಇದೇ ಬಿಂದ ಬರುಗಳು ಕಮ್ಮಾರ್ಡಿ A LILE - LE PAR 1. 表式 4.5DLE 医皮色管 有益。

The first of the first teen tricks, so the assimple, moral truths and the hon The works of the family, to the the ration life of a fearless man who squares The manufacture of the state of the state of the state of the same and the same and the same and the same of the s and the training great moral forces of human history." * Acreese of poverty in his was one of the great figures of all time.

Tiest, produced and quiour a time with the sport A to age in which he men. But one errecer to the armedian reliables the threes the way the president president of the is enable to enable a leasure exemple to his ever excendible. The volume is a content of inferior of the content of the inferior of the content of the inferior of the content of the cont when he swell. No man is justified in 69 the significance of any of his theiries. It the automatical frequency of the act of and exacted. Nevertheless, as i that the sing of pressured and for the remarked, in an article which more than all the time peak published two years ago upon the celeb make the treatment has be easily the of Tolstoy's eightieth birthday, "j The present the state passed conduct by his religion continue to insp The second introducer, as so long will Leo Tolstoy remain one of the

A Terrible Indiotment Tolstoy, heartsore at the oppression, misery erable area of the Empire and broken up, in and corruption of Russian life and weary of large measure, the vicious communal system, "the zigzag of compromise" that has un-replacing it with individual peasant propriwillingly marked his own existence for the etorship of land. Political liberties, howpast few years, fled from his estate to end ever, are still denied. There is, as yet, no his days in seclusion. Several months ago freedom of speech or of the press, nor any he wrote his vivid and terrible indictment of guarantee of personal inviolability, and marthe entire Russian governmental and social tial law still obtains in many sections of system in a series of studies published under the Empire. All this results in the terrible the title "Three Days in a Village." This state of corruption, depression and misery too truthful account of the actual conditions so graphically set forth by Tolstoy in the in the Czar's Empire was suppressed by the story, "Three Days in a Village." government at St. Petersburg, reluctantly, accordance with the brutal policy of Russibecause Russian despotism has always hes-fication, the Finnish Diet has been dissolved. itated to raise its finger against the man Elections will be held next month for the new whom all Russia and all the world has hon- Diet, and then will come the final struggle ored as it has honored Leo Tolstoy. Before on the part of the Finns to save their liberits suppression a copy of the manuscript was ties. To the Finnish contention that the mailed to the United States and the Evening Russian Emperor Alexander I. and all his Sun of New York, with commendable enter- successors agreed to respect their constituprise, has been publishing an English trans- tion, the blunt answer of St. Petersburg is lation by Archibald J. Wolfe. The village that Russia now wants to absorb the Grand in question is indirectly indicated to be one Duchy and intends to do so, regardless of on the Tolstoy estate, and it is the Tolstoys Imperial oaths or promises. as landed proprietors that are excoriated in the burning words of the reformer. But the burning words of the reformer. But

Even From the Ottermost East conthe conditions are those of the empire in genFar Away 8/am tinues to come reports of change

and Tolstov tells how kind and good the Moves and progress. Even Siam moves eral. Tolstoy tells how kind and good the peasants are in alleviating distress, how they Chulalongkorn I., the first King of Siam to which the Russian land is swarming, and care world, died late in October, after a reign of that guards us and saves us and keeps us." He says in ringing sentences:

And as all truly good deeds are done the peasants do this unceasingly, not even noticing that they are doing good; at the same time besides doing good, doing something "for their own soul," they are doing something of tremendous importance for the entire Russian society. The importance of this for the entire Russian society lies in the fact that were it not for this village population, and for its Christian sentiment which so flourishes in its bosom, it would be difficult to imagine what would happen not only to these hundreds of thousands of hapless, homeless, wayfaring men, but also to all well-to-do people, particularly the rich residents in the villages, those who have settled down on the land.

Reaction in The Saddle

It was within a few days of the ation. It must be admitted also that the assembling of the fourth session land reform scheme fathered by the Premier, of the third Duma that the aged Stolypin, has already transformed a consid-

From the "Uttermost East" conand progress. Even Siam moves. take in the filthy, needy wayfarers, with become known to the rest of the civilized for them as brothers. "Again it is the basic 42 years. Under his reign the buffer state force of the Russian people, the peasantry, of Siam made remarkable progress in the arts of civilization. A little smaller than the State of Texas in area, although nominally independent, Siam has been virtually under the joint protectorate of Great Britain and France since the Anglo-French Convention in 1904. It was one of the most settled of of the South Eastern Asiatic states, and its general peace and prosperity has been largely due to the two American legal advisors of the late King, Professor Edward Henry Strobel and Dr. J. I. Westengard, both of the Harvard Law School. Chulalongkorn was a man of unusual virtues and capacity for an Asiatic monarch. Although nominally absolute, he delegated a great deal of his power to commissioners and governors. He Reaction is apparently in full introduced railways, built a small navy and swing in Russia. The program introduced some measure of education. The of the Duma, now in session, it new King, Chowfa Vhakropongee Poowanis true, includes various measures of vast arth, is now in his thirtieth year. He has national concern. One provides for the studied in Europe, traveled much and made introduction of universal primary education elaborate preparations for his new duties. and a number deal with the agrarian situ- He is planning many far-reaching reforms.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From October 21 to November 18, 1910)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT — AMERICAN

October 24.—The Secretary of the Interior orders the sale at auction of 1,650,000 acres of Indian lands in Oklahoma.

October 27.—A recount of the population of Tacoma, Wash., is ordered by the Director of the Census on account of alleged frauds.

October 31.—The budget of New York City carries \$171,505,787, an increase of \$8,000,000 over that of the current year.

November 1.—The presentation of evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the proposed advances in railroad freight rates is concluded at Chicago.

November 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission upholds the advances in freight rates in the southeastern territory.

November 8.—Representatives in Congress, State officers, and legislatures are chosen throughout the United States.

Elections to the Sixty-Second Congress result as follows: Republicans, 165; Democrats, 225; Socialist, 1.

The following State Governors are elected:

Alabama Emmet O'Neal (D)
California . Hiram W. Johnson (R)
Colorado John F. Shafroth (D)*
Connecticut Simeon E. Baldwin (D)†
Idaho James B. Hawley (D)†
Iowa B, F. Carroll (R)*
Kansas Walter R. Stubbs (R)*
Massachusetts. Eugene N. Foss (D)†
Michigan Chase S. Osborn (R)
Minnesota Adolph O. Eberhart (R)†

Nebraska	Chester H. Aldrich (R)†
	Tasker L. Oddie (R)t
New Hampshire	. Robert P. Bass (R)
New Jersey	.Woodrow Wilson (D)†
	John A. Dix (D)†
North Dakota.	. John Burke (Ď)*
	Judson Harmon (D)*
Oklahoma	Lee Cruce (D)
	Oswald West (D)†
Pennsylvania	John K. Tener (R)
	Aram J. Pothier (R)*
South Carolina.	Cole L. Blease (D)
South Dakota	Robert S. Vessey (R)*
Tennessee	Benjamin W. Hooper (R)t
Texas	Oscar B. Colquitt (D)
	Francis E. McGovern (R)
Wyoming	Joseph M. Cary (D)†
	A

*Reëlected

†Succeeds Governor of opposing party

Democratic Senators will succeed Republicans in the following States: Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia.

The first Socialist member of Congress, Victor L. Berger, is elected in the Milwaukee district.

A constitutional amendment granting the suffrage to women is passed in the State of Washington, but like propositions are rejected in Oregon. Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

In Nebraska, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Dem.) defeats Mr. Burkett (Rep.) for the Senatorship.

In Missouri, James A. Reed defeats David R. Francis for the Democratic nomination for the Senatorship.

O. B. COLQUITT, TEXAS

EMMET O'NEAL, ALABAMA COLE L. BLEASE, SOUTH CAROLINA NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS

November 9.—President Taft leaves Washington for a tour of inspection of the Panama Canal. dence in the ministry.

November 10.—The elections in Porto Rico result in an overwhelming victory for the Unionists.

November 12.—Governor Carroll, of Iowa, appoints Lafayette Young as United States Senator to succeed the late Jonathan P. Dolliver.

November 14.—President Taft arrives at Colon, Panama... Judge Le Baron B. Colt consents to be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Aldrich.

November 15.—The Oklahoma Supreme Court decides that the capital of the State shall be Guthrie.

November 16.—President Talt inspects the Culebra Cut.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

October 21.—The Peruvian cabinet resigns.

October 22.—Gen. Michael Manoury is appointed military governor of Paris.

October 23.—The voters of Switzerland reject the proposed constitutional amendment providing for proportional representation in elections for the national council.

National Assembly.

October 28.—Premier Canalejas threatens, in the Spanish Senate, to resign unless the religiousorders bill is passed. . The provisional government in Portugal announces the separation of church and state and greater freedom of the press. ... The Chinese Government Council is ordered by the throne to discuss the memorial presented by the new assembly, praying for the early establishment of a parliament....Salvador Cavero forms a new cabinet in Peru.

October 29.—During a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, M Jaures, the Socialist leader, bitterly attacks the Briand ministry for its measures in suppressing the railway strike.

October 30.—The French Chamber votes confi-

November 1. -The general election in Cuba results in continued control by the Liberals, with slight Conservative gains. The members of ex-Premier Franco's cabinet are indicted in Portugal.... A plot to overthrow the Peruvian government is checked and the leaders arrested.... The Czar approves a measure extending the zone of residence of Jews in Russia.

November 2.—Aristide Briand, the French premier, hands the resignations of the ministry to President Fallieres and is immediately charged to form a new cabinet....The military forces of Portugal threaten to overthrow the provisional government unless promised promotions and pensions are granted.

November 3.—The retirement of Lord Morley from the office of Secretary of State for India is officially announced; the Earl of Crewe is ap-pointed to succeed him. Fifty Jesuits, the last members of religious orders in Lisbon, are expelled from Portugal.

November 4.—An imperial decree announces that the first Chinese parliament will be convoked in 1913, two years earlier than had been promised. October 25.—King George dissolves the Greek ment of the Union of South Africa.... The Spanish Senate passes the bill prohibiting the creation of further religious orders until the Concordat has been revised.

> November 5. The Portuguese Government grants amnesty to political offenders and reduces the sentences of criminals one-third.

> November 9. A combination of Socialists and Catholics fails in an attempt to overthrow the new French cabinet formed by Premier Briand. Twenty-six persons are convicted of conspiracy to kill the Emperor of Japan. Sir Vescy Strong is inaugurated as Lord Mayor of London.

> November to .- After twenty-one meetings, the conference over the veto power of the British House of Lords fails of agreement.

November 12.—The Chilean cabinet resigns.

November 13.—The Honduran insurgent movement comes to an end at Amapala with the surrender of the leader, General Valadares.

November 14.—More than fifty persons are killed during rioting against the Estrada régime in Nicaragua....The rebellion in Uruguay is suppressed by the Government forces.

November 15.—Marshal Hermes da Fonseca is inaugurated as President of Brazil (see page 684). The British House of Commons meets and adjourns for three days.

November 17.—The British House of Lords adopts the reform resolutions of Lord Rosebery.

November 18.—Premier Asquith announces in the British House of Commons that Parliament will be dissolved on November 28 if the Lords reject the veto bill.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

October 22.—The Russian Government issues a drastic law against German immigration into the three western frontier provinces.

October 24.—Russia declines Great Britain's proposal to arbitrate the dispute over the seizure, during the Russo-Japanese war, of the British steamer Oldhamia and its American cargo.

October 25.—The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague renders its decision in the Orinoco Steamship Company dispute between the United States and Venezuela, awarding \$48,867 to the American company, with interest and costs.

October 31.—King Alfonso declines to arbitrate Paris to Brussels, making two stops for fuel. the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

November 5.—A tariff war with Germany is threatened by the refusal of the German potash syndicate to accede to the American conciliatory proposals. . . A convention is signed at Managua between the special United States commissioner and members of the Nicaraguan cabinet, whereby General Estrada will continue as President for at feet. least two years; a loan, secured by customs re-ceipts, is to be floated in the United States.

November 6.—An agreement is reached between the Turkish Government and German bankers to float a loan of \$31,500,000, France's demands for guarantees having been refused.

November 9.—Mexico demands reparation from the United States for the lynching of a Mexican citizen in Texas.... The British, French, Spanish, and Italian ministers in Portugal announce that they are authorized to establish negotiations with the provisional republican government.

November 10.—The first series of conferences between the Canadian and American trade commissioners, at Ottawa, comes to an end...An agreement is signed at London by which English, German, and French bankers will participate in the \$50,000,000 loan which an American syndicate will make to China.

November 11.—The diplomatic representatives of the United States, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and Norway officially recognize the republican government in Portugal... Anti-American disorders are reported from several points in Mexico near the border.

November 15.—Morocco agrees to pay the indemnity demanded by Spain on account of the Spanish City show that it will cost nearly \$90,000,000.

campaign against the Riff tribesmen last year, and cedes to Spain a strip of territory around Melilla.

November 16.—President Taft dines at Panami with President Arosemena.... The French Government accepts the American proposition to refund the debt of Liberia.

November 17.—Earl Grey, in opening the Canadian Parliament, reads a speech from the throne which expresses the hope that reciprocity negotiations with the United States will be successful.

AVIATION

October 28.—Maurice Tabuteau, using a Farman biplane, remains in the air for more than six hours at Etampes, near Paris, covering 280 miles

October 29.—Claude Grahame-White wins the speed race for the James Gordon Bennett cup at the International Aviation Tournament at New York; his time for the 62.1 miles is 61 minutes and IA seconds.

October 30.—Three aeroplanes fly over New York City in a race from the Belmont Park aviation field to the Statue of Liberty, and return: John B. Moisant, the winner, covers the 34 mileat the rate of a mile a minute.

October 31.—Ralph Johnstone, at Belmont Park, ascends in a Wright machine to a height of 9714 feet, a new world's record.

November 7.—P. O. Parmalee flies in a Wright biplane from Dayton to Columbus, a distance of sixty-five miles, in sixty-six minutes, carrying a quantity of merchandise.

November 13.—M. Legagneux again flies from

November 14.—Eugene B. Ely rises from the deck of the scout cruiser Birmingham, in Hampton Roads, and flies five miles to the shore, using a Curtiss machine.

November 17.—An accident to Ralph Johnstone's aeroplane during a flight near Denver causes him to fall to his death from a height of 500

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

October 21.—The Nobel Prize for medicine is awarded to Prof. Albrecht Kossel, of Heidelberg .. The Senate of the New York University makeits quinquennial selection of names for inclusion in the Hall of Fame, including Harriet Beecher Stowe. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Edgar Allan Poe. Federal officers at Chicago seize counterfeit Nicaraguan notes to the value of about \$730,000.

October 24.—Cyclones, accompanied by a cloudburst, a tidal wave, and a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, cause the loss of 200 lives in the vicinity of Naples....The steamer Regalus is wrecked on the Newfoundland coast, nineteen sailors being drowned.

October 25.—Legal representatives of railroadthroughout the entire country confer in New York City to determine whether or not the amendments to the Interstate Commerce act shall be attacked.

October 26.—The National Lumber Association announces a gift of \$100,000 to the Yale Forestry School.... British consols fall to 7834, the lowest price since 1847.

October 27.—Bids offered for the construction of a comprehensive new subway system in New York gun in Jersey City, spreads to New York and com- known English racing skipper. pletely ties up the transfer business.

land and \$1,000,000 for the creation of a park in Prince d'Essling, 74. New York and New Jersey.

October 31.—Edward Robinson is chosen director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, to succeed Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke.

November 3.—Chicago's first grand opera season is successfully opened (see page 698).

November 4.—The Manitoba Insane Asylum, at Brandon, is destroyed by fire.

November 6.—The Nobel Prize for physics is awarded to Prof. Johannes Diderik Van der Wals, of Amsterdam.

November 7.-Negotiations between officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the general managers of sixty-one railroads operating west of Chicago, looking toward better working conditions, are broken off.

November 8.—An agreement is reached by the arbitrators of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's dispute with its employees....Charges of gross discrimination in freight rates are made against the Harriman lines by lumber companies.

November 10.—The express strike in New York and Jersey City is declared off, the companies granting higher wages and shorter hours but refusing to recognize the union....Several villages in eastern France are inundated by swollen rivers.... Emperor William attends the opening lectures at the University of Berlin of Professors Münsterberg, of Harvard, and Smith, of the University of Virginia.

November 13.—Wireless communication is effected by Marconi between Italy and Nova . The Nobel Prize for chemistry is awarded Scotia... to Prof. Otto Wallach, of Göttingen.

November 14.—The Nobel Prize for literature is awarded to Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, the cator of Massachusetts, 93. German poet and novelist.

November 15.—Dr. Edgar F. Smith is chosen provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

November 18.-More than one hunderd suffragettes are arrested in London during a demonstration outside the Parliament buildings.

OBITUARY

October 22.—Prince Francis of Teck, brother of Queen Mary of England, 40.... Carl S. N. Hallberg, professor of pharmacy at the University of Illinois, 54.... Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, the first woman ordained to preach in the Congregational Church, 58.... Patrick J. Dolan, a prominent labor

October 23.—Lewis Larned Coburn, a wellknown Chicago citizen and lawyer, 75.

October 24.—Rear-Adm. John J. Read, U.S.N., retired, 70....Marquis de Massa, secretary to Napoleon III, 79.

October 25.—Ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, of Pennsylvania, 73...Brig.-Gen. David ish painter, 85...Wilhelm Raabe, the German Porter Heap, U.S.A., retired, 68...Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Chipman, U.S.A., retired.

November 16.—Lieut.-Col. Edmond G. Fechet,

October 28.—The strike of express helpers, be- of Georgia, 75....Captain John Carter, a well-

pletely ties up the transfer business.

October 28.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Candy, U.S.A.,
October 29.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman makes retired, 78....Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin, a
formal presentation of a deed for 10,000 acres of prominent New York surgeon, 57....Victor,

October 29.—Arthur Erwin Brown, a wellknown zoölogist of Philadelphia, 60.... Samuel W. Bowne, a prominent manufacturing chemist of New York, 68.

October 30.—Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross, 82.... The Duke of Veragua, a direct descendant of Columbus, 73.

October 31.—John Adams Acton, the English sculptor....Sir William Agnew, founder of the London *Punch*, 85....Josiah Phillips Quincy, formerly mayor of Boston and a well-known author, 8i.

November 2.—Melton Prior, an eminent English war artist and correspondent....Robert Walker Macbeth, the English painter, 62.... William Henry Brewer, professor emeritus of agriculture at the Sheffield Scientific School, 82.

November 3.—Hugh J. Grant, twice mayor of New York City, 55.... Philip Corbin, a prominent Connecticut manufacturer, 87....Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, formerly governor of New South Wales, 67.

November 4.—Rev. Dr. Jerome D. Davis, for forty years an American missionary in Japan, 73. .. Prince Francis Hatzfeldt, at one time German ambassador to England, 57.

November 5.-Lyman C. Smith, the typewriter manufacturer, 60.

November 6.-Sir Clifton Robinson, the eminent English authority on street railways, 62.

November 7.—Rev. Dr. Ludwig Holmes, a prominent Lutheran clergyman of Chicago and a writer of Swedish sagas, 52...Rev. Albert F. Lyle, the oldest graduate of the University of California, 71...William A. Stone, a well-known edu-

November 8.—Prosper J. A. Berckmans, a prominent pomologist, 80....Dr. Henry Wurtz, a well-known chemist and metallurgist, 82.

November 9.-Dr. A. Marshall Elliott, professor of romance languages at Johns Hopkins University, 64.... Henry Lee, formerly a well-known character actor.

November 11.—Uriah Cummings, of Connecticut, an authority on cement and concrete, 77.

November 12.—Brig.-Gen. Beverly Holcombe. Robertson, a veteran of the Confederate army, 83. .. James Frothingham Hunnewell, a well-known Massachusetts writer on historical subjects, 80.

November 13.—United States Senator Alexander Stephens Clay, of Georgia, 56....Congressman William W. Foulkrod, of Philadelphia, 64.

November 14.—John La Farge, the eminent painter, 75....James E. Brogan, prominent in New York literary circles.

November 15.—Prof. Julius J. Exner, the Dan-

November 16.-Lieut.-Col. Edmond G. Fechet, October 26.—Allen D. Candler, twice Governor U.S.A., retired, the noted Indian fighter, 66.

ELECTION RESULTS IN CARTOONS



THE LONG-AWAITED OPPORTUNITY

The Democratic victories in many States and in the new Congress elected last month have given the Democratic perboth opportunity and responsibility From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus)

THE CYCLONE
From the Considution (Atlanta)

WITH BOTH FEET

Prom the Pioneer Press (St. Paul

1/2

THE PAYNE-ALDRICH TARIFF: "Why are you sad, papa?"
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Because you were born, my son. '
From the Spokesman-Review (Spokane)

IN ALBANY AT LAST!

Prom the Tribuse (New York)

By reason of the Democratic victory in New York State last month, Tammany will at last get into the State capitol at Albany. The "Pied Pipers," both Republican and Democratic, piped as usual with speeches, bands of music, and so forth, during the recent campaign, but a large part of the vote declined to come out. The retirement of Colonel Roosevelt to his fireside at Oyster Bay after the elections is amusingly portrayed in the cartoon below.

THE PIED PIPERS
From the Leader (Cleveland)

CHANGE CLASS.

ğ

Mark . . 1

"FAMOUS SAYINGS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN" The statement attributed in the cartoon to the Hon. Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic minority in the present Congress, has been recalled by the recent election of a Democratic majority to the next Congress. Press (New York)

(Referring to the election of President Wilson, of Princeton University, as Governor of New Jersey). Journal (Minneapolis)

HIS NEW JIG-SAW PUZZLE

After the recent crushing defeat in many States, the Republican party is now confronted with the task of reorganizing its forces. From the Inquirer (Philadelphia)

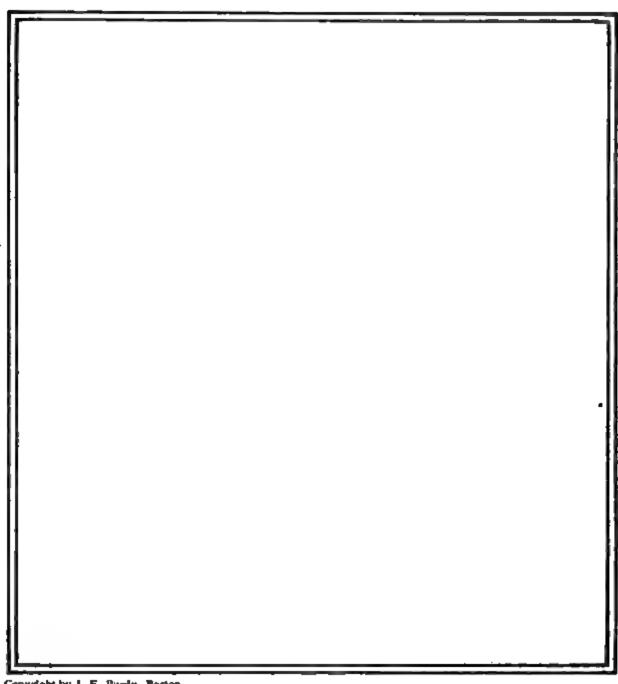
LONG AND STEEP

Grave responsibilities pave the road to Democrata. opportunity in 1912. From the World (New York)

"DON'T SHOOT-I'LL COME DOWN" From the American (New York)

"RESCUED FROM ROBBERS; OR, HURRAY FOR OLD мв. совы свор!" From the Tribune (Chicago)

The tariff on woolens, represented in the from politics" in more than one sense when cartoon by the lamb, will probably be one he inspected the Panama Canal—a great of the first subjects to be dealt with in any non-partisan American enterprise. That new revision of the tariff. The rescue of the the President may have some difficulty in consumer by "Old Mr. Corn Crop" is Mr. finding the Democratic majority in the next McCutcheon's humorous way of stating the Congress when he gets ready to unload on effect of the recent bountiful corn crop on it his proposed legislative measures, is the the cost of living. President Taft got "away suggestion of another cartoonist.



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JOHN LA FARGE, THE ARTIST

an important factor in the development of mural decoration of the Church of the Ascenour native art. Not only are his mural sion, New York. fine arts in America for the best during a window in the Memorial Hall at Harvard. period of nearly forty years.

the influence of William M. Hunt. In 1876 author of "An Artist's Letters from Japan," he was asked to paint some mural dec- "Considerations on Painting," "The Higher orations for Trinity Church, Boston, which Life in Art," and other essays.

JOHN LA FARGE, who died at the age of were followed by similar decorations for St. seventy-five, on November 14, was the dean Thomas' Church, New York, recently deof American painters. His life's work was stroyed by fire, and, later, the remarkable

paintings of superlative excellence, but Many critics considered La Farge's work through his illustrations, his stained glass, in glass as his most distinct contribution to his writings and lectures on art, and through art. He invented new methods in the process the executive positions he held, such as of staining glass, which affected the entire president of the Society of American Artists, art. Among the remarkable windows dethe force of his personality influenced the signed and executed by him is the "Battle"

La Farge was admitted to the National Mr. La Farge was born in New York, the Academy in 1869, and was president of the son of a French naval officer, who was a Society of American Artists when it amalgarefugee from the revolution in San Domingo. mated with the Academy. He was president The younger La Farge studied art in Paris, of the Society of Mural Painters, and an and after his return to America came under officer of the Legion of Honor. He was the

DOLLIVER—A TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE

"regular," or "standpat," wing of the party, Mr. Dolliver had not found himself able

as from the progressive element of which Senator Dolliver was so prominent a leader.

Jonathan P. Dolliver was the son of an eloquent Methodist minister, who rode a circuit in the West Virginia mountains. As boys, Secretary Knox and Senator Dolliver were fellow-students in a West Virginia college. He was only about eighteen years old when he finished his studies at Morgantown, and by the time he was of age he had been admitted to the bar and had made his bome in Fort Dodge, Iowa. This was in 1878. His remarkable instinct for political discussion, and his skill and power as a platform speaker, brought him into local prominence immediately. In the campaign of 1880, when he was Copyright by Harris & Ewing about twenty-two years old, he was mak-

SENATOR DOLLIVER, OF IOWA

and for the Republican tariff policy. In the next campaign, that of 1884, Mr. Dolli-

THE tributes that have been paid to the years ago, when he was one of the three or character and public services of Senator four speakers who worked most effectively Dolliver, of Iowa, who died on October 15, for Taft's election, Dolliver had grown in have come as freely from Democrats as from power as a platform speaker and in repute and Republicans, and as generously from the influence as a Republican leader. Although

> during the past year to work with President Taft and the administration in certain matters that seemed to the Senator of primary importance, the President was ready to say of him after his death: "The Senate has lost one of its ablest debaters and most brilliant statesmen. The country has lost a faithful public servant.'

> The Hon. James Wilson, our veteran Secretary of Agriculture, who had been intimately associated with Senator Dolliver for twenty-five or thirty years, has sent to the editor of this REVIEW the following tribute:

The nation got Jonathan P. Dolliver as it has gotten many other great men of the past, from a family of high moral and religious principles combined with great industry. Senator Dolliver

ing strong speeches for the Garfield ticket crowded half a century's work into twenty years, and then God took him to Himself, gently as a mother takes a weary child in her arms and puts it to sleep on her breast. The people in their ver was brought to the attention of the organized capacity always select this kind of repre-National Republican Committee by General sentatives when they are sure they can get them, Clarkson, of Des Moines, who was then an and they never retire such a man while he lives. They are not ungrateful when a servant of others active member of the Executive Committee, does such work as Dolliver has done. Iowa upon whose advice the young orator was mourns her statesman and wonders where she will made one of the leading speakers through- find one to continue such service. The Methodist church in which he was trained for the great out the country for the Blaine ticket. church, in which he was trained for the great things she had to do, mourns her foremost layman. From that time until the campaign of two Many thousands who sat spellbound listening to

his rare eloquence wonder if they will ever see his like again. His colleagues in Congress lament the loss of their most eloquent and lovable associate, and the world is poorer, more lonesome and less attractive since Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver left it to go to his reward.

Mr. Roosevelt, writing in the Outlook concerning Dolliver's career and public usefulness, says that he had known the Iowa Senator intimately for twenty years, and ends his eulogy with the following sentences:

Senator Dolliver was a Republican of the school of Abraham Lincoln. He scorned to do injustice to the wealthy; he would have protected the rights of any rich man as quickly as those of any poor man; and yet he steadfastly strove to bring about conditions which should be in the interests of the plain people and should make this country an economic and industrial, no less than a political, democracy. He was a high-minded patriot and public servant, and the whole country is poorer by his death.

Dolliver's colleague, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, in an address which made due note of lovable personal qualities, gave the following testimony regarding his power as a debater and public speaker:

In debate he was easily the leader of the Senate. No man surpassed him in the accuracy of his analysis, the depth of his thought or the thoroughness of his investigation, and no man approached him in the art of expression. He was nobly endowed with a mind that could explore all the regions of morals, philosophy, literature and statecraft, and he reasoned convincingly upon all these things; but unquestionably his crowning gift was his marvelous power of speech. He could so use his mother tongue that every word he spoke challenged immediate attention and carved itself into full relief upon the memory of his audience. His language was plain and simple, but it had a fundamental quality that made it the best possible garb for the idea he was seeking to convey. Those who heard him remembered what he said because it was instantly recognized that he had put his case in the strongest way in which it could be put, and there are very few of his speeches in which will not be found passages which have rightfully become classics in form and a permanent part of the literature of the subjects to which they relate.

Senator Bristow, of Kansas, who was associated with Dolliver as a member of the group of progressive senators in the last two sessions of Congress, writes in a personal letter:

I regard Dolliver's death as a great loss. No man will be missed more, not only because of his exceptional abilities and his tremendous power as an orator, but because of his very charming and attractive personality. His death is an irreparable loss to the great progressive movement, because there is no man on the continent who can fill the peculiar and important place which he held.

Senator Beveridge, speaking in Indiana after Dolliver's death, dwelt especially upon the part the late Senator had taken in the parliamentary struggle over the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and said, among other things:

In Senator Dolliver's death the country has lest a growing statesman just coming into his largest usefulness, and the progressive movement is most brilliant mind.

His last speech in the Senate only a few months ago in support of the Tariff Commission in which be renounced the "old-time political methods and partisan clap-clap" was his historic utterance.

I sometimes wonder if the people know just what it meant to men like Dolliver and those others who fought the good fight to engage in that struggle. The tariff fight lasted for months. The great majority of both parties in the Senate did little work. The progressive Republican senators had to do all the fighting. This meant from the physical viewpoint, that we had to sit in the stiffing heat of the Senate chamber for long hours every day watching, debating, fighting. The watchful few who wanted the bill put through right or wrong always were on hand and relieved one arother. But all of the progressive Republicans had to stay there fighting all the time or else go to their offices or to the National Library to consult.

At night, while most of the others take their amusements and their rest, Dolliver and the men who stood with him had to go to their offices or to their homes and study until two or three o'clock in the morning to be ready for the conflict they had planned out. There is not a man of them who did not impair his health. And this is what it meant physically. The strain told on Dolliver more than anyone else.

From the other viewpoint it meant ostracism, contempt, sneers, insults and every form of abuse. Nobody seemed to be supporting us then. The uprising of the people had not yet come. Our political and personal friends told us that we were making terrible political and personal mistakes. The leaders of the opposition party assailed w. All this had its physical effect as well as a mental and moral effect. But the fight went on, and in the fight no man was braver, no man so effective as Senator Dolliver.

Thus, step by step, fighting the people's fight, he went to his grave. But he went also to glory. He died a martyr to the cause of the people.

Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, the well-known economist, directs attention in the following letter to certain of Senator Dolliver's traits and habits of thought that had been revealed by correspondence:

The things that impressed me particularly in Senator Dolliver's character were his modesty and generosity. He did not seem to feel so much what he had achieved as what he had to learn. He was eager to learn more, and was anxious to have any helpful suggestions. As a natural accompaniment of this modesty, as revealed in his correspondence, was his whole-souled generosity in attributing to another the understanding he had of social and economic questions.

Another thing that impressed me was his recog-

ive movement. I quote as follows from a letter dated September 28, 1901: "Of one thing I am profoundly certain: that no good can come from business to an end. those agitations which have for their object the overthrow of the great institutions of society, such for example as the law of property and the law of the family."

If all the progressives—and, may I add, the insurgents—of the country will hold steadily to this fundamental position of Senator Dolliver's they are not likely to go far wrong. The progressive movement, to be safe, and to continue to be fruitful, must rest back upon property and contract, and find its support in the millions of property owners, and especially home owners, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. I am sure I am speaking in entire sympathy with Senator Dolliver's views when I say that the great thing needed is not the overthrow of property, but to increase the number of property owners, having as an aim to "universalize property," if I may venture to employ this term.

In view of what is said about the courts the following quotation from Senator Dolliver's letter will have a special interest: "What you say about our duty of emphasizing the sacredness of law, and purifying the administration of justice, touches our problem in a most vital way. I realize that in order to restore the old-time dignity of the courts we must have judges who in character at least are entitled to respect. The procedure of the courts ought to be freed from technicalities, and some way devised to get at the merits of every cause whether civil or criminal. The bar must be rid of pettifoggers and shysters and the whole atmosphere about the court house cleansed and venti-lated."

I will close this letter, which I wish to be regarded as a tribute to Senator Dolliver, with a quotation showing his recognition, along with John Stuart Mill, of the fact that all reforms to be of true significance must be connected with character. On the other hand, this quotation gives some insight

into Senator Dolliver's religious nature:

"In all these things the suggestions of your letter look in the right direction; yet the more I meditate upon it, the more it looks to me that these reformations, prolific of good as they will be, are in the nature of effects rather than causes. Somewhere above the statehouse, above the court house, and above the schoolhouse, society must find the influences which are to produce the good citizenship of the future. I have for a long world which the preachers are now making an up-hill fight to define and maintain. It seems to me that they ought to be reinforced by the active sympathy and co-operation of statesmen, political economists, and all others who give attention to political questions. political questions. They are dealing with the conscience and the character of men. I inherited the Christian faith as interpreted by our fathers. all other evidences of Christianity are beginning to appear insignificant compared to this one made prominent by the needs of modern society, namely, that unless it be true that there is a Divine Force within reach, able to take men deformed by sin and lutely no hope left for our race and we may all as finite sacrifice maintained these institutions.

nition of the metes and bounds of the progress- well complacently join with Professor Huxley in welcoming that friendly comet of his to smite the earth and its inhabitants, and bring the miserable

> It is probable that a volume may be published of selections from Dolliver's speeches, illustrating his skill and power as an oraser. An example of his style as a speaker will be found in the following sentences from his famous tariff speech of June 13, 1910, although the printed words do not convey much idea of the peculiar power and magnetism infused by his personality into all of his platform utterances:

> How long does the Senate of the United States propose that these great interests, affecting every man, woman and child in the nation, shall be managed with brutal tyranny, without debate and without knowledge and without explanation, by the very people that are engaged in monopolizing the great industries of the world, that propose to impose intolerable burdens upon the market place

of our country?

So far as I am concerned, I am through with it. intend to fight it, but I intend to fight it as a Republican and as an American citizen. I intend to fight without fear-I do not care what may be my political fate. I have had a burdensome and toilsome experience in public life now these twenty-five years. I am beginning to feel the pressure of that burden. I do not propose that the remaining years of my life, whether they be in public affairs or in my private business, shall be given up to a dull consent to the success of all these conspiracies, which do not hesitate before our very eyes to use the lawmaking power of the United States to multiply their own wealth and to fill the market places with witnesses of their avarice and of their greed.

I am through with it. I intend to fight as a Republican for a free market place on this conti-

For the day is coming—it is a good deal nearer than many think-when a new sense of justice, new inspirations, new volunteer enthusiasms for good government shall take possession of the hearts of all our people. The time is at hand when the laws will be respected by great and small alike; when fabulous millions, piled hoard time desired to talk with you about these matters. upon hoard, by cupidity and greed, and used to There is an ideal of social justice long extant in the finance the ostentations of modern life, shall be no longer a badge even of distinction, but rather of discredit, and it may be of disgrace; a good time coming, when this people shall so frame their laws as to protect alike the enterprises of rich and poor in the greatest market place which God has ever given to His children, and when the law of justice, in-trenched in the habits of the whole community, will put away all unseemly fears of panic and dis-I am now approaching middle life and I find that aster when the enforcement of the statutes is suggested by the courts. It is a time nearer than we dare to think. A thousand forces are making for It is the outcome of the centuries of Christian it. civilization, the fulfillment of the prayers and dreams of the men and women who have laid the leave them standing upright, then there is abso- foundations of this Commonwealth, and with in-

REAL PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS IN BRAZIL

BY DAVID LAMBUTH

THE young King, that was, of Portugal, is of the army. He introduced military drill ago on the 15th of November Brazil declared der government supervision. He established her independence, set up the Republic and throughout the country a "Linha de Tiro," or banished forever Dom Pedro II, the last im- species of National Guard, armed and drilled

royal house of Portugal. On that same day, under evil planets, was Manuel the Second born. Nearly twenty-one years later he entertained the Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, President-elect of Brazil, and on that day broke out the Revolution in Portugal. Hermes, nephew of Deodoro, the first military dictator of the Republic of Brazil, sat banquetting with the King when the firing began that was to drive this other branch of the Braganzas from his throne. The family of the Fonsecas, uncle and be the appointed levelers of kings.

a victim of the stars. Twenty-one years and discipline into all the gymnasiums unperial representative in the New World of the by the federal government, in which a certain

amount of service is obligatory, and though army and navy has been traditionally at odds r Brazil, he lent his influence to that viewnaval policy which has built for Brazil to-day two of the most powerful battleships afloat.

He is not a thinker, but a man of When in action. Penna's cabinet, discussion grew and over the right of the President to name his successor. Hermes, suddenly struck with the untenability of the situation, scribbled a word in blue pencil on the back of documents in his hand. He shoved it over to the President. was his resigna-

nephew, appear to HIS EXCELLENCY MARSHAL HERMES DA FONSECA. THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL (Who was inaugurated on November 15)

A MAN OF DEEDS, NOT OF WORDS

tales. But three things are characteristic.

And there and then it took effect. tion.

And yet he knows how to hold his tongue Such is the man that on the 15th of Novem- and his hand. When the populace of Rice ber, when the Republic of Brazil celebrated were afraid, on every moment of that eventits majority, stepped to the President's chair, ful fifth of October, lest Marshal Hermes, Of his personality it is not easy to speak, for soldier and man of action, who was then in the heat and dust of the first contested elec- Lisbon, should make one slip and bring the tion in the Republic has not yet cleared away. world clattering about the ears of innocent Civilistas and Militaristas tell very different Brazil, he was handling with remarkable dexterity a situation as difficult as any man could As Minister of War during the administra- face. He was the guest of the King, but he tion of President Affonso Penna, he reorgan- was at heart the friend of the Republic. He and significantly increased the efficiency could not put out a hand when men of his

own kindred fought for the liberty he had himself helped to achieve across the Atlantic. He must stand idly by and display nothing while Bernadino Machado, the active soul of the Revolution and a Brazilian born, struck the last grip of monarchy from the Portuguese race. Nevertheless, all these things he did.

He has enemies who say in Brazil that he only follows the advice of others. There is an eastern proverb to the effect that the foolish man who hearkens to the advice of the wise is safer than a wise man who goes alone. Per-

haps it is true.

Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca was born in 1855 in Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost state of Brazil. Rio Grande do Sul like Texas is for the most part rolling plains where cattle range on the long grass and the wind blows cold and piercing from the south-andwest. Like Texas also it has been the stage for border warfare. The "gaucho" rides the range, sleeps on his saddle, faces the bitter wind and thinks lightly of life or death. vigorous Uruguayan on the south and the indomitable Paraguayan on the northwest have bred a hard-riding, hard-hitting race in these border states. And the climate has favored them. It is a one-time "gaucho" from Rio zilian politics. Hermes himself is more the Grande do Sul that to-day according to rumor man of action than of culture or erudition.

THE LATE PRESIDENT PENNA, OF BRAZIL

controls the complicated mechanism of Bra- There are those in Brazil who laugh at his grammar. But he knows how to handle a situation.

He was beside his uncle during the stirring days of the birth of the Republic, but claimed no political position. He said then as he said many times later that his place was in the arm not in the forefront of public life. Nevertheless it is recorded of him that more than once he held his uncle back from violence, pleading for the establishment of a state upon a firm basis of civil law instead of on the military despotism urged by Deodoro's friends. After the ill-fated revolt in the military school at Rio where he had been a teacher he was appointed head of the new military school at Realengo. His discipline and his administration were so successful that shortly after he was made a marshal and chosen by Affonso Penna for the Portfolio of War in 1906. A year and a half ago the storm of the last election began to brew. Then it was that Hermes withdrew from the cabinet and later became, unwillingly, the candidate of the militaristic party for President of Brazil.

A SELF-PERPETUATING PRESIDENCY

Militaristic though the party be called, it was for a more largely representative government that the Marshal stood. Hitherto the

DR. RUY BARBOSA, EMINENT BRAZILIAN JURIST

(Dr. Barbosa, who represented Brazil at The Hague Conference in 1907, was the opposition candidate to Marshal Fonseca. of the recent presidential election)

Presidents had been self-perpetuating. Deodoro da Fonseca and his Vice-President Floriano Peixeto were little more than appointees of the Republican leaders. When circumstances—to speak plainly, the desertion of the army-forced Deodoro to resign, it was Floriano who served out the unfinished term, choosing as his successor the first civil President, Prudente de Moraes, of the state of São Paulo. No other candidate appearing, he was elected without contest, and in the same manner Campos Salles after him, who also was a Paulista. Rodrigues Alves, a native of the same state, was elected likewise, and then came Affonso Penna of the rival state of Minas. Each man had nominated his successor and thrust him on the party. There being but one visible party, they in their turn thrust him on the people and with wide acclaim Brazil elected him at the polls all in good time. It was a neat system, but it had its faults. A time came when the party objected to the man selected for them.

Penna, coming from Minas Geraes, settled upon David Campista, his Minister of Finance, to come after him. But the party revolted. David Campista they would not have, and to explain the difficulty they suddenly conceived the importance of a nominating convention. In the earlier days São Paulo had been the home of Presidents. Latterly Minas was having her innings. Therefore São Paulo was

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THE PRESIDENTIAL HANDICAP

(This cartoon was published in O Malho last April, during the contest over the presidential election. Marshal Forsect had by the official canvass 400,000 votes and Dr. Barbosa 200,000)

OFFICIAL NEUTRALITY IN THE CAMPAIGN >

(The cartoonist of O Molho, the comic weekly of Rio & Janeiro, here shows Dr. Nils Pecafiha, Vica-President under Dr. Penna, and succeeding him in the presidential office, blessing both the candidates, Marshal Ponseca and Dr. Barton. The words "Paz e Amor," "Peace and Love," are the note of Brazil)

jealous and all the other states besides. The Minas dynasty was not to be perpetuated. So a nominating convention was invoked to solve the puzzle.

AN "INSURGENT" MOVEMENT

In matters political Brazil was still a close corporation. The oligarchy met and considered things. Congress was called upon to appoint the convention. But here there was unexpected trouble. Led by the same Ruy Barbosa who had crowned himself and Brazil with honor at The Hague in 1907, São Paulo, Minas, and a portion of Bahia's representation refused to enter, alleging reasonably enough that Congress being by Brazilian law the final arbiter of elections could not fairly put forward for nomination its own candidate. That was a vicious circle they would not tolerate. But Congress was obdurate. Ruy Barbosa's eloquence was of no avail. The convention met, and these three states walked out. And so on the 22d of May. \$ year and a half ago, the party in power, assembled in Rio, nominated Marshal Hermes for President of Brazil.

Meanwhile the revolting faction did not sleep. São Paulo through history, climate,

MARSHAL FONSECA'S UNWAVERING DIPLOMACY

10 Malko thus shows the deferential attitude of the newly elected. Brazilian president to the Portuguese monarchy when he landed in Lisbon and to the Portuguese republic when he left)

and productiveness is a hotbed of independ-voters and with signed credentials in their

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION-AN INNOVA-TION IN BRAZIL

ties of Brazil, men duly selected by local versaries and stood alone. The inevitable

ence. Minas, with her mountainous rugged hands. It was not through an inner ring that face, is her first daughter and follows close. Barbosa wanted to work. For the first time Bahia was always full of a spirit of its own. in Brazil it was the popular voice that spoke. It was more than a coincidence that in Minas Out of nearly a thousand counties 528 aprose the first attempts at a republic in Brazil. peared, and on the 22d of May, 1909, the It was not chance that from São Paulo came Civilista Convention met in the Lyrico the first great revolutionary leaders, nor that Theater in Rio de Janeiro to inaugurate a on the banks of the famous Ypiranga Dom new political development in the Republic. Pedro I declared himself and the Empire of It was a historic day. Shaking off inertia Brazil free from the dominion of Portugal, and studied indifference, and initiating a cam-Neither was it without meaning that it was in paign against that popular ignorance which Bahia after twenty years of struggle against the has been the political schemer's stock in Dutchin the 17th century that the first Brazil- trade, the middle class of the country threw ian national consciousness burst aflame. These itself into a political struggle. It was but the things may be forgotten but they do not die. first step, but it signifies a new Brazil. And no man is so responsible for it as Ruy Barbosa.

Thus was the national Civilista party born a party without definite principles and without a platform save that it was determined to The three bolting states determined upon express the people's will. The old parties had a convention of their own. A call was sent died with the Empire. The Republican party out for representatives from the various countriumphing in 1889, swept the field of its adfollowed. Fixed in its power, the party only incapable of fatigue, writing and speaking with fought within itself and intrigued for the pungent effect. As an educational campaign division of the spoils. But at last, on the Brazil had known nothing like it. It stirred question of the monopoly of influence in the the dullest corners into a dawning recognition hands of a few, a man had risen who could lead of the meaning of representative government. the people to self-expression. Nevertheless It stung the inert to a sense of public duty the convention struggled for days over a method of procedure. Assiz Brazil, at that Fonseca carried the North by a huge majority time Minister to Argentina, demanded the There were scattering votes for Barbosa in formulation of a definite platform and the the South. In Minas and São Paulo, where selection of a man who could support it. his strength lay, the returns did not show that Barbosa, on the contrary, urged that the he had carried either state. Fonseca was choice of a man who could carry the people elected, on the face of the returns, but with with him was the matter of vital importance. the cry of fraud the Civilista party set about The platform would take care of itself. A a contest of the election returns. Of irmagnetic personality was the need of the regularities there is no question, but whether hour. In that Barbosa was right and won. Barbosa was actually elected or not it is in-

BRAZIL'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

first real nominating convention in the history time the political consciousness of his people. of the Republic. More than that, it was the His it was to launch a genuine national party first contested election. But more significant in Brazil. The hand of Hermes Fonseca still, it was the first great educational cam- may guide the nation more surely on its paign in which a candidate stumped the course. It may be that he will inject into country, speaking everywhere to enormous military circles and administrative affairs and enthusiastic crowds upon the vital ques- something of the efficiency and the rigidness tions of national life and policy. It was a of discipline he has already shown. Be that vivifying mission to the electorate of the as it may, the Republic has reached its macountry and Barbosa was pre-eminently the jority in Brazil. Year by year the nation has man for the place. Two things were the moved forward, strengthening her hold, claraterists for his attack. He directed his lucid fying her vision, enlarging her activities. All and vigorous oratory against the concentra- is not done in a day. There is much beyond tion of power in the hands of the clique and But Brazil has at last laid hold intelligently the failure of a so-called representative govern- of the essential principles of representative ment to represent. At the same time he government. With growing confidence and attacked what he saw as the militaristic larger education she will make good her menace, control by the army, the subservience gain. There are many promises in these four of civil power. For months he worked as if years ahead.

The first of March, 1910, was election day And it was Barbosa himself that the conven- possible to tell. Two hundred thousand tion chose to lead the people's part of Brazil. against four hundred thousand votes, were the official figures.

In the end perhaps it is better so. Barbosa is an orator and a thinker—scarcely an ad-So it was that the fight was on. It was the ministrator. His it was to rouse for the first

THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF MAETERLINCK'S "BLUE BIRD"

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER

[A year ago last month the New Theater, a really independent playhouse, was opened to the New York public. This was an event of significance to the entire American art world. The theater is not endowed or subsidized. It was established by a group of wealthy men, who have invested their money "with no other purpose in view than to provide a playhouse where superior art and plays of literary excellence are to be presented regardless of the returns at the box-office." During the year the management presented a number of plays that fulfilled these high ideals—and some that did not. It also inaugurated a series of productions at very low prices, for the particular benefit of the city's population who are not able to pay the regular rates. The first of these "low price evenings" (October 10) was made memorable by the first presentation in New York of "The Blue Bird," the beautiful allegory of the search for happiness which is one of the later masterpieces of the Belgian Shakespeare, Maurice Maeterlinck. Miss Gilder considers the play from the standpoint of a veteran theater-goer and dramatic critic. Her references to the text of the play are particularly to the translation of the original French of Maeterlinck, by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, published in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co.—THE EDITOR.]

"THE Blue Bird" is the sort of dramatic than a Fairy Play, it is an allegory, just as Theater to give us, and that it did not do so The play as given at the New Theater is the during the first year of its existence was a translation of Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, surprise and a disappointment, but like every and, with the one exception of the Forest new enterprise the New Theater had to feel Scene, which is especially difficult to reproits way. Most groping is done in the dark, duce, is given in its entirety. but the groping of the New Theater was done Maeterlinck's plea in this play is a simple in the light where the world saw and pitied, one—that it is not necessary to go far afield laughed or scoffed according to its humor. in search of happiness: it is at our door if we in the drama expected that the New Theater may tell this to people in plain prose, and was going to stand for the highest sort of they pay no attention, but if you tell it to Beatrice.'

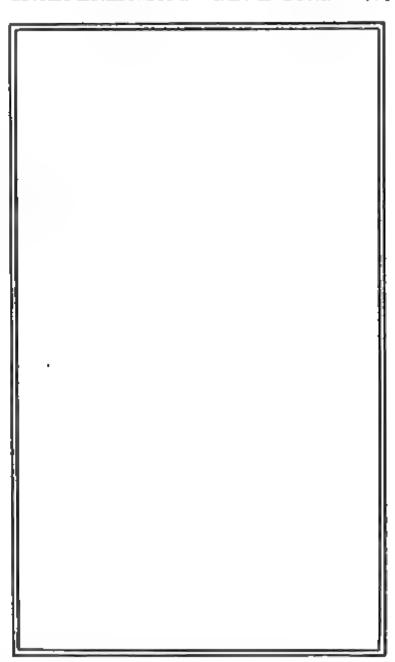
"The Blue Bird" is Maurice Maeterlinck's to the children to eat.

literature that we expected the New much as "Pilgrim's Progress" is an allegory.

Such of the general public as are interested only know just where to look for it. You dramatic art, whether it made or lost money them in poetic allegory and act it before by its experiments, and I frankly confess that their eyes with striking scenery and gorgeous I was among those who were disappointed costumes, it makes an impression that mere with the first season's results. Not that one words cannot make. Of the many people can always expect the best results in a first among my acquaintance who have seen "The season, but the standard was not what I had Blue Bird," only one or two have failed to be hoped for. Nevertheless, the New Theater impressed by it, but these one or two were did produce a number of plays of the sort that unimaginative and looked at things in a pracwe were looking for, among them "Sister tical way, considering it absurd that Bread should cut a slice off of his stomach and hand it The children did not latest play, and the only one that has made a mind, for they fell upon it and ate it with popular success. It was Sir Henry Irving avidity. In spite of this absurdity, to people who said that Maeterlinck's plays were not of more imaginative minds the play is most for the stage, they were for the library, but impressive. I have heard young men say, even so eminent a judge of dramatic literature that they had a new feeling about death, as Sir Henry could make mistakes, and he that it seemed a different thing to them, assuredly made one when he assumed that after seeing Maeterlinck's play, and that Maeterlinck's plays were to be read, not they would speak oftener of the dead than acted. They are among the few plays that they had before, because when Tyltyl says, bear reading, but one must sympathize with "We will come back as often as we can," Sir Henry, who had an old actor's views of Granny Tyl replies, "It is our only pleasure, the drama. Maeterlinck calls "The Blue and it's such a treat for us when your Bird" a "Fairy Play in Five Acts." It is more thoughts visit us!" But on the other hand

it is rather sad when Gaffer Tyl adds, "We have no other amusements."

The play opens with a scene in a woodcutter's cottage. There are two children asleep in their bed, one at the foot and one at the head. These children are Tyltyl and Mytyi. They are just waking up; it is Christmas eve. There is no prettier scene in the play than when these two youngsters in their nighties" tiptoe across the floor and look out the window at the Christmas festivities in the house of a rich neighbor across the street. Their conversation is most natural and is given in the short, terse sentences for which Maeterlinck, as well as Ibsen, is con-As they are dancing about the spicuous. room, enter to them the Fairy Bérylune. They think that she is their neighbor, Madam Berlingot, but the fairy denies any relationship or any likeness to that lady. She invites the children to go with her to her house to find the Blue Bird, which is the synonym for happiness. They go with her, not out by the door, but out by the window, delighted



GWENDOLYN VALENTINE AS "WATER"

with the idea of the adventure. Before they leave the woodcutter's cottage, the Fairy gives Tyltyl, the boy, a cap to wear with a large diamond in it. With this diamond he can see into the souls of such everyday commodities as bread, sugar, milk, light, fire and water. With a turn of the diamond, Water comes from the pump, and dances gracefully across the stage; from the hearth comes Fire; out from the bread pan steps Bread; Sugar, with his sugary fingers, that later in the play he breaks off and feeds to the children, steps from the sugar bowl. From the tall clock the twelve hours step out and pose prettily before the children. The Fairy takes them to her palace, and thence the children set forth escorted by Light, accompanied by the faithful dog Tylo, and the unfaithful cat Tylette, Bread, Fire, Water, Milk and Sugar. Bread is the "comic relief." He is dressed like a Turk and carries a scimitar with which he cuts off slices of his stomach for the children when they are hungry. The dog carries out Maeterlinck's idea of "man's friend." He is forever by the side of the children to defend his "little god," as he calls

the boy, and the little girl from any misadventure.

From the palace of the Fairy they proceed to the Land of Memory, which in this allegory stands for Heaven, and they find their dead and gone grandparents and the little brothers and sisters that preceded them to the "realms above." Neither the Fairy, nor the cat, the dog, nor any of the other fanciful characters, accompany them to the Land of Memory. The children wander in the mist, and when the mist rises two figures are seen at a cottage door, both sound asleep. Tyltyl recognizes them. "It is granded and granny," he exclaims. The children rush toward them and

IRENE BROWN AS "MYTYL"

are recognized. "We are always here waiting for a visit from those who are alive!" exclaims Granny Tyl. "They come so seldom." Granny Tyl reminds them that on a certain day they thought of her. They admit that they did. It is then that she says, "Well, every time you think of us we wake up and see you again." Neither Gaffer Tyl nor Granny Tyl admits that they are dead.

GAFFER TYL: What do you say? What is he saying? . . . Now he's using words we don't understand. Is it a new word, a new invention?

TYLTYL: The word "dead"? GAFFER TYL: Yes, that was the word. . . What does it mean?

TYLTYL: Why, it means that one's no longer alive

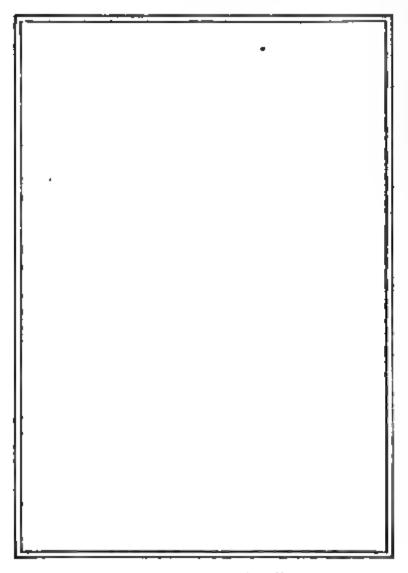
GAFFER TYL: How silly they are, up there!

and, if one could just have a smoke . . . there is nothing to be done. .

This is not the common idea of heaven, nor children say good-by to their grandparents represented by the children: and their little brothers and sisters, and the next act finds them in the palace of Night.

enters the Cat. Night and the Cat meet as greater part of my Sicknesses are ill. friends.

the snow and rain? . . .



CECIL YAPP AS "CAT"

TYLTYL: Is it nice here? I have managed to escape for a GAFFER TYL: Oh, yes; not bad, not bad; moment to warn you; but I greatly fear that

The warning that the Cat brings to Night do we regard the earth as higher than heaven. is, that the two children, the woodcutter's son Those of us who were brought up in an ortho- and daughter, have the magical diamond and dox way were told that earthly pleasures, are coming to demand the Blue Bird. Night such as smoking, are not missed. Finally the is greatly distressed at the attitude of Man, as

NIGHT: What times we live in! There, on a throne, at the center of the I never have a moment's peace. . . . I stage, sits the Queen of Night. At her back cannot understand Man, these last few years. is a door of brass; at either side of the steps What is he aiming at? . . . Must he of her throne are figures supposed to repre- absolutely know everything? Already he sent sleep; there are also mysterious doors has captured a third of my Mysteries, all at either side of the stage, down towards my Terrors are afraid and dare not leave the front. Upon this scene, from the right, the house, my Ghosts have taken flight, the

As Night and the Cat are talking, Tyltyl, NIGHT: What is the matter, child? . . . Mytyl, Bread, Sugar, and the Dog enter. You look pale and thin and you are splashed The Dog keeps close to the children. Night with mud to your very whiskers. . . . questions them as to their mission. Tyltyl Have you been fighting on the tiles again, in admits that he has come to find the Blue Bird, and demands the keys of the mysterious THE CAT: It has nothing to do with the doors. These Night reluctantly hands to him. tiles! . . . It's our secret that's at stake! The first door that Tyltyl opens is one that . . It's the beginning of the end! leads to the hall of Ghosts. When he swings the door back on its hinges the Ghosts appear. Bread and Sugar are frightened, but Tylo, the dog, leaps at them, barking. Night seizes a stick and drives them back and the doors swing to on their hinges. Another door is opened by the bold Tyltyl, and through this door rushes out a little Sickness with a name suggestive of an Indian chief-Cold-inthe-Head. He is hurried back into his cavern and the door closes. Undismayed, Tyltyl opens the next door, from out of which the Wars would come if the door was not quickly pushed shut with Tyltyl's back against it.

"Come, altogether," exclaims Night, "push hard! Bread, what are you doing? Push all of you! How strong they are! . . Ah, that's it! . . . They are giving way! . . . It was high time!

. . Did you see them?"

Tyltyl confesses he did, and found them "huge and awful." Another door leads into the cave of Shades and Terrors. Tyltyl looks into the depths of the cave, exclaiming, "Oh, how terrifying they are!" but Night tells him they are chained, so he closes that door and goes on to the next. Behind this door are the invisible Perfumes of the Night. "Oh, what pretty ladies!" exclains Mytyl. "How well they dance," remarks the critical

Tvltvl. "What are those whom one can hardly see?" asks Mytyl. "They are the Per- children? fumes of my Shadow," Night tells her. Another door reveals Germs and Microbes, and alive yet. . . then Tyltyl, being convinced that the Blue Bird is not behind any of those doors, expresses his determination to open the big their birth. brass door at the back of Night's throne. She tries to prevent him, but he insists; the door is opened and Myriads of Blue Birds are seen children come who are born upon our earth. flying about. He catches the birds in his Each awaits his day. . . . When the arms, but they die, and the child weeps, with fathers and mothers want children, the Light trying to comfort him.

Scene, but that has been omitted and in the down. . play we pass on to the graveyard, a very pretty scene and a very impressive one. The Dog

Tyltyl is not.

doors of their houses?

TYLTYL: Yes.

TYLTYL: They can only go out night.

MYTYL: Why?

shirts.

rains?

TYLTYL: When it rains they stay at slip away and escape him. home.

MYTYL: Is it nice in their homes?

dren?

that die.

the graveyard planted thick with lilies. One In with you! In with you! must admit that they are not very real look-

Future is, scenically, one of the best in the scenes. play. It reveals the halls of the Azure Palace where the children wait that are yet to be cutter's cottage, with the children in bed born. These little unborns in their blue veils and asleep. Their parents enter, and the are a pathetic lot. Tyltyl, Mytyl and Light youngsters talk of their friends, Light, Sugar, enter upon this scene. The other characters Water, Bread and Tylo, etc. Poor Mummy do not come with them. The unborn chil- Tyl thinks that they are raving with fever and dren are very much excited at seeing the live are going to die. Father Tyl looks at it more children; they crowd around them.

TYLTYL: Why do they call us the little live

LIGHT: Because they themselves are not

TYLTYL: What are they doing, then? . . . LIGHT: They are awaiting the hour of

TYLTYL: The hour of their birth? LIGHT: Yes: it is from here that all the great doors which you see there, on the The next scene in the book is the Forest right, are opened and the little ones go

The talk between the live children and the is frightened, and Mytyl is frightened, but unborn children is very pretty and sometimes witty. In the midst of the scene comes Father Time. The opal doors at the back of the MYTYL (pointing to the slabs): Are those the stage turn upon their hinges, and there we see a galley with Father Time standing on the "Are they ready whose hour has MYTYL: Do they go out when it's struck?" he asks, and all the children rush towards him as though they wanted to be at born, but from these he selects only a few. Some try to rush aboard the galley without being called, but they are discovered and TYLTYL: Because they are in their sent back by Time. At first the old man does not discover Tyltyl, Mytyl and Light, but MYTYL: Do they go out also when it when he does he is dumbfounded and furious and threatens them with his scythe.

In the next scene the children bid farewell . to their friends Light, Bread, Sugar, Fire and TYLTYL: They say it's very cramped. . . . Milk. The saddest parting is with Tylo. MYTYL: Have they any little chil- The children are loathe to part from their new-found friends and weep bitterly. Light TYLTYL: Why, yes; they have all those tries to pacify them. "Never forget that I am speaking to you in every spreading moonbeam, in every twinkling star, in every dawn Still Mytyl is not reassured, and when the that rises, in every lamp that is lit, in every clock strikes twelve and she knows the graves good and bright thought of your soul. are to open and the dead will come forth, she (Eight o'clock strikes behind the wall.) Listen! clings to her brother for protection. Then in... The hour is striking! ... Goodstead of the dead, the transformation shows by! ... The door is opening! ...

She pushes the children through the door, ing lilies, but they serve to reassure Mytyl. and Bread, Sugar, and Water and the rest The scene representing the Kingdom of the wipe their tears while Tylo howls behind the

> The scene now changes back to the woodphilosophically; he thinks that they have been

THE AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF MAETERLINCK'S "BLUE BIRD" 697

dreaming. When Neighbor Berlingot enters, the children think that she is their audience of two thousand people goes home to Fairy friend. She tells them how ill her little think it all over. Some regard it simply as girl is, and how she craves the blue dove that a beautiful production, others take it more belongs to the children. Tyltyl goes to the seriously and are impressed with the allegory. cage, takes it down, hands it to the old woman It is exceedingly well acted, though one might to take to the child. She rushes off the stage think there was no opportunity for acting. with it and comes back with the child, who The characterizations of the Dog and the has been cured by the gift of the bird, and Cat are perhaps the most noticeable parts. who wishes to learn from the children how it should be fed. Tyltyl takes it from her hand always an original genius. It is very doubtful to show her, when it escapes. The little girl if "The Blue Bird" would have been written if bursts into tears. "Never mind," says "Peter Pan" had not blazed the trail. Beautiful Tyltyl, "don't cry. . . . I will catch as is his "Mary Magdalene," two of its most him again. . . ." (Stepping to the front dramatic situations are taken from Paul of the stage and addressing the audience, he Heyse's "Mary of Magdala." Maeterlinck is continues): "If any of you should find him, fair enough to admit this in the preface to his would you be so very kind as to give him play. But even if he does get occasional back to us? . . . We need him for our ideas from others, his magic hand weaves happiness, later on. "

With this the curtain goes down, and the

Maeterlinck is a great genius, but he is not them into cloth of gold.

THE WINTER'S MUSIC

BY LAWRENCE GILMAN

T is a good many years since Charles Lamb these many years; and as we read his works ceptiveness of his generation —"an age consti- we would be restless and unsatisfied if we had tuted to the quick and critical perception of to subsist upon the kind and the quantity

beyond all preceding ages, since Jubal stumbled upon the gamut." Reading this encomium a century after, one cannot but wonder curiously what that shrewd observer and lovable philosopher would say of the musical capacities and propensities of our own day, were he desirably present to estimate them. It is altogether probable that he would be incredulous of the wide diffusion of musical taste and curiosity in, let us say, the America of today; and it is beyond all question that he would be staggered by our appetite for and our interest in music of the better sort. What, it is delightful to speculate, would be have thought of our music and of our liking for it? It is impossible to forget that inimitable confidence of his: "Sentimentally I am disposed to harmony; but organically I am incapable of a tune." Would his friendly disposition toward harmony have withstood, let us say, the "Also

paid his amiable tribute to the musical re- less often now than we read Nietzsche's, so all harmonious combinations, I verily believe, of musical fare to which we would have been

> confined in the day of the delectable Elia.

In the matter of both quantity and quality, consider the amount of good music to which America will be expected to respond this season. In New York we shall give heed to the activities of no less than seven orchestral, four chamber-music, and two choral organizations. all offering performances of music of the highest class, not to speak of the uncountable operations of the soloists-givers of piano, violin, and song recitals; and for twenty-two weeks we shall hear performances of opera which will occur, after the middle of January. on every night of the week save the first. When we look beyond the gates of the metropolis. we find that Boston. Chicago, Philadelphia. New Orleans, Montreal, have their opera companies and their seasons of opera-giving; that not alone the first three of these cities, but such others as Cincinnati, Seattle.

MISS BESSIE ABOTT

Miss Abott is cast for the part of the heroine in Mas-cagni's new opera, 'Ysobel" announced for pro-duction after the holidays at the New Theater, Mascagn: is expected to direct the performances hunself

Sprach Zarathustra" of Richard Strauss, Minneapolis, St. Paul, have their own orwith which, among other performances, the chestras and their seasons of high-grade Philharmonic Society began last month its orchestral concerts; that it is an exceptional current season in New York? But that city which is without its varyingly ambitious

serene and mellow spirit has been silent choral society; and that the most eminent of

he world's singers, pianists, and fiddlers go ip and down the land, between October and lune, giving more or less profitable concerts of more or less worthy music. Surely this is a spectacle that would have amazed the

inderstanding of Lamb!

There will not be this season, it is true, the plut of music which has marked the past hree or four years in America. It was made rainfully clear to the musical managers ast season that the thing had been overlone—that the supply had finally, but unnistakably, exceeded the demand. The nanagers, and the virtuosi also, have acquired wisdom, and there is now a nicer adjustment between requirement and satisaction. Even so, there is activity enough, in all conscience.

OPERA IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND PHILADELPHIA

First, as to that subject of engrossing and deathless interest to the general: the doings of the opera houses. In New York, the Metropolitan, having at last and definitively swallowed Mr. Hammerstein's canary, is now in untroubled control of the situation, and, when

MISS ALMA GLUCK (Of the Metropolitan Opera Company)

these lines appear, will have opened its first season under the sole direction of Mr. Gatti-Casazza. It will be a soberer winter, operatically, without the Manhattan; no matter how brilliant and delightful the season may be at the house which is now unrivaled. there will be persistent longings for the conditions that Mr. Hammerstein made possible, and for his own ebullient, adventurous, and vital activities. The establishment in Thirtyfourth Street will be poignantly missed, even though we are to be privileged to hear Mr. Hammerstein's operas, Mr. Hammerstein's singers, and Mr. Hammerstein's conductor within the august walls of the Metropolitan; for such performances as Mr. Hammerstein gave of "Pelléas et Mélisande," of "Louise," of "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," of "Le Jongleur

MME. SEMBRACH, ONE OF THE SEASON'S CHIEF CONCERT-CIVERS, WITH HER SWISS GUIDE ON MONT BLANC Copyright by Genford JOSEF ROFMANN (Emment visiting planust) Copyright by Aims Depont GIACOMO PUCCINI (Composer of "The Girl of the Golden West")

VICTOR HERBERT (Composer of "Natoma")

de Notre Dame," cannot be duplicated out- opera," "Natoma." This is the work which side of the Manhattan.

sion to the Chicago enterprise.

of Tuesday-night performances of French of the Rose." opera to be given during the latter half of the season at the Metropolitan. While the company is in the West it will undertake excursions to St. Louis, St. Paul, and Milwaukee.

was originally intended for production by Mr. Chicago and Philadelphia will profit most Hammerstein, but which now falls to the lot largely by the Metropolitan's absorption of of the Chicago-Philadelphia company. The lithe Manhattan establishment. The city of bretto, by Mr. Joseph D. Redding of San Franthe Middle West inherits the Manhattan cisco and New York, tells a tragic love tale organization practically in toto, and is now of early mission days in Spanish California. observing the talents of Cleofonte Campa- Mr. Herbert has naïvely announced that he nini, Melba, Garden, Renaud, Dalmores, has "tried to write melodious, flowing music": Sammarco, Dufranne, McCormack, Bressler- he does not admire Debussy, and "hazy har-Gianoli, and discovering for itself the quali-monies" are displeasing to him; so it is to ties of "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Thaïs" and be presumed that he has successfully avoided "Louise." Moreover, in pursuance of what writing like that nefarious composer. In cer-the Metropolitan management euphemistic- tain instances he has sought, he says, to imially calls "the working agreement" provided tate Indian music, but he has used "no spefor between that establishment and its allied cial Indian theme." Likewise, there is Spancompanies, certain of the great ones from the ish coloring, but "no special Spanish theme New York house -as Miss Farrar and Messrs. has been employed." It is understood that Caruso, Slezak, Scotti—will be lent upon occa- the rôle of the heroine will be assumed by Miss Garden. Mr. Dippel has also announced at The season planned for Chicago is to en- various times, it is regrettable to note, his dure for ten weeks, that is, until the third purpose to produce, either in Chicago, Phila-week of January, when the organization will delphia, or New York, Saint-Saëns' wearibe transferred bodily to Philadelphia, where some "Henry VIII," Jean Nougue's blatant it will occupy the theater built by Mr. Ham- and empty "Quo Vadis," and -an enlivening merstein. During its ten-weeks season there but remote possibility—Strauss' new and as the company will come to New York for a series yet unperformed comic opera, "The Knight

BOSTON'S OPERATIC ACTIVITIES

In Boston the locally domiciled opera com-In Philadelphia will occur one of the salient pany, also "allied" with the establishment events of the winter's opera season; for there, in New York, has already begun a more amearly in February, Mr. Dippel purposes to bitious season than it undertook last winter. mount Mr. Victor Herbert's "American grand The most expensive seats now cost five dolis called "opera in English," and their deliver- itself to the metropolis. ances will be observed with lively curiosity. Three important novelties will almost certhe Priz de Rome.

NOTABLE NEW YORK PRODUCTIONS

the Metropolitan, it is gratifying to note that longs to the repertoire of the Paris Opéra-

lars, instead of three as before. Miss Farrar, the promises of the management are less Mme. Fremstad, Mme. Homer, with Caruso, swelling and all-inclusive than they have been Jadklowker, Slezak, and others, are to be lent for the past two seasons. The New York by the Metropolitan, and the local company company will abandon its attempt at expan-will retain, among its own singers of greater sion, and will no more endeavor to emulate magnitude, Mme. Lipkowska, Miss Nielsen, Sir Boyle Roche's bird, and be in two places at and Messrs. Baklanoff and Constantino. once, With most commendable good sense, Mr. Dippel's forces are also being drawn the directors have concluded, in the words of upon in addition. Of the new works to the prospectus, that "by confining its labors be given the chief are Puccini's "Girl of to the Metropolitan Opera House (except on the Golden West" (after New York has tried evenings when no performances take place in it out), Laparra's "Habanera," Massenet's New York), the management will be able to "Werther," and a new opera, "The Sacri- offer a repertoire even more varied than herefice," text and music by Frederick S. Con- tofore, to prepare the same more carefully, verse, whose "Pipe of Desire" the Metro- and, above all, to have all its great artists politan performed to little purpose last spring. available for performances in New York. "The Sacrifice," the action of which passes on Thus the casts at every subscription perthe Mexican border during the war days of formance will necessarily include the best 1846, will be the second American opera to artists of the company." There will be a few be given this season under the protection of visits to Philadelphia and Booklyn; but, with the syndicate: Mr. Converse and Mr. Her- these exceptions, the performances in other bert may well be oppressed by the responsicities will be given up; the "working agreebility of representing so conspicuously the ment" with the "allied interests" in the provmuch agitated movement in behalf of what inces will permit the company to devote

The Boston house will also have attempted, tainly be given by Mr. Gatti-Casazza. These when this appears, a performance in dramatic are Puccini's long-awaited setting of Belasco's form of Debussy's juvenile cantata,"L'Enfant turgid melodrama, "The Girl of the Golden Prodigue"—the work which in 1884 won him West"; Humperdinck's "Königskinder" (also long-awaited); and Dukas' "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," the text by Maeterlinck. The first two works have never been performed: their New York premières will be their first pro-To come back to the immediate concerns of ductions anywhere; Dukas' music-drama be-

Mr. Caruso, Mr. Amato, and—for the title to America to be present at the production though it would seem that the inevitable in- of the Golden West," Mr. Humperdinck terpreter of this part is Miss Farrar; but in for "Königskinder," and Mr. Dukas for such matters the lucubrations of impresarios, "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue." A fourth comas was said concerning those of a famous dead poser of eminence may also make his apfinancier, "move in a higher sphere than ours." pearance among us early in the new year to Last year the Metropolitan promised twelve "assist" at the première of a new opera. novelties and actually gave four; it promised This is Mascagni, whose "Ysobel," at the sixteen revivals and gave eight. This year moment of writing, is announced for producthe list is less ambitious; only ten novelties tion, for the first time anywhere, at the New and seven revivals appear on it. Goldmark's Theater, with Miss Bessie Abott, an Ameri-"Cricket on the Hearth," Leroux's "Le Checan and a one-time member of the Metromineau," Wolf-Ferrai's "Le Donne Curiose," politan company, in the name-part. The and Nougue's "Quo Vadis" reappear duti- opera is not as yet completed, and its fully among the novelties, and the promised New York production will be the first anyrevivals embrace Boito's "Mefistofele," Ros- where. Mascagni, it will be recalled, visited sini's "William Tell," and Mozart's "Don America in 1902 as the head of a badly man-Giovanni." Gluck's "Armide," which opened aged opera company which presented here his the Metropolitan's season on November 14, "Iris" and "Zanetto." He then disclosed is actually a novelty so far as New York is striking powers as a conductor—his reading of concerned, though it is 133 years old.

The list of singers to be heard at the Metropolitan shows few unfamiliar names. Of these the most consequential are Dimitri Smirnoff, a Russian lyric tenor of reputation; Robert Lasalle, another tenor, and a son of the eminent French baritone who was a conspicuous chief orchestras and choral societies go their figure on the Metropolitan stage a decade and appointed and comparatively serene ways. a half ago; and Lucie Weidt, a dramatic so- In New York, the Symphony Society under prano of some renown who hails from the Mr. Walter Damrosch, and the Philharmonic Vienna Opera. Besides these, the Boston under the masterful and vivid Mahler, have wing is to be drawn upon for Misses Nielsen, already begun seasons rich in promise. Mr. Mélis, Lipkowska, and Mr. Constantino and Damrosch, long conspicuous as an undaunted Mr. Baklanoff, and the Chicago-Philadelphia seeker and producer of new scores, announces branch will supply the more distinguished a sheaf of interesting novelties. Among them of Mr. Hammerstein's late singers. For are Debussy's new orchestral piece, "Iberia" the others, there are, of course, the indis- (one of his orchestral "Images"); symphonics pensable Caruso and the almost equally in- by the American, Henry Hadley, by Chausdispensable Miss Farrar; there are also, among son, the lamented Frenchman, and by Dukas. the women, Emmy Destinn, Olive Fremstad, and a Theme and Variations by Frederick Berta Morena, and Louise Homer; among the Stock. Mr. Damrosch has already performed men, Burrian, Jadklowker, Jörn, Slezak, Reiss, for the first time here two noteworthy English for tenors; Amato, Campanari, Gilly, Goritz, works-a fresh, vigorous, and imaginative Soomer, Scotti, Hinckley, and Witherspoon, tone-poem, "Villon," by William Wallace, for baritones and basses. The inimitable and "Brigg Fair," a poetic and charming Toscanini and the ardent Hertz will again be rhapsody on an old English folk-tune by the chief conductors. The season will be ex- Frederick Delius, one of the most important tended from 20 to 22 weeks, and there will be of the younger contemporary music-makers. performances on Monday, Wednesday, Thurs- The Philharmonic Society, now in the hands day, and Friday nights, and, later in the season, of an experienced concert-manager, will give on Tuesday and Saturday nights, in addition forty concerts in New York alone, with out-ofto the Saturday matinée, not to speak of a town trips to Brooklyn and other neighboring projected series of "classical matinées" (for communities, and, later, a Western trip. Mr. such works as "Armide," "Orfeo," "Don Mahler made a deep impression on the con-Giovanni," etc.) and special performances cert-going public last year by his extraorof various kinds. Truly a portentous pro- dinarily vital and quickening interpretation gramme! To add to the season's gayety, of familiar masterworks, and his "reading"

Comique. Puccini's opera is to be sung by three composers of large reputation will come "the Girl"-Miss Emmy Destinn, of their operas: Mr. Puccini for "The Girl "Cavalleria Rusticana" is not easy to forget.

IMPORTANT ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL PERFORMANCES

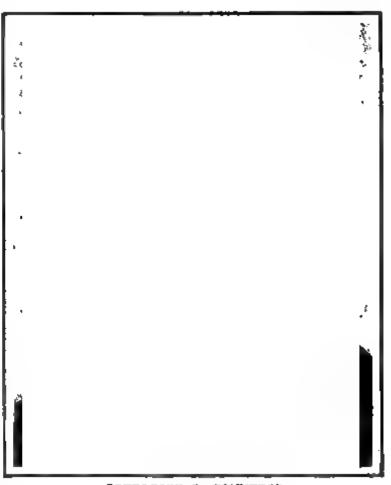
In the midst of the operatic tumult the

tre always engrossing. He is by no means inrariably satisfying, but he is never convenional or lethargic. In addition to these hief orchestras, New York will hear also (to peak only of its resident organizations) the ndefatigable Russian Symphony players, and he worthy People's Symphony and Volpe

symphony bands.

In Boston the most famous and impeccable of American orchestras continues its highly rized ministrations. Mr. Fiedler, who is gain the robust, the untamed and untamble, master of Mr. Higginson's men, has aleady got well into his stride for the new The programme which he has eason. lanned for the winter's work contains a numer of promising new works. He will play (or rill already have played when these notes apear), the "Macbeth" of Strauss, the "Apalachia," "Dance Rhapsody," and "In a iummer Garden" of Delius, three Dramatic Dances by Granville Bantock, the Englishnan, and one of Mr. Mahler's portentous and eaven-storming symphonies. The Boston Orchestra rejoices in a new concert-master, Inton Witek, a Bohemian, who has served as

juestions to be decided by the present season. New York and elsewhere. s how the orchestral lamb and the operatic ion will get on together in the Western netropolis. The orchestra has stanch and vonderfully loyal adherents; but the lure of hould be impaired.



PREDERICK S. CONVERSE (Whose new opera, "The Sacrifice," is to be produced in Boston this season)

oncert-master of the Berlin Philharmonic. and Olive Mead Quartets, the Barrère En-In Chicago the Theodore Thomas Orches- semble (of wind instrument players), the ra is launched upon its twentieth season, di- Adele Margulies Trio, and Mr. and Mrs. ected by the esteemed and excellent Fred- David Mannes with their sonata recitals, are rick Stock. One of the most interesting again in the field, with concerts planned for

SOLOISTS, KNOWN AND UNKNOWN

Concerning the great army of soloists, it may he operatic flesh-pots is exceedingly potent. be said that a list of them would, in the main, Ulmost it were better that the Auditorium and resolve itself into a catalogue of thrice-Il its operatic paraphernalia should be cast familiar names—such names as Sembrich nto the sea than that the influence of Chi- Schumann-Heink, Hofmann, Busoni, Mischaago's admirable and valorous orchestra Elman. There are comparatively few strangers of importance. We have already heard As for the choral societies, they are as Felix Berber, an admirable, though not very ctive as ever. In New York the Oratorio stimulating, violinist who comes from Gersociety will perform as its chief offering many with an impressive reputation, and Sésar Franck's noble "Beatitudes," while the Alexander Heinemann, a Teutonic baritone Musical Art Society will adhere to its familiar of intelligence and vocal skill. A visit from nd unique function of presenting the a Xaver Scharwenka, one of the most distinappella music of the old masters. In Boston guished of German musicians, will probably he Cecilia Society plans some important per- have materialized; but Scharwenka is by ormances in conjunction with the Symphony no means a stranger in America, for he has Irchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. visited and sojourned here more than once—iedler, among them productions of the first indeed, his opera "Matiswintha" was propart of Bantock's "Omar Khayyam," of duced at the Metropolitan in 1897. In order Pierné's "The Children's Crusade," and of that our survey may be harmoniously prohe Matthew Passion; while the pious and portioned, here are some of the othes promirenerable Handel and Haydn Society goes nent entertainers who, according to the promts unimportunate way. Among the chamber- ises of the managers, will occupy our concert nusic organizations, the Kneisel, Flonzaley, platforms between now and the bursting of

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PIETRO MASCAGNI (Composer of "Ysobel")

ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK (Composer of "Konigakinder") BORIS HAMBOURG (Russian 'cellist)

the April buds: among the singers, Rhein- year, and Boris Hambourg, brother of the hold von Warlich, Reinald Werrenrath, Kirk- celebrated planist, who comes this season lot by Lunn, Clarence Whitehill; of the pianists, the first time. Yolando Mero, Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, Already the sonorous chorus is swelling Adolf Borchard (a stranger from France); of by the time these lines appear we shall all the violinists. Francis Macmillen, Emanuel have more than abundant opportunity to Ondricek (a newcomer from Bohemia); of the signify whether or no we, like Lamb, are 'cellists, Joseph Malkan, who visited us last "sentimentally disposed to harmony."

Co yright by Aimé Dipoet

ANDREAS DIPPEL (Manager of the Chicago Opera Company)

FREDERICK STOCK (Conductor of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra)

Copyright by Mishkin CLEOPONTE CAMPANINI (Conductor of the Chicago Opera Company)

THREE CONSPICUOUS FIGURES IN CHICAGO'S MUSIC SEASON

A COURT SCENE AT THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC, FREEVILLE, NEW YORK

A REPUBLIC FOR BOYS AND GIRLS -AFTER TWENTY YEARS

BY JEANNE ROBERT

Junior Republic is that the casual visitor you can become vitally interested in the wants to remain there, to drop the cares of work, unless you already believe in the life and hasten back to boyhood or girlhood larger democracy, and are ready to bend to grow up under "Daddy George's" benev- your shoulders to the wheel, stay away from olent care. The atmosphere is permeated this little training school for citizenship. with the breath of liberty and equality. It More than two decades have passed since Mr. "feeds upon freedom and lives." You are William R. George began pioneering on the sure that all the boys and girls at work or in educational frontier. His equipment, like school there are happy and that they are that of all frontiersmen, was scanty, his hardgrowing up to useful manhood and woman- ships the same in kind and quantity, while hood. You marvel at the transformation of lack of resources rendered his plans difficult character observed there, and invest "Daddy of realization. The work of nearly all pio-George's" broad shoulders with new dignity, neers is underestimated in their own day and for is he not-viewed in this light-a "Mas-generation. There were few in the struggling ter Builder"?

fect,—it is not; nothing is or ever will be, culminate in early failure. and the critical person can pick many faults. But on the whole, it is the finest and most ceiving, years in advance of most educators, original attempt to give boys and girls a full that boys and girls in their teens were not understanding of freedom, and of the uses enough considered as coming factors in govand responsibilities of citizenship. If indeed ernment. Briefly, they were nurtured on a you consider the Republic in the light of a dry-dust educational diet consisting almost vaudeville entertainment, do not go there, entirely of memorized facts.

THE most wonderful thing about the George for your presence will be disturbing. Unless years of the Junior Republic who considered One wishes every educator might visit the Mr. George's idea—as a factor in reforma-George Junior Republic and learn the lessons tory education—anything more than a pleastaught by its workings. Not that it is per- ant, impracticable scheme, quite certain to

We must give Mr. George credit for per-

carefully kept from any knowledge of the Freeville, N. Y., on the rolling hills of Tompconcrete workings of their book-learned kins County, he founded the George Junior ciples of economics to the life that lay about youngsters themselves under the Republic's Mr. George's experience during a own laws. summer spent in caring for "Fresh Air" chiltender years of his life.

Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, in the preface country. of Mr. William R. George's book, "The

Junior Republic," says:

We have as yet only begun to develop the possibilities of democracy. It remains to educate our citizens' by applying the democratic principle to our school systems, to apply the democratic prin-ciple to our factories and solve the labor problem, to apply the democratic principle to our prisons and reform our ignorant brethren who have failed to adapt themselves to the conditions of society.

Mr. George has dealt with the first of arose fresh discouragement.

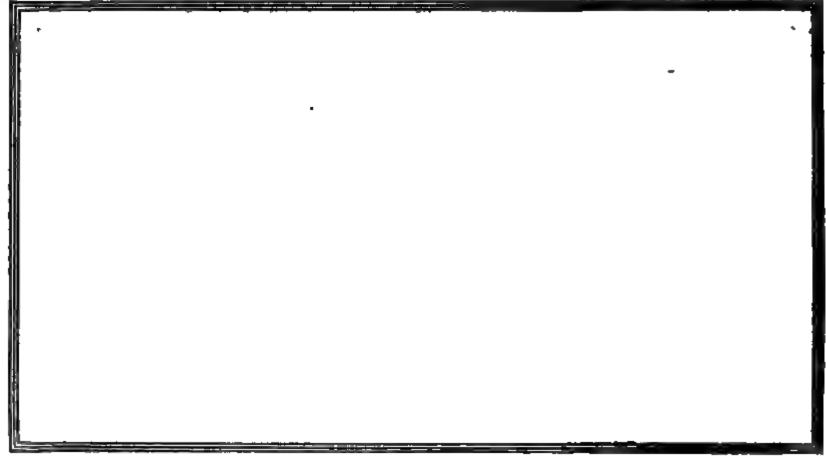
theories. And—because of their aggrega- Republic, an institution where the most tion in large schools—they were afforded refractory boys and girls are handled without too little part in helping to apply the prin- other authority than that exercised by the

In 1890 Mr. George brought a colony of dren recruited from the slums, thoroughly "Fresh Air" children to his farm in Freeville convinced him that the boy who struggled for a summer outing. All went well the first with difficult conditions in life (conditions season. The next summer he took out a new that gave nutriment to temptation and that batch gathered mostly from the slums. This aroused by their very exigencies the impulse group of tough youngsters proved a terror to to crime) could not become a normal and the community and a source of great anxiety useful citizen under the existing system of to Mr. George. At last he attempted to education. This boy must be taught a polit- regulate their doings by compelling them to ical creed not based upon the "spoils sys- work for any gifts of clothing or money that tem." His mind must be made fertile and the they might receive; then he insisted upon seed of democracy sown therein during the their doing a certain percentage of work for their support during their outing in the

> Little by little, as new problems arose in their management, the idea of his little community came to him, and with the help of a few friends he incorporated it under the name

of the "George Junior Republic."

It was not easy sailing at first. People were skeptical; the idea was good, so they said, but impracticable. Finally, when the Republic was thoroughly established with a flourishing colony of young citizens, there Enemies rethese basic propositions, that of applying the ported falsehoods about its management, and democratic principle to the school system. it was investigated by the Department of Just outside the boundary of the town of Public Charities, which reported favorably



as to conditions there, but predicted failure for the institution. Fortunately, Mr. George was not discouraged, and doggedly kept on at his work assisted by his faithful helpers.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES

The motto of the George Junior Republic is "Nothing without Labor," and its creed as outlined by Mr. George is as follows:

First. That every normal boy with a healthy body has certain characteristics in common with all other boys of every class and condition of society.

Second. That hero-worship, dare deviltry, love of praise, curiosity, comradeship, and lawlessness, particularly in the son of our neighbor, are some

of the principal characteristics.

Third. That physical energy, vitality, superabundance of spirits, in the normal boy, is bound

≵o have some outlet.

Fourth. That the traits enumerated under the second heading, bundled together and placed in the organism of a youth possessing the qualities under the third heading, who is irresponsible and care-free, because he has parents, friends or some society to furnish food and comfort, is liable to result in a vigorous crop of wild oats during the teens.

Fifth. That relief comes finally to the average boy as described in the fourth heading, during the transit of "fool's hill," in the form of responsibility for his own support or that of others, or for

the responsibility of property, earned or inherited. This revolution in his course of life results in his using his stock of characteristics, described under the second heading, and his energy under the third, as potent forces in the commercial or pro-fessional world. I will describe him under this heading as a World's Worker.

Sixth. That the World's Workers are divided

into two groups:

(a) The better sort who do right for right's sake.

(b) The other sort who do right for policy's sake, who believe in and uphold laws only to the extent that the law is beneficial to their personal interests.

But (a) and (b), however different their standard of ethics, unite together as possessors of property and make laws for its protection against the lawless.

Seventh. That the lawless are quite generally composed of youths in their "teens," conducting themselves as outlined in the fourth class, and in addition those of more mature years, who have not had the good fortune to have the shock of work or starvation come to them as described

under the fifth heading. Eighth. That the World's Workers forget the point of view they held when a few years earlier they were grouped under the fourth head of the conditions which caused their change of life as described under the fifth. Therefore, when some injury befalls their property or person, by the act of the lawless, as described under the seventh, who are naturally undisciplined and unsystematic, they cry out: "The criminal needs discipline; we must devise a System for his reformation.

Ninth. That the System is put in operation by law of the World's Workers, and bears the various sharpened in the school of experience.

MR. WILLIAM R. GEORGE (Founder of the Junior Republic)

names of Prison, Reformatory, Reform School or Industrial School; but it fails in its purpose be-cause the System is given the right of way, the individual for whom it was devised is a secondary consideration. Life under the System is unnatural and un-American.

Tenth. That the only way to remedy the defect is to organize a community or village, like unto any other town or village, and introduce the conditions as described under the fifth heading and it is fair to suppose that the results will be beneficial, even if in some cases nothing more is accomplished than the standard of (b), under the sixth

While I think it is possible in course of time to make this method apply to all ages of the lawless, I advocate its immediate application to boys as

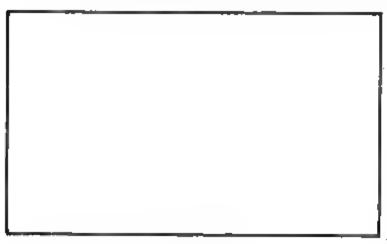
described under the fourth heading.

Moreover, I would not limit it solely to those boys but would suggest giving every boy in the country an opportunity, at some time during his teens, to have a bit of this practical training in citizenship.

As to the question whether immature boys and girls may be safely intrusted with the government of the community, Mr. George, speaking after twenty years' experience, says "They are absolutely capable." Every boy, despite any previous advantage of birth or wealth, starts on a basis of equality in the Republic, and it often happens that the boy of aristocratic antecedents is outstripped by the tenement boy, whose wits have been

ORGANIZATION, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC

organized as the Greater Republic.



THE COURT HOUSE AND JAIL

assemble on the first Monday evening in equipped chemical and physical laboratory. each month. There is a President and The pupils are nearly all in advanced Cabinet, a Judge, a District Attorney, a grammar and high-school grades. There are the Bar, the aspiring boy must pass an exam- among the boys. ination before the Judge and three members of the Association.

(also the bread and pastry used by the Re- portant prize at Harvard this year. dry, a cement tile plant, a plumbing estab- the citizens receive religious instruction lishment, a carpenter shop, the blacksmith shop and the print shop. A weekly paper called *The Citizen* is published.

The Republic Farm controls 350 acres of land, with a herd of sixty cattle, eight teams of horses, a piggery and a poultry plant.

The boys may choose the kind of employment most agreeable to them, but they must work if they would eat. The workers in the various industries receive on an average from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week for half-day's work. This sum is paid in aluminum money, redeemable at the Republic Bank in United States currency. The other half day is, of course, spent in school.

The citizens live in cottages which are presided over by an adult helper called the housemother. The housemother and her husband have no extra privileges or fare, and

the boys and girls under their care are treated as a family. The accommodations at the The Junior Republic is as thoroughly various cottages differ in quality and in price. The A boy who is industrious may afford to live Town Meeting is a substitute for the Legis- at the cottage that is called "The Waldorf," lature, and voting citizens are those between because of its superior fittings and food. If he is lazy he will be compelled to put up with a room at the "Beanery," where the rooms are plain and the food of the simplest.

THE SCHOOLING OF "CITIZENS"

There is a piano in nearly every cottage, and the rooms are tastefully adorned with pictures, books and banners. The furniture is "Mission," the floors hardwood. Besides the cottages there are an Inn, Hospital, Chapel, Library, Gymnasium, Jail and the large buff brick-and-stucco building known as the Hunt Memorial, which is the school building. It conthe ages of sixteen and twenty-one. They tains the study rooms, assembly hall and well-

Police Officer, and a Prison Keeper, all of eight teachers for each of whom the Republic whom hold office for the term of one year, receives but a meager allowance of \$100 per Offenses are tried by jury, upon which girls year from the State. Teachers from the as well as boys may serve except in some Ithaca Conservatory teach those who care special cases, when a Grand Jury of boys or to take up the study of music. Several of the girls only may be drawn. There is a Bar girls play the piano, and there is a creditable Association, and in order to be admitted to orchestra of wind and string instruments

Many Republic boys have entered Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, University of Pennsyl-The industries of the Republic at present vania and other colleges, where they make consist of a bakery where the "Republic a particularly good showing in logic and Ginger and Chocolate Wafers" are made economics. A Republic boy won an impublic); a thoroughly equipped steam laun- creeds are acceptable at the Republic, and

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

Catholic priest, Jewish rabbi or Protes- a year. He had been convicted of an offense tant minister.

DEALING WITH DELINQUENTS

During a recent visit there, while resting on the veranda of one of the cottages, I saw that wasn't fair in the Republic."

five boys in blue jean overalls marching along to the fields under the care of a boy keeper.

'Those are the jail boys," volunteered a Junior

citizen.

"Tell me," I asked, "why these boys are in jail?"

"Well," answered my informant, "one is in for stealing and another is in for trespassing and that little feilow (he just came), he's there for cussing 'Daddy George,' because they took away his cigarettes."

"Who sentenced them?"

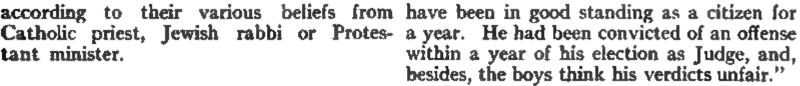
I asked.

"Oh, the Judge," he replied. "I was attorney for the defense in one case, but the evidence was too strong, I couldn't do anything. If you would like to see trials," he continued, "there is one

to-night. We are going to impeach the Judge."

"Why?" I asked.

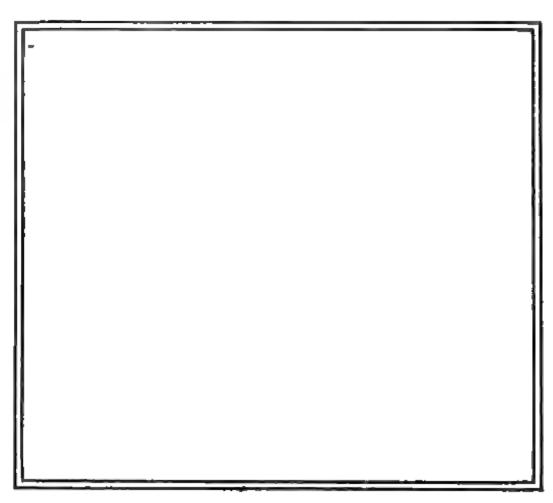
"Well, in the first place, he was not eligible to be Judge. To hold a public office one must a small building somewhat resembling a



"Can you impeach a judge if his verdicts

are not fair?"

"Oh, yes, Daddy wouldn't have anything



INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT

This is the spirit of the place,—fairness, a "square deal" for the boy.

Afterward I walked down to the jail. It is

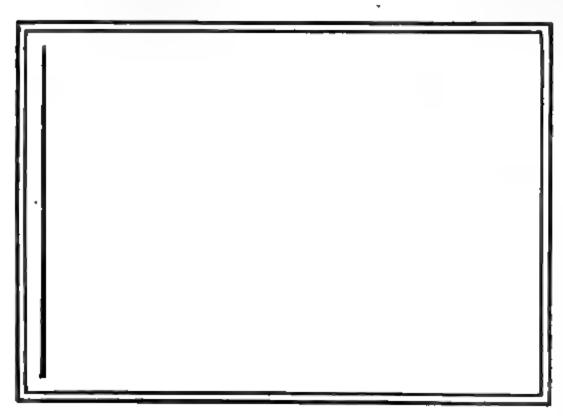
chapel in its style of architecture. Within, twothirds of the space is taken up by ten steel cages containing bunks for the pris-

"How do they treat a boy in jail?" I asked the

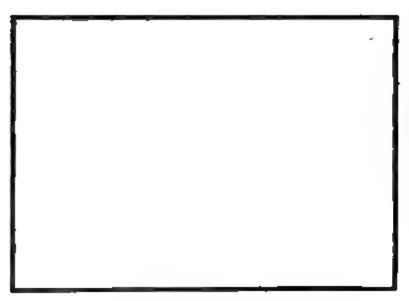
boy keeper.

"Oh, good enough, the same as the rest of us, except he doesn't get pie or cake and he has to work where the keeper says, and he can't get his own clothes until he gets out. There are books in there he can read if he wants to when he isn't working."

The girls' prison is a small cottage at the far-



SCENE IN THE STORE



THE REPUBLIC'S PIONEER COTTAGE

ther end of the grounds. The girl prisoners wear a uniform of brown, but there are no steel cages in this building,—simply bare walls, cot beds and tables covered with oilcloth. No prisoner, either boy or girl, is debarred from school privileges by his imprisonment, as there is a separate school kept for the prisoners.

THE REPUBLIC NOT A REPORM SCHOOL

Perhaps the most important building is

too, and the badder they are the better I like to get them in the Republic. The boy who has sufficient energy and impetus to be aggressively bad has in him the stuff from which good Republic citizens are made. We take the misspent energy and transform it to serve some useful end, by means of the boy bearing responsibility for his own badness, and the gradual training of his moral nature to the ideals of Democracy."

"I wish to correct," said Mr. George, "one idea of our Republic that has crept forth. It

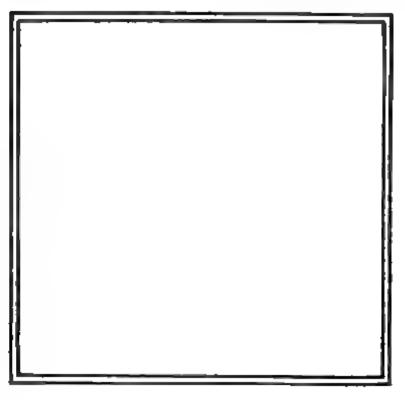
THE CHAPEL AT PREEVILLE

a plain green cottage some distance from the is not a reform school, for only a certain perother buildings, where the graduate workers centage of our boys are committed here. We have several boys in the Republic whose fathers gladly pay that their sons may have the advantage of a thorough training for future citizenship. No boy whom we have discharged from the Junior Republic has ever turned out badly. Only a few who ran away or who were removed by foolish, induigent parents have turned out unsatisfac-

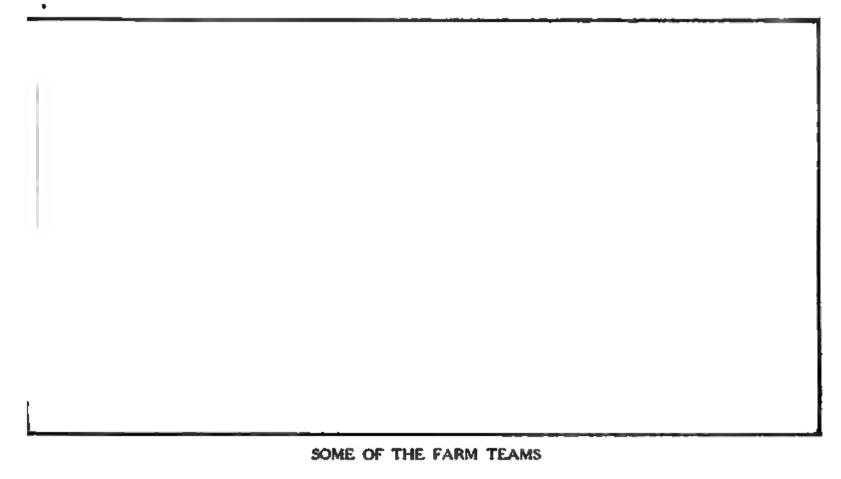
THE BARN

are trained to undertake the work of founding new Republics in other States. There everything is of the plainest, for the pioneers of a new Republic must be trained to meet hardships and difficult conditions. There are now Junior Republics in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and California, and it is Mr. George's desire to found at least one in every State in the Union.

Mr. George, contrary to the edict of many prominent educators, believes that there are "bad boys." "Bless your heart, yes," he says, "there are bad boys, mighty bad ones



IN THE PRESS ROOM

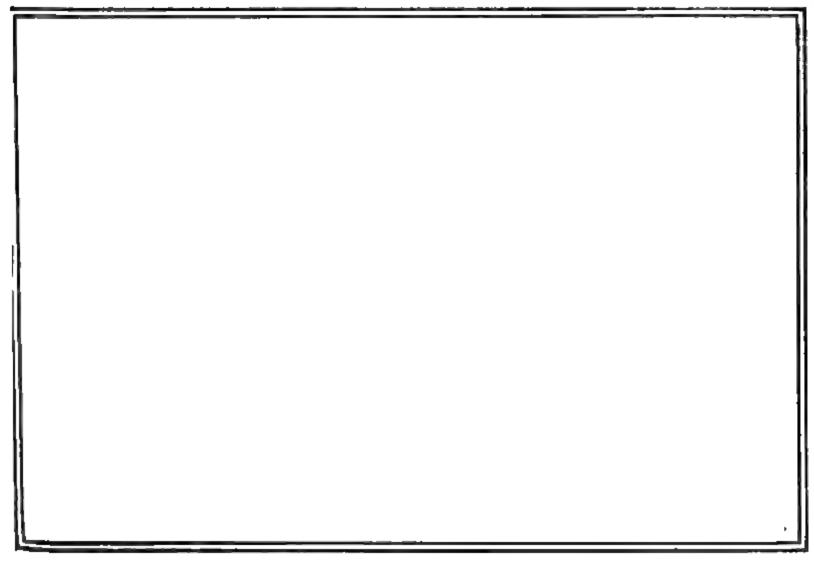


the body and more time to cure one that is You start it and the boys run it. Of course, of the mind."

THE WORK OF SUPERVISION

l asked.

torily. It requires time to cure a disease of Mr. George. "That is if you know how. over the boy officials we have a Board of Trustees incorporated under the laws of the State in which the particular Republic is "Is it hard work to run a Republic?" located, called the Junior Republic Associaasked. tion. These trustees hold the property in "Easiest thing in the world," answered trust, secure financial backing and make



THE HENNERY

do to the larger one. The special laws the tion and an abundance of fresh air. boys enact for themselves at Town Meetings." the day of its realization come speedily.

the capacity of another individual, he thinks. other States.

necessary rules and regulations that stand to those deprived of personal liberty to have the small Republic as the laws of the State nourishing, well-selected food, proper sanita-

The entire plan of education in the George It was a fitting tribute to the value of Mr. Republic involves pioneer ideas. For not George's work that was paid in September of only does it apply the democratic principle the present year, when a group of the most to school government, but it also intensifies distinguished delegates attending the Interthe educational process. The George Junior national Prison Congress at Washington Republic boy has ample opportunity to use included the George Junior Republic in the his knowledge for practical purposes during list of the institutions of the State of New the years of its acquisition; he can test his York that they thought it best worth while ideas and theories by actual experience, to visit and examine. The praise accorded by Besides this valuable asset, he has also them to the principles upon which Mr. George gained self-mastery. His mind is organized has worked, and also to the results that he and fertilized. His will is strengthened. Mr. has secured in practice, must result in the George does not accept any other person's reassurance of those upon whose co-operation estimate of a new citizen. No one can know he must rely in the extension of his plan to



THE FAMOUS FAST FREIGHT TRAIN "B-H I," ON ITS WAY FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK

RUSHING FREIGHT TO NEW YORK

A Significant Aspect of the Transportation Problem

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER

proceeding from its virgin lands and the multi- proached. tudes they have drawn to the New World's shores—has given our railroads the greatest the shippers, who advance various reasons of opportunities. So when it is asked, "Did why the former should still remain an excepthe country make the railroads or the rail- tion to the rule that increased costs mean inroads the country?" it may be answered, creased returns. To this contention the rail-"Both!" In a way the obligations are mutual. roads have lately seemed disposed to retort in The railroads exist for service; the public de- kind. Have not the great shippers been unmands to be served. While the public must commonly prosperous? they ask. May not not be exploited as a mine for corporate profit, their large profits have something to do with the transportation agencies cannot serve the the increased cost of living? Is not their propublic well unless permitted to operate under portion of net returns from their operations conditions that assure their prosperity and enormously in excess of the railroad standard efficiency. Their returns must be adequate of reasonable profit? And is there any reason to the capital invested and for the attrac- why government regulation should be limtion of the new capital necessary for exten- ited to transportation rates? If returns from sions and improvements. The railroads as- other forms of commodity production are sert that the increased cost of living affects inordinately great should not profits be limthem in common with the public at large; ited by law, especially should they appear that they can perform the services required to be responsible in no small degree for the only if permitted to increase their rates general rise in prices? accordingly; wages of employees and cost of The discussion was ing else left to do but to advance rates. In- by information of the sort contained in the

THE question of rates is now agitating the creased efficiency through improvements in public as never before. From one point operation and administration has hitherto of view the United States of to-day is pecu- enabled them to hold their own. But there niarly a child of railroad development. On is a limit to the gains from this source, and the other hand, the growth of the country— it is claimed that the margin has been ap-

Opposed to the railroad position is that of

The discussion waxes in interest. Meansupplies have so advanced that there is noth- while some light is thrown upon the question following example of a high order of organ- ever it might be, whichever way it took us. ization and efficiency in transportation we would explore the workings of some superb methods, which thus appears to have a direct organization acting to get that particular and important bearing upon the subject.

THE METROPOLIS AS A FOCUS

"All roads lead to Rome," they used to say. Here in America all roads now lead to New York. At least all railroads do. And on the sides where the railroads are not, there the water-lines lead in from the seven seas. physical needs, to supply the huge market lunch together in some downtown restaurant and again to distribute to the nation and the give you some idea of the meaning of things itself from day to day, from year to year. one of these typical organizations that have Otherwise it would have been the despair of come into being for Transportation's sake. engineers, of statesmen, of the money-powers. procity of collection and distribution.

it is a most intricate process that depends New York, and a deal of the country beyond upon the highest organization, the most New York, is fed and clothed. "Fed!" you elaborate planning, the most skilled adjust- exclaim. "Fed from New England?" achieves results that commonly are as de-business of \$6,000,000 and more a year. pendable as the ebb and flow of the tides.

All this tremendous turmoil in Manhattan THE FASTEST FREIGHT-TRAIN IN THE WORLD streets seems a veritable chaos of confusion. In truth it is but a disorderly order. It formation.

sort of thing, together with thousands of other and different things, as effectively as may be to this spot. Each organization would be found different and adapted to its special purpose.

FISH FROM BOSTON FOR NEW YORK'S BREAK-

Let us suppose that you and I, reader and To feed a metropolis, to meet its manifold writer, are just at this moment sitting at that it makes for the nation and the world, in New York, talking these things over. To world what is collected or produced at that in movement—a fundamental motive in the market—this seems an infinitely complicated splendid drama of Commerce that implies The task has gradually shaped Civilization-I might ask you to glance at

That broiled halibut which came to the The ends of the earth are drawn upon to next-table looked so nice that we ordered serve the metropolis of the western world. some ourselves. Here it is! Could anything Its untiring burden-bearers traverse the be fresher? Well, let us follow back the continent. Upon the restless waters of the course of that halibut on its way hither. bay and throughout the thronging streets And in so doing we shall get some idea of the there is a constant inpour and outpour for transportation organization of New York's the making of things, the selling of things, next-door neighbor, New England. Perhaps the devouring of things—a perpetual move- the way I tell it may suggest to you a brief ment that brings and that sends in every for monopoly. However that may be, it will direction an endless torrent of boxes, of bales, show what present-day monopoly may do of barrels and of bundles in a blended reci- for efficiency in service, and possibly thereby cocity of collection and distribution.

It all seems "just to happen." In reality Incidentally we may see something of how

ments of all the coordinated instrumentalities Why, yes, to no little extent! Not only of transportation. And in the final analysis this fish, but potatoes, apples and cranberthe process becomes automatic. The master ries, and a lot of other things good to eat, minds are in themselves a multitude. As come from that quarter. Take this halibut, hands that know not what the others are for instance. Very likely it was landed day doing these cooperate in an interplay of pro-cedure which, with the regularity of a clock, first fishing-port in America, with a fresh-fish

Here let me tell you how the other day looks like a mob of things. Actually it I was on a train outward bound from a great is one aspect of what is a disciplined army city. We rolled past a big freight-yard. of things advancing for the moment in loose Hundreds of cars stood in compact ranks upon scores of parallel tracks. Should we take at random any one of the the legends of dozens of different railroad boxes, bales, barrels or bundles from that companies. The man sitting beside me heterogeneous torrent and trace its journey remarked: "Curious how freight-cars always back to its source the magnificent order at seem to be standing still! I'll warrant those the base of it all would be apparent. What- very cars have been on those same tracks for

ne past week without stirring. I read lately at the average ton of railroad freight did ot move more than twenty-five miles a ay. No wonder freight-trains never get nywhere!"

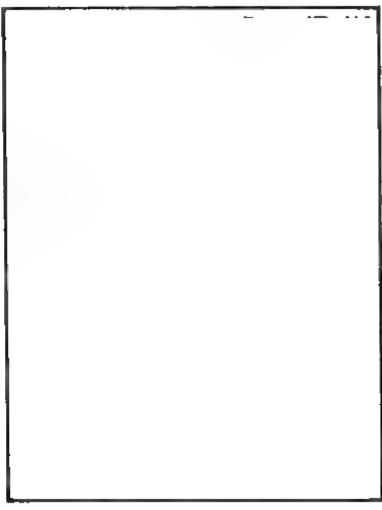
"However that may be," I replied, "I can now you a yard where the average long-disance ton gets more than 200 miles away iside of twenty-four hours. And a great eal of it is delivered more than 230 miles way in less than a third of that time."

The man's eyes opened wide: "And do ou mean to say that a freight-train does aat? You must mean express, not freight."

"A regular freight-train, running daily as

onstant as a ferryboat," I replied.

Now let us follow the track of this halibut ack to Boston and look at that train for urselves: It is the famous "B-H 1," or Pier Freight"-with its east-bound conerse, "H-B 4," the best freight-train in the orld, they say. The time is early last evenng at the big yard in South Boston, just cross Fort Point channel from the South tation. A census of all the cars in this yard -1800 on the average, and occasionally as



THE WELL-KNOWN "I" WHARF, BOSTON

nany as 2100—is taken twice a day. So the limited not to a given number of cars, but by eneral yardmaster knows all about every the capacity of its motive power. Speed is ar that is there: what it is, where it is, how a main consideration; the engine is a "longong it has been there. In this one yard are legged" business-looking machine, one of the ifty miles of track; every month at least biggest of ten-wheeled passenger locomotives. "B-H 1" stands at its long platform, nearly to run the Boston "Pier Freight" as to run paded and ready to start—a 640-ton train; the "Merchants Limited." It is now within

ahead of time. The last car doors are shut. A wagon backs up to the platform too late. ually pulls out ahead of schedule time, so it Its three crates of fish must be taken around customarily arrives ahead of time. Practo the South Station and go by Adams ex- tically it is never late in leaving or arriving. press. They will get to New York on time, Once, when there was a bad snow storm in but it will cost a lot more.

ing business, that of getting Boston fish to would be held for twenty minutes, if necessary. the New York market. The Boston dealers, But even then all the shipments were got to as a rule, do not get their orders from New the yard in season and after all the train left York till after 1 P.M. The orders come by promptly on time. mail or wire; mostly wire, either telegraph or 'phone. The New York fishmen cannot run on any old time and to fill in the chinks figure out their requirements for the day until in the passenger schedule as best they may. well along in the forenoon. So at the Boston Such is far from the case in a modern service end there has to be quick work in getting the More often than not they leave this yard fish out of storage, packing and forwarding it. ahead of time; almost never late. It is the With fish the main thing is to get it to the con- same in arriving. Through the morning the sumer as fresh as possible; hence the delay freights arrive with the frequency and reguin ordering and the expedition in forwarding. larity of suburban locals at a great passenger

TWENTY-NINE MILES AN HOUR, INCLUDING STOPS

The Boston "Pier Freight" runs through are as few as those of the limited five-hour and down the river to the market. as 60 miles an hour. Imagine, if you can, an taken care of for the day. old-time freight-train, with jiggly light cars and link couplings, going like that! That is what the air-brake and the automatic safety coupling have made possible for the American

dismiss the engineer who dares run by his

a few minutes of starting time; everything is railroad company with reckless extravagance on board except some of the fish. Teams still in running its freight-trains as fast as twelve come hurrying into the yard with crates and miles an hour. "The wear and tear is some barrels of it just packed; the perspiring freight thing terrible," he declared. "It is pounding handlers are rushing their trucks along the track to pieces; every ton of freight platform to the designated cars. The train hauled at that rate is carried at a loss; are is scheduled to pull out at 5:55 P.M., but it duction of speed to eight miles an hour would still lacks eight minutes of leaving time. "All lessen the expenses in the wear-and-tear full!" comes the word. As soon as a freight- account of the freight service of that railroad train is loaded to its capacity it may leave. more than a thousand dollars a day!" Such And almost invariably "B-H 1" starts out were the days of iron rails and hand-brakes

Just as the Boston "Pier Freight" habit-Boston, shippers were informed that on ac-Our halibut is safe on board. It is a rush- count of the bad going in the streets the train

Freight-trains are popularly supposed to terminal. And from late in the afternoon until well along in the night they leave with like frequency and regularity.

The "Pier Freight" is due at Harlem River to the Harlem River in New York in 7 hours at 1:55 A.M. This morning, as usual, it came and 55 minutes. The distance is 227.75 in ahead of time. The Fulton Market cormiles—a running time, including stops, of poration had its own boat in waiting; the a little less than 20 miles an hour. The stops crates of fish were promptly taken on board passenger trains: at Providence and New o'clock the fish were on the auction block at London for water; at New Haven to change the market. And, as usual, that element in locomotives. At times the speed runs as high New York's breakfast, luncheon, dinner, was

SPEEDY DELIVERY OF NEW YORK FREIGHT

So that is the way our halibut came to this freight-service. It now seems strange to think table. The process will be even more expedithat their compulsory use was strenuously tious when the magnificent new fish dock, adfought by some of the biggest railroad men. joining the New Haven Railroad terminal, is Yet here is what a big railroad man once completed. This improvement is planned to said of his company's freight-service: "Eight replace the congested facilities at T wharf, out-miles to the hour is the proper speed. I will grown with the rapid expansion of the business.

A lot of other freight demands prompt mile-post faster than that speed." So spoke delivery in Manhattan. Most of it is billed the president of the Reading thirty-six years to consignees at the railroad company's prinago. It was then, too, that an eminent ex- cipal landing on the East Side: Pier 50, East pert in transportation charged another great River. Hence the popular name of the train

TRANSFERRING LOADED CARS FROM THE BOSTON "PIER FREIGHT" TRAIN TO FLOATS AT THE HARLEM TERMINAL

B-H 1" also takes considerable "boat Oak Point in six hours and thirty-five minate for the Fall River line that day is for- again for service with that company. varded by the "Pier Freight" and carried by pecial car-float around to Pier 19, reaching here ahead of the boat, as a rule. So shipers do not know whether their goods have one by boat or train.

A FAST TRAIN OF "EMPTIES"

reight" bound for Pier 19, North River—the utes and to Harlem River in half an hour erminal of the Fall River Line. Large quan- additional. Strange to say, it consists of ities of prompt-delivery freight go from "empties" only. This hot haste with a soston by train to Fall River and thence freightless freight is thus accounted for: It y way of the Sound—that route being pre- is made up of refrigerator cars that have come erred for convenience of delivery in the great through from the Pennsylvania Railroad on nercantile district of the West Side. "Boat three other trains that day, laden with fruit, reight" delivered at the Boston yard too vegetables, etc., and must be rushed back

SERVING THE NEW ENGLAND SHOE TRADE

Another great gateway to the West and the South from New England is the route by way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge. "B-O 1" carries perishable and time freight from Boston westward by that route. It leaves Boston The Boston "Pier Freight" is the fastest at 6:50 P.M., runs over the Shore Line to egular freight-train on record. Pretty fast, New Haven, and across southwestern Con-lowever, is "B-H 3," the "Time Freight" necticut to a connection with the Central hat leaves Boston at 7:45, running through New England at Hopewell Junction, just o the great car-float transfer yard at Oak east of the Hudson, covering the 213 miles to oint on the East River in ten hours and fif- that point in thirteen hours and fifty minutes. een minutes, and reaching Harlem River Among other things, this train serves the raif an hour later. A remarkable train is westbound business of the great shoe-trade 'B-H 5." It leaves Boston at 7:55 P.M. out of New England. At Boston it connects and runs only in the "perishable" season. with the "Shoe Special" in from Brockton, t would be the fastest freight on the line if laden with the day's output from the many t carried any freight. It makes the trip to big factories of that city. Early the next

Brockton full of "shoe findings"—the raw is all one endless hurry call. materials for the shoes. It may seem strange that a great manufacturing trade should with the ability of a great transportation supply itself in such a hand-to-mouth fashion, agency to classify and specialize its traffic laying in only just stock enough to meet its forwarding it by rail or by water as may be daily needs. One would expect to find in the more convenient. Long Island Sound, leather and other materials. But the build- pared to one of the Great Lakes transposal to ing up of a good shoe involves so many procthe seaboard. As a rule a railroad's good esses and lasts so many days that it is more profits come mainly from the transported economical to work in this fashion than to of high-grade goods—manufactures material.

"f. o. b." at point of shipment. That is, the profit when they could not be carried by ni consignee pays the freight. On the other except at a loss. hand the textile industry of New England sells on the New York market basis. In order to meet the daily market the promptest sort of delivery is essential. This demand finds response in a freight service of extraordi- tion of terminals. A single-track line nary efficiency. The quickest possible trans- ample terminals is better than a deal portation to and from New York is vital to track line with contracted terminals. New England's industrial existence. unification of rail-borne and water-borne be track-room sufficient to handle the tra facilities has made this possible.

HANDLING FREIGHT ON EXPRESS SCHEDULES

warding methods had little regard for the hand and the docks on the other. prime considerations for the bulk of the through to New York. traffic between New England and New York. For this reason through freight must be handled upon an express-schedule basis. Freight shipped one day has to reach New York in

morning the "Shoe Special" returns to fresh from the baker in the next street.

An invaluable flexibility in service comes Brockton huge storehouses stacked with in its transportation conditions, may be conlock up capital in accumulations of raw like—and of passengers. Commodities of tonnage value may more profitably go by It is the custom of the shoe trade to sell water. These can be carried by water at a

IMPORTANCE OF TERMINALS

Transportation efficiency is largely a qua-The points of delivery and collection there i promptly. Under present conditions Long Island Sound, with adjacent waters, is equivalent to a multiple-track railroad, paralleling the land lines of the New York, New Haven Under the old-time fluctuating competi- & Hartford all the way between Providence tion by water there was instability in rates and New York. So great a channel for comand uncertainty in service. With unification merce needs commensurate terminals. At the of the service have come celerity in dispatch, several ports along the way the highly effiprompt delivery, fixed rates upon a fair foot- cient railroad routes that reach back into the Several independent steamboat lines interior are practically the terminals for the on the Sound once reached out into the in- marine lines. For the latter the rail connecterior over independent rail connections and tions constitute a sort of huge switchingcompeted indiscriminately for the trade of service, promptly shuttling the traffic between the various industrial centers. But the for- the inland factory or storehouse on the one routing requirements of the shipper. The lieves traffic pressure and avoids congestion latter now enjoys the grade of service best Prompt delivery is paramount; goods are suited to his needs. The interior industrial shipped as soon as ready. Cars at the mills centers of New England are nearly all within are not kept waiting for full loads. The convenient distance of the seaboard. Hence average carload is light. So the railroad finds the shipper can choose between all rail to it economical to make a short haul from fac-New York or a combination of rail and water. tory to boat, breaking bulk at the dock. Quick forwarding and punctual delivery are rather than to run light trains in a long haul

WATER-ROUTES AS PARTS OF GREAT SYSTEM

The seven operating divisions of the great time for early delivery the next morning. New Haven system are organized with par-The consignee—perhaps a great retail house ticular reference to these water-route con--gets his goods fresh from the New England nections. As a unit in the system each divimill, the bloom of newness still upon them, sion is practically a railroad in itself, carrying just as bread comes to his breakfast table its traffic along the lines of least resistance to

UNLOADING FREIGHT AT THE WALLABOUT MARKET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK (New England, as well as more remote sections, beips to stock the world's greatest market)

ep water; that is, by the most favorable wickest way to New York. From as far be saved by docking on the East River. orth as Manchester in New Hampshire the reighting facilities to and from New York mount practically to a daily express service. boods shipped from Manchester one day are

The operations of this vast traffic are careadients over routes of the most intense fully watched. Daily reports give the number affic development, between the industrial of carloads that are coming by each boat inters and the ports. The shipper thus finds information that enables corresponding prepte most direct and convenient way to mar- arations at the piers to be made for distribet. These divisions connect the interior uting the cargoes without delay. Were the ith deep water at New Bedford, Fall River, water-routes not integral parts of one great rovidence, New London, and New Haven, unified transportation system this traffic esides the two great terminal ports of New could not efficiently be looked after. The ork and Boston. The territory served by grades of freight that commonly are water-ich division constitutes practically a sep- borne could not well or economically be hanrate industrial and transportation district. dled by rail. The steamboats deliver their t the smaller ports, like Hartford and cargoes in New York just where they are ridgeport, the steamboats take only local wanted. Local delivery there must be as eight. But at New Haven, for instance, expeditious and cheap as possible. Hence ie Shore Line division brings in the steamboat the coastwise trade must come to the very eight from Springfield, Holyoke, and North-doorways of the mercantile district on the mpton. So, by a thoroughly organized sys- west side of Manhattan. For that reason em, each group of centers has its own sea- the Sound steamers have to pass around to Their daily output thus finds the the North River. Otherwise much time might

ALL-RAIL ROUTE PREFERRED IN CERTAIN CASES

Why should so much freight go by rail unded in New York from the steamboat the between New England points and New York extmorning; inside of twenty-four hours from City when there is such prompt delivery by he factory they are in the purchaser's hands, the steamboat lines? A main reason is that

while it would not pay to run cars partly trains"—designated, as in "B-H 1." by two loaded with the low-grade freight that mainly letters that signify respectively starting puin: goes by boat, over the long haul to and from and destination, with numbers to distinguish New York, there is a handsome profit in one symbol from another. All extra and hauling the full cars of high-grade freight irregular trains have to be kept out of the that make up the all-rail traffic. For one way of the "symbol trains." These "symbol reason or another many shippers demand the trains" are made up of two classes of freight destination in unbroken carload lots. Among cards, the other by green cards, affixed to these are fruit and other perishable things the cars. that will not bear transshipment.

practice to send goods manufactured in New operating efficiency. York to certain New England establishments to be "processed." For certain reasons the work may often thus be done better, more economically and expeditiously than at home. the trade.

leaving and arriving are usually fixed with great transportation enterprise. Freights," "Way Freights," "Drop Freights," England. "Milk Trains," "Boat Freights," and con-

all-rail route. A main one is that certain requiring prompt dispatch; "perishable" classes of goods have to go through to their and "time," the one distinguished by red White cards designate "Slow Freight"; cars so marked may be added to A swift and prompt service encourages symbol trains when there is not enough redindustrial operations that otherwise would card or green-card freight to equal the haube impossible. For instance, it is a common ing capacity of the engine. This promotes

ENLARGING NEW ENGLAND'S MARKET

It is seldom appreciated how railroad im-To "process" means to put a given article provements made at a distant point may through some special stage in its manufac- benefit a given locality just as much as, or ture. It is an every-day procedure for goods perhaps even more than, other improvements to be sent by freight from New York to some made on the spot. The average local mer-New England point for such treatment and chant or manufacturer delights in transportathen returned to the shippers, all inside of tion improvements undertaken in his neightwenty-four hours. A case in point, taking borhood, but is indifferent to those made at a little longer, is that of books printed in a distance. But does not a better stomach New York and then sent by freight to great mean a better heart and a healthier man? binderies in Boston. This round trip of 472 So improvements in one part of a railroad miles by freight is extraordinarily expedimay brace up the whole system and cor-The day's output leaves the New respondingly benefit everybody all along the York printing-house by "Pier Freight" in line. For this reason Boston and the rest the evening. It reaches the Boston bind- of New England are just as much benefited ery before work starts up the next morn- by the colossal terminal improvements that ing. That evening the finished books are the great railroad company which now almost shipped to New York and in the morning monopolizes New England transportative are delivered to the publishers ready for has been making in New York as would be the case with improvements made at home. Not only is there this efficient service be- We have seen that New York is New Engtween the two great metropolitan centers; land's greatest market. Hence every infrom every New England point of industrial provement that makes it easier and cheaper importance on the system there is corre- for New England goods to reach that market spondingly quick dispatch to and from New correspondingly benefits New England. On York. For instance, the intensely developed the Manhattan water front there are 20: industries of the Naugatuck valley are served piers. Eighteen of these are devoted to the by a "Pier Freight" that leaves Winsted in business of the New York, New Haven & northwestern Connecticut at 6:20 P.M. and Hartford Railroad Company—nine occupied reaches the Harlem River at 1:40 A.M. An- by the all-rail traffic, nine by the water lines other from Springfield at 7:20 P.M. gets to the operated by the New England Navigation Harlem at 3:05 A.M.; at 3:30 A.M. one arrives Company. That makes more than 6 per that left Holyoke at 5:30 P.M. The times of cent. of the whole number utilized by one reference to the convenience of the local circumstance is to be found one of the reashippers. All these "Pier Freights," "Time sons why so many mill-wheels run in New

Now with this market materially enlarged necting-railroad freights, running like passen- would not New England industries flourish ger trains on regular schedule, are "symbol all the more? A recent step assures precisely

boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens are the reduce the cartage costs. most rapidly growing districts of Greater Agricultural as well as manufacturing be delivered in these districts. But these gether by hooks of steel.

this. There is an enormous population on additional terminals are so convenient to the the Long Island side of the East River. The local centers of distribution as enormously to

New York. Until recently New England interests benefit thereby. The Wallabout stood at a disadvantage in this market. But Market in Brooklyn is said to be the greatest lately, by the establishment of new traffic in the world. While New England had pracroutes through New York harbor, the best tically been shut out from such markets the terminal facilities enjoyed by any railroad trunk lines from the West enjoyed terminal company that enters New York have been relations that gave them cheap access there. opened up in favor of New England. The Potatoes brought a thousand miles from Wisproducers of that section have thus gained consin, or some hundreds of miles farther a new market with cheaper transportation from Montana, kept out those from Arooscharges than any other outlying part of the took County, Maine, comparatively near at United States is favored with. The better hand. But now the advantage lies with the access to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and parts last. These instances of the way in which of the New Jersey shore has precisely the a whole section of the country may benefit effect that would come from the building of by terminal improvements made in New new railroad lines from New England into York furnish a striking illustration of how a territory rich in trade possibilities. Enor- the various communities that are served by mous charges for cartage had formerly to be a common system of transportation are memmet before goods from that section could bers one of the other-literally bound to-

A SOCIALIST CRITIC CRITICIZED

THE MILWAUKEE PROGRAM AGAIN

IN the November Review of Reviews apsion of enough to render them free according to peared a letter from a California correspondent, Mr. Lincoln Braden, making cerprogram outlined in our October number. Professor Thomas, of the University of Arkansas, has read Mr. Braden's letter and takes issue with some of its positions, as the following communication indicates:

To the Editor of the Review of Reviews:

It is not the custom of the Review of Reviews to maintain a department in which readers can air their opinions, but an exception has been made in the November number, and I wonder if one more exception cannot be made, that I may take a few exceptions to the remarks offered by Mr. Braden by way of criticism upon Milwaukee's socialistic

program.

There are several things in Mr. Braden's letter upon which I should like to comment, but, for the sake of brevity, I will confine myself to the one which struck me most forcibly. It was this: "Since 'no man can truly say that he is free until he is master of the means that support his life,' it follows that every man who would be free must own the means that support his life." Mr. Braden is so fortunate as to possess enough land to support himself and family in reasonable comfort with reasonable hours of labor for himself and family. He feels safer so long as this is in his own keeping and believes that his "right to it is just twenty years of hard labor ahead of anyone else's right."

So far so good. The size of his family is not indicated. Let us suppose that he has four children. In another twenty years it may be that each of these will have a family of four children. Will this same plot of ground support them in reasonable comfort? It may be that it will, if science continues to advance, but what if she does not? If not, where will they turn—to some man who forty years before took up a million acres and has been holding them against this day of need that he may

now "hold up" these families?

But, without "dipping into the future," let us confine ourselves to the present. What about the millions not so fortunately situated as Mr. Braden—who failed to get a little plot of land? Mr. Robert Hunter tells us that 50 per cent. of the families in this country own a negligible quantity of wealth, while only 38.1 per cent. own as much as \$1,639. While only 38.1 per cent. own as much as \$1,039. In the other hand I per cent. own 54.8 per cent. of done in time of the French Revolution.

DAVID Y. THOMAS. Whether these figures are absolutely the wealth. correct may be open to doubt, but there can be no doubt about the fact that many are not in posses-

Mr. Braden's standard, and that a few possess vastly more than enough. This is particularly true of that very essential element, land. Since tain criticisms of the Milwaukee socialistic 1880 the average size of farms has increased from 133.7 acres to 146.6 in 1900. One fourth of the total area under cultivation is held in tracts of 1000 acres and over, and the average size of these farms is 4237 acres. These large farms total over 200,000,000 acres and are owned by about 50,000 people. Surely these 50,000 people do not need 4000 acres each to support them in "reasonable comfort" with a "reasonable amount of labor."

"Back to the land?" Where are the millions

who were so unfortunate as not to be born until yesterday going to get it? From the 50,000 who now own it? How will they secure the price? When they go out to hunt a plot they find the sign. "Keep off the grass," though the grass may be going to waste, and the law makes them keep of until they can pay the price. Why should Milwaukee not raise vegetables as well as apples! Yes, why not, on some of her vacant lots until

built upon?

According to Mr. Braden I cannot be free until secure in the possession of enough coal to keep me from freezing, or at least assured of it when needed. I have a little plot of land big enough for a house and a few apple trees, but there is no coal on it. A thousand of my neighbors are in a similar condition. A few miles south of us is a coal mine, but when we go there to get coal we find that it is owned by a man who refuses to let us have any until we pay his price. Last year he let us have it at \$4.00 per ton, but this summer he and the miners got to quarreling about the little matter of what he should give them for bringing the coal to the top of the ground and the mine was closed for several months. The result was that he got behind with his orders and decided to make us pay for his trouble and perversity by charging us \$5.50. This

little quarrel cost me exactly \$21. Am I free?
And so I might go on with oil, gas, iron, gold,

silver, copper, lumber, transportation, etc.

Nevertheless, I am not a socialist. But I should like to see a beginning of the "step-at-a-time" movement to retain for the people the few resources that have not yet been turned over to the privileged classes by a government which, though it may at times have been simply corrupt and wantonly wasteful, has—and this is far more signifi-cant—been based on erroneous ideas of what constitutes liberty. And this says nothing about resuming as its own what has been misused, as was

University of Arkansas. FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

RECENT TRIUMPHS IN THE CONQUERING OF DISEASE

establishment of the supremacy of man over noxious insects. The theory that disease the whole antagonistic forces of nature.

We long ago gained absolute security from the attacks of wild animals, but only recently have we discovered that far more devastating than wolves or lions are the bacilli of the various diseases which are only visible under the microscope, but which threaten our lives and our health in a manner no less real than that of savage beasts. The campaign less real than that of savage beasts. The campaign against the bacilli is our last, and one of our most terrible, conflicts with untamed nature. The fight which is being waged against the cause of ninetenths of human miser is the most important in the annals of mankind.

These micro-organisms were discovered in 1659, but "the causal relationship of bacteria to disease was not finally demonstrated until the latter half of the past century," when the bacillus of anthrax was isolated (1849). microbe of leprosy was discovered in 1879, of typhoid in 1880, of tuberculosis in 1882, of cholera, diphtheria and lockjaw in 1884, of influenza in 1892, of bubonic plague in 1894, of dysentery in 1900 and of syphilis in 1905.

It is now admitted that the problem of preventing infectious diseases must find its solution in the study of those microscopic

parasites.

In old times down to our own the doctor never cured disease, but only watched its development and suggested means for avoiding the aggravation of its ravages. Now all is changed, and by the study of the defensive forces which protect the organism against the microbes of disease, health will in time be assured. The reviewer then proceeds to describe with admirable lucidity the great discovery of Metchnikoff as to the part played by the red corpuscles or phagocytes, which patrol the body for the purpose of devouring the invading micro-organism. Natural immunty is achieved by a process of intra-cellular digestion. There are two different types of immunity: one in which the invading organisms themselves are demolished, the other in which the toxins which they produce are rendered incapable of injuring the tissues. This is based on two fundamental principles: (1) attenuation of virtues; (2) the vaccinating property of the attenuated micro-organisms.

The writer of the article in question maintains that the greatest triumphs in the war against disease have been obtained in the war

THE goal of civilization, says an editorial of extermination against the mosquito. the writer in the Edinburgh Review, is the tsetse fly, the familiar house fly, and other might be carried by biting insects was first enunciated in 1803 by Dr. Beauperthuy. Much later, Sir Patrick Manson discovered that disease is actually conveyed by mosquitoes. As late as 1897, Dr. Ross traced the development of the malarial parasite in the body of the mosquito.

> He showed that the spores sucked in by the insect with the blood of an infected individual make their way, in the course of development, to the salivary gland of the mosquito and pass with its poisonous saliva directly into the blood of any man it may then bite. The odd thing is that it is only one group of mosquitoes—the anophelinæ—that can act as intermediate host for the parasite. They breed in small pools of water and margins of streams and lakes. Thorough draining and scavenging has done much to get rid of these, but in cisterns and such places where it is impracticable to drain away the water, a little kerosene oil poured in spreads over the surface of the liquid and kills the larvæ by preventing them from coming up to breathe. Further, it has been discovered that certain fish feed upon the larvæ of this mosquito. Barbados does not suffer from malaria because of the multitude of small fish called "millions," whose duty it appears to be to keep an expanse of water from being used as a breeding-ground by the anophelines. By extirpating these noxious insects the number of cases of malaria in Egypt was brought down from two hundred and fourteen in 1903 to ninety cases in 1904. And since 1905 there has not been a single case.

Sleeping sickness, the deadliest of all tropical diseases, which wiped out 2,000 of the inhabitants of the Uganda Protectorate, and depopulated large tracts in the Congo, is transmitted, not by the mosquito, but by the tsetse fly, whose breeding-places appear to be confined to the ground-bush within thirty yards of river banks. The burning of such bush, accompanied by personal prophylactic measures against the fly, will render sleeping sickness a memory of the past.

War to the death against the common house fly is the concluding admonition of the writer of the article:

This familiar pest does not eat the microbes, but simply carries them on its person and deposits them on butter or milk or other articles of food,

Typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, and summer diarrhoea are among the diseases which the house-fly of tropical diseases, there can no longer be any helps to disseminate. The breeding-places of the question that our English infectious diseases will in house-fly are well known, and its extinction is a time also be stamped out. Civilized humanity is matter that can be effected by the universal co-operation of the people of the country. The house taken for its emancipation from the wayward anfly has persecuted mankind for many ages, but the thority of nature.

from which they are transferred to the human body. hour of vengeance and retribution has arrived. In view of the extraordinary success in the prevention

THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO AS A VOTER

ISCUSSING the question of negro suf- ance or poverty are unable to meet the tests. Monthly, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker voices extend free education among both negroes and his conviction that the principle of political white people. Education produces tolerance; equality is more firmly established to-day and there is already evidence of a growth of than it was forty years ago, when it had tolerance among the leading white men of the only Northern bayonets behind it; that South. Mr. Baker cites, in connection with many Southern white leaders are to-day con- this new point of view, Mr. Edgar Gardner vinced, not forced, believers in the principle Murphy of Alabama who, in his last book, that, taking advantage of the widely preva- says: lent feeling in the South that the question of suffrage has been settled legally for some time to come, our emphasis at present should be laid upon the practical rather than upon the legal aspect of the problem. Taking up this side of the problem, he says, we are confronted with two entirely distinct difficulties:

First, we shall find many negroes, and indeed hundreds of thousands of white men as well, who might vote, but who, through ignorance, or inability or unwillingness to pay the poll-taxes, or from mere lack of interest, disfranchise themselves.

The second difficulty is peculiar to the negro. It consists in open or concealed intimidation on the part of the white men who control the election machinery. In many places in the South to-day no negro, no matter how well qualified, would dare to present himself for registration; when he does, he is rejected for some trivial or illegal reason.

Thus we have to meet a vast amount of apathy and ignorance and poverty on the one hand, and the threat of intimidation on the other.

Dealing, first of all, with the matter of intimidation, Mr. Baker dismisses the idea of meeting the situation by force, and suggests as alternatives two methods of procedure: "the underlying causes of the trouble in the country being plainly ignorance and prejudice, we must meet ignorance and prejudice with their antidotes, education and association." Laws—well within the principle laid down by in association, the spirit of common effort, of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution—providing for educational and property qualifications as prerequisites to the exercise of the suffrage have been passed in all of the Southern States and have operated to exclude from the ballot large numbers of citizens, both bring about. Mr. Baker relates that after white and colored, who on account of ignor- the Atlanta riots he attended a number of

frage in a democracy, in the Atlantic Every effort, therefore, should be made to

There is no question here as to the unrestricted admission [to the ballot] of the great masses of our ignorant and semi-ignorant blacks. I know no advocate of such admission. But the question is as to whether the individuals of the race, upon conditions or restrictions legally imposed and fairly administered, shall be admitted to adequate and increasing representation in the electorate. And as that question is more seriously and more generally considered, many of the leading publicists of the South, I am glad to say, are quietly resolved that the answer shall be in the affirmative.

An able white man, a resident of New Orleans, writes Mr. Baker:

I believe we have reached the bottom, and a sort of quiescent period. I think it most likely that from now on there will be a gradual increase of the negro vote. And I honestly believe that the less said about it, the surer the increase will be.

Education—industrial, professional, classical, in accordance with each man's talents. will also help to cure the apathy that now keeps so many thousands of white men and negroes from the polls.

As education is to be the cure for ignorance. so association must be the antidote of prejudice. Mr. Baker appositely remarks in this connection:

Democracy does not consist in mere voting, but which the ballot is a mere visible expression. When we come to know one another we soon find that the points of likeness are much more numerous than the points of difference.

This association is, however, difficult to

conferences between leading white men and break-up, with the attendant struggle for votes, is leading colored men. He writes:

It is true these meetings bore evidence of awkwardness and embarrassment, for they were among the first of the sort to take place in the South, but they were none the less valuable. A white man told me after one of the meetings,-

"I did not know that there were any such sensible negroes in the South."

And a negro told me that it was the first time in his life that he had ever heard a Southern white man reason in a friendly way with a negro con-cerning their common difficulties.

When I was in Mississippi a prominent banker

showed me his business letter-heads.

"Good job, isn't it?" he said. 'A negro printer did it. He wrote to me asking if he might bid on my work. I replied that although I had known him a long time I couldn't give him the job merely because he was a negro. He told me to forget his color, and said that if he couldn't do as good a job and do it as reasonably as any white man could, he didn't want it. I let him try, and now he does most of our printing."

Out of such points of contact, then, encouraged by such wise leaders as Booker T. Washington, will grow an ever finer and finer spirit of associa-tion and of common and friendly knowledge And that will inevitably lead to an extension upon the soundest possible basis of the negro franchise.

Another influence also will tend to change the status of the negro as a voter. That is the pending break-up of the political solidarity of the South. All the signs point to a political realignment upon new issues in this country, both South and North. Old party names may even pass away. And that lines of true democracy.

certain to bring into politics thousands of negroes and white men now disfranchised. The result of a real division on live issues has been shown in many local contests in the South, as in the fight against the saloons, when every qualified negro voter, and every negro who could qualify, was eagerly pushed forward by one side or the other. With such a division on new issues the negro will tend to exercise more and more political power, dividing, not on the color line, but on the principles at stake.

These associations of white and colored men are bound to come about at certain points of contact. Indeed it is now common enough, where a few years ago it was unheard of, for white men and negroes to speak from the same platform; and in buying and selling, land-ownership, and common material pursuits, both white men and black will realize the worth of their fellows. In spite of the difficulties that now confront the negro, Mr. Baker cannot help, he says, regarding the situation optimistically. He has boundless confidence not only in the sense of the white men of the South, but also in the innate capability of the negro; and he believes that when they come really to know each other—not at sore points of contact, but as common workers for a common country, the question of suffrage will gradually solve itself along the

THE MYTHICAL ROOSEVELT

potamus and then rendered the sage ver- broad, flesh and blood, hide and hair. dict: "There ain't no sech animal!" a contributor to the California Weekly (San Francisco) has studied our only living ex-President and pronounced him a myth. This writer, "somewhere a something in human form, world. weighing over 200 pounds and having familiar eyes and teeth, this something being that this "physical organism is a man." But, says Mr. Strother:

I am a man myself. But print my name in the headlines and nobody gets excited. Print Theodore Roosevelt in the headlines, and the world is agape. Print my name in the papers, and the few who read it at all may say, "A nobody. Apparently he is a writer." Print Theodore Roosevelt's name in the paper and everybody, reading, sees a vision bulking as vast as the genie that came out of the brass bottle the poor fisherman opened.

When Colonel Roosevelt was at Harvard,

IKE the farmer who sized up the hippo- us say, five feet six inches high and two feet

When Theodore Roosevelt came back from Africa he was five thousand feet high, six blocks wide, wore a halo that dimmed the luster of Aurora Borealis, breathed thunder and spouted lightning, Mr. E. French Strother, admits that there is and the gnashing of his teeth was heard around the

Maintaining that both these descriptions called Theodore Roosevelt." He admits also are substantially accurate, Mr. Strother tries to find the "lie." The second description is not that of a man but a prodigy, and prodigies do not exist. Hence, "Theodore Roosevelt is a myth. There is no such animal." The writer continues:

The man is impossible, For example, I once sat in an office in New York and overheard a Wall Street broker and the treasurer of a great railroad system talk about Roosevelt. They called him uncomplimentary names, plain, hard, one-syllabled Anglo-Saxon epithets. That was intelligible, and I said to myself, "He could be those things. I don't think he is, but he could be." But then they continues this California writer, he was, let enlarged on the subject and soon soared out of my

THE TWO ROOSEVELTS

(The Roosevelt as real history will picture him —and —the Roosevelt as the demagogues now paint him) Reproduced in "A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career " (Review of Reviews Company) from Judge of 1904

range. They described him as horned and hoofed and cloven-tailed, more powerful than Colossus, more cunning than Machiavelli, more infernally evil than Mephistopheles, more destructive than holocaust. I left their presence with a picture of T. Roosevelt in my mind comparable only to a sentient and devasting tornado, with a face reflecting Inferno and works reflecting Death on a White Horse.

Then I came West again and heard Roosevelt described. Men spoke of him as a good fighter, an able statesman, an honest man. Intelligible, possible. But the admiring host went on and expanded as the hating host had done. Another prodigy was the result: a godlike being, possessed of all knowledge, all wisdom, all the virtues, invincible and invulnerable, gigantic, hurtling on to emancipate a nation, a race, a world. Now these two views of Roosevelt are at the poles of all views, they are the ends of the spectrum. In between them you may find every conceivable opinion and estimate of him. Every man ascribes to him a different set of vices and virtues, every man places him in a different category. Now that means that he has at least one vice or one virtue for every inhabitant of America. Divide them evenly, for the purposes of argument, and you have a man with forty million vices and forty million virtues, or eighty million distinct characteristics. Don't you see that that argument simply destroys itself? There cannot be such a man. Therefore there is no such man. Therefore Roosevelt is a myth.

Roosevelt, to conclude Mr. Strother's argument, is "merely a case of national and universal auto-hypnosis; like Homer, Mohammed, Shakespeare and others."

By a process partly of spontaneous generation and partly of infection, the minds of America have unanimously agreed upon two words, Theodore and Roosevelt, to stand as a sort of incarnated algebraic formula representative of the unknown quantity in public affairs. He is the x around which they arrange all their disputations. Everybody uses him as "the case in point." Mrs. Bellamy Storer worked the problem out that x=liar. Wall Street worked it out that x=anothema. Jacob Riis says x=saint. Several million voters decided that x=political savior. And all the while they were all talking about a myth, which has no more real existence than Aladdin's wonderful lamp. They were all talking about their imaginary and self-conceived x, whereas the reality is only a short, fat man who is remarkable chiefly because he is energetic as well as fat.

The California writer finds this myth very puzzling.

To quote his words:

I sit in a gathering of people, real flesh and blood people, and one man mounts the platform and talks about the tariff and direct legislation and all that sort of thing, and all these people continue to listen attentively and remain to all appearances sane and cheerful. Then, suddenly, the man on the platform emits two words, Theodore and Roosevelt, and that audience is instantly transformed into a lunatic asylum. They yell and clap their hands and stamp their feet. Some even mount chairs and throw their hats away. Why? Don't ask me. They wouldn't cheer an algebraic formula that way, and yet that is all those two words mean. Nor would they cheer Aladdin's lamp that way Yet they cheer a myth to the echo, wherever that is.

THE INTERNATIONAL "CONGRESS OF COMPROMISES" AT COPENHAGEN

eighth. The first was held in Paris in 1900. quarrel in the Austrian party, due to the Subsequent meetings assembled in succession rivalry of the Czechs and the Germans. at Paris, Brussels, Zurich, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Stuttgart and Copenhagen. The national union now numbers 33 sections, representing all the industrially developed countries of the world. In a careful analysis of the results of the congress at the Danish capital, which appears in the Revue des Deux Mondes in its first November number, M. J. Bourdeau gives some valuable information about the purposes of organization of these congresses. Not only have all the sovereigns of the civilized world representatives in the international.

Those fighting for their independence, like Poland, Finland, etc., possess special parties distinct from those of Germany and Russia. The vote is taken by a show of hands, or if three sections desire it, by nations, proportionately to the number of their population and syndical, co-operative, and electoral strength. The largest nations have twenty votes, and Luxemburg, the smallest, two votes. The total number of members at Copenhagen was 887; of these 189 were Germans, 72 Austrians, 84 Englishmen, and 49 Frenchmen. Several of the great German leaders were absent, notably Singer, Bebel, Kautsky, and Bernstein.

After an instructive survey of the strength of the socialist forces in the different countries of Europe, M. Bourdeau discusses the points decided by the last congress, citing in support of his statements the data given by the socialist journals and members of the congress themselves.

The proceedings, which took place behind closed doors, were carried on in three languages, and each speech had to be translated. German preponderated. At Copenhagen there were no such excitements as at the three previous meetings at Paris, Amsterdam and Stuttgart. The first question was, What ought to be the relations between the Cooperative Societies and the Socialist Party? This was a French question, and the commission, and afterwards the congress, decided that co-operatives should be free to subscribe or not to subscribe to the funds of political parties, but they were counseled to establish intimate relations with the party. As a matter of fact, the co-operatives of the working classes have too much influence to make it possible for the Socialist congress to impose regulations on them.

the question of the relations which ought to vote of the congress, when their Austrian ally, exist between Syndicalists and Socialists, a Dr. Adler, came to their aid and proposed

THE recent International Socialist Con- question which had been settled at Stuttgart, gress at the Danish capital was the but which came up again now à propos of a

> The Czechs, it seems, had decided to form a special syndicalist organization, maintaining that as the Czech Socialists are politically independent, they should also be syndically independent. The Austro-Germans protested against such syndicalist separation because it would cause separate national syndicates, hostile to each other, to be formed in every factory, etc.; and the congress condemned the action of the Czechs.

THE OUESTION OF DISARMAMENT

One of the aims of the International is the suppression of war, and consequently a discussion on the practical means of obtaining arbitration and disarmament formed an important part of the congress.

The German text of the question put before the congress protested against the growing armaments and the financial embarrassments resulting from them and delaying social reform; it demanded arbitration, simultaneous disarmament, suppression of secret treaties, and an international guarantee of independence to all nations. It recalled the anti-military decision of the Stuttgart congress, and confided to the International Socialist Bureau the duty of organizing an understanding among the labor parties for a common action to prevent war. Ever since the International was founded there has been a struggle for hegemony, more or less dissimulated, between the Germans and the French. Paris in 1900, and later at Amsterdam, the Germans had been successful, but at Stuttgart the French had their revenge. Now, again, the Germans had to give way.

A UNIVERSAL STRIKE PROPOSED

Herr Lebedour, in the name of the Germans, insisted on the Stuttgart terms, "to stop war by every means," without specifying the means. M. Vaillant, the French delegate, and Mr. Keir Hardie then added their proposal of a general paralysis of the world by a universal strike. Thus the French and the English pretended to oblige the Germans to abandon their vague declaration at Stuttgart. M. Vandervelde, the President, said he would abstain so as not to embarrass the Germans, but that at heart he was with M. Vaillant and Mr. Keir Hardie. The Ger-Another Commission examined once more mans were then about to be defeated by the International Bureau to be studied and in- Dr. Adler. Nevertheless, M. Vaillant recompelled M. Vaillant to follow, and the con-selves.

that the amendment should be returned to the gress ratified unanimously the maneuver of quired into. He had also managed to obtain mained, according to the writer, the real the signature of Mr. Keir Hardie to his sub-victor, for the Germans had to consider the amendment. The defection of Mr. Hardie question of a universal strike in spite of them-

WHAT HINDU WOMEN THINK OF THEIR AMERICAN SISTERS

SHE has spoken at last, has the Hindu attract a man is that of the boy who wants to play woman. For years the object of pity golf with him—as frank, as devoid of poetry. which have dwelt upon her unhappy condition in her home and her degraded position come back" at the woman of the Occident, women are masculine. The only softness about and, truth to tell, has uttered some criticisms them is in the stuffs with which they drape them which American womankind will, perhaps, find it not a little difficult to answer. These criticisms are presented to American readers by the Baba Bharati in his magazine formerly and the baba Bharati in his magazine formerly in the Baba Bharati in his magazine formerly and the baba Bharati in his magazine formerly in the baba Bharati i which American womankind will, perhaps, by the Baba Bharati in his magazine formerly known as the Light of India, and now appearing under its new title East and West. The critics are two Indian ladies of whom one is a queen, the Maharani of Baroda, wife of the Gaekwar of that state, and the Princess Prativa, a daughter of the Maharaja of Kooch Behar and grand-daughter of the renowned Keshub Chunder Sen.

The Maharani of Baroda has twice visited the United States. The first time, in 1906, she said nothing about our countrywomen. On the last visit, a few months ago, being pressed by the newspaper-men, she did say something. Her Highness's remarks are re- ited." ported to have been as follows:

The women of your big, vast, young country, 1 confess, disappointed me. I had heard so much of them; that they equaled the French women in their two most striking qualities of chic and vivacity; that they dressed far better than the English women; were as coquettish, though in franker

French women, because their clothes are more exaggerated, less becoming, and not always appropriate to the occasion.

They dress better than the English women. manner of the American woman who wishes to too little.

I understand that some American women make on the part of her Western sisters; pictured the proposals of marriage. That I do not doubt as the mere slave of a sensual husband; the after watching them make themselves "agreeable theme of countless missionary addresses, to a man at dinner. I am not surprised that Ameri-which have dwell upon her unhappy condi-can men do not make love well. The women save them the trouble. As for the fascinations of the Russian women. No! No! The Russian in society—the woman of the Orient has women are soft and feminine. The American selves-not in their souls.

dian?" And they are vulgar; else why should they stare at me on the streets as they do at the tigers in a circus parade, merely because I wear different and more reasonable garments than their own?

Commenting on the foregoing, the Baba Bharati reminds his readers that the Maharani "is not a Western woman and, therefore, she does not know, not having cultivated it, the trick of concealing or glossing over her thoughts." He thinks the American woman may resent it all, but "so have the Hindu women a right to resent the American woman's criticism of them, criticism entirely unmer-

The Princess Prativa, who was interviewed in London, had this to say concerning her Western sisters:

The women of the rest of the world are so unhappy. We of India alone know the art of happiness. I am glad that there is an opportunity to carry the gospel of peace into the nations of the way, as the Spanish; that they were, in short, as restless. I want to go to America, for it is the most fazinating as the most fascinating women in the vorld—the Russian.

Well, they are not. They are less chic than the of that? We judge a nation by the status of its women, and the status of the American women is eternal unrest. One woman once said to me: have nothing but money, and I'm tired of that!"
They lack that calm center of philosophy with-More conspicuously, perhaps, but their clothing is out which life is a whirlpool and the world is in not so durable, suggests nothing of the solid quali- a vast turmoil. They talk loudly. They try to ties of modesty and station, as do the tweeds and be sprightly, and only succeed in making ugly broadcloths worn by the English. Their coquetry faces. They are not enough alone. They do not is not attractive, for it possesses no subtlety. The read enough. They chatter too much and think

MAURICE MAETERLINCK: A HOME STUDY

"THE tour of a character," a phrase happily coined by Madame Maeterlinck herself, may very appropriately be applied to the account of her distinguished husband which she contributes from her own pen to the Contemporary Review for November. "Just as one must have lived a long time in a country in order to know all its aspects, so," she tells us, "one must for long have shared a life in order to begin to understand it, in order to penetrate beyond the first outside acquaintance, which generally reveals nothing of the real spirit." Most persons will agree with Madame Maeterlinck when she says that "it is not without anxiety that we inquire into the private life of those whose works have spread abroad in our soul the first gleam of truth, and who, just because of that, have been our guides, our masters, and our gods. We are always so anxious to know that they really are what we have conceived them to be; and we are fearful lest the figure drawn by our imagination should prove to be a false one. Madame Maeterlinck leaves no doubt in the mind of her reader with regard to the private life and character of her poet (Wife of the "Belgian Shakespeare" and—as he himself puts and ours. Her own words are:

Those who know Maeterlinck are agreeably surprised by the absolute harmony that reigns between his works and his life. . . . By wise disposition he has reduced his weaknesses, economized his strength, balanced his faculties, multiplied his energies, disciplined his instincts. He dwells in the shelter of a serene will, which keeps off all that might trouble his solitude. . . One would say that all the mysterious powers of which he has One would so often shown a presentiment in his writings, have woven between him and the world an impenetrable veil, which leaves him able to perceive the truth without allowing his repose to be interfered with. In this existence, sufficiently motionless to remain attached to movements of thought alone, each week is comparable to an ear of corn. The days, one like another, are the grains. The books are the powerful harvest.

Maurice Maeterlinck was born August 29, 1862, at Ghent, and his childhood was spent at Oostacker, by the side of a large maritime canal which unites Ghent with Terneuzen. Here he was surrounded with all the objects ies and the life of a poet. His education was received from the Jesuit Fathers of the College of St. Barbe, and at its conclusion he studied law. To complete his studies he went to Paris, and there met Villiers de l'Isle, by whom his young mind was strongly impressed. On returning to Ghent, he practised law there. returning to Ghent, he practised law there. deep gulf.

MADAME MAETERLINCK

it-his most helpful, intelligent critic)

In 1889 he published his first volume of verse, entitled Serres Chaudes. His first drama, La Princesse Maleine, appeared the following year, and an article written by Mirbeau, shortly afterward, revealed the young author to the world.

Maeterlinck continued to live at home; for, says his biographer, "he had the power of abstracting himself from all his surroundings. He is a complete stranger to the external form of his life, and will remain so until the day comes when that form can perfectly adjust itself to his tastes."

After La Princesse Maleine appeared in succession L'Intruse, Les Avengles, Les Sept Princesses. Pelleas et Mélisande, Alladine et Palomides, Interieur and La Mort de Tintagiles, dramas of anguish and unrest, wherein "the infinite, shadowy and hypocritically active presence of death fills all the spaces of the poem, and no answer is given to the problem of existence except the enigma of its annihilawhich were one day to tempt him to the stud- tion." Alongside these plays there also appeared

heroine in Maeterlinck's work, to revive this flame and to poise her reason over the abyss of doubt.

his flowers and fruits, his bees, his river, his 689 of this number.

It was reserved for Aglavaine, the first conscious big trees, sets to work, then returns to his garden; that his favorite sports are canocing, From Madame Maeterlinck we learn that every evening he reads, and goes to bed in the poet spends the summer in Normandy and good time. We call our readers' attention the winter in the South; he rises early, visits to the article on "The Blue Bird" on page

RAMON CORRAL, OF MEXICO

"HOUGH somewhat overshadowed by the manhood Don Ramon "showed great tenacdominating personality and romantic ity, ability for hard work, and business history of his political chief, Vice-President acumen," which soon brought him to the Ramon Corral, who, together with General fore. He became editor and publisher of two Diaz, was reëlected for a term of six years, journals, and correspondingly active in the on the tenth of July last, has shown such a political arena of the state of Sonora. In the devotion to duty, and executive ability of Pesqueira-Torres struggle Corral and his such a high order, that to-day he is one of the journals were ardent supporters of the latter; most prominent figures in Mexico. In the and when Torres led the uprising precipi-"Centennial Number" of the Mexican Her- tated by the Sonora election affair, he took ald, Señor Santiago J. Sierra gives, under the young Corral as his aide. Torres and his heading "Ramon Corral, Man of Action," followers were severely defeated and Corral some interesting particulars of the notable was wounded in a bloody battle at Batacosa; career of the Mexican Vice-President. Ra- but the revolution spread, and in 1866 the mon Corral, it appears, was born on January federal government was compelled to send 10, 1854, on the hacienda of Las Mercedes, troops to the scene of disturbance. Sonora near the city of Alamos, where his father was declared in a state of siege; and after was manager. While Ramon was still a child negotiations between General Pesqueira and his father removed to Mineral de Chinipas, Gen. Vicente Mariscal, commanding the where the boy was educated. On attaining federal forces, the latter took over the political and military direction of the affairs of the state. Soon afterward trouble arose between him and the state legislature; and the latter moved to Guaymas, where it opened session under the presidency of Corral, nullified the acts of Mariscal, and elected a state governor. Mariscal, after some ineffectual attempts to regain power, disappeared from the political arena of Sonora; and on peace being thus restored Corral was appointed general secretary to the government by Gen. Luis E. Torres, the new governor of Sonora. About this time Corral published his important work, "General Ignacio Pesqueira: a Historical Review of the State of Sonora."

Soon afterward Mr. Corral was elected as deputy to the congress of the union and went to the City of Mexico.

He soon made himself felt both in the tribune and in the press, attacking a bill which he believed was inimical to the agrarian interests of the state of Sonora, and succeeding in having the bill withdrawn. His brilliant fight in this connection made him a national character and as a result fixed closely upon him the attention of his own state, with the result that he was elected governor of Sonora for the period from 1887 to 1891, and he was again

Copyright F. L. Chirke SENOR RAMON CORRAL, THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO reclected in 1895.

Mr. Corral traveled in Europe in 1899; in 1900 he was made governor of the Federal District; three years later he was appointed Minister of the Interior (which office he still holds); and in the succeeding year he became Vice-President of the republic.

The Herald writer sums up his article on Vice-President Corral in the following eulogy; and seldom has a eulogy been so well de-

served:

In the personality of Mr. Corral we see outlined the simple yet characteristic figure of the true citizen; the material of which were made the great men who have directed the destinies of the great republic of North America. . . If we trace the prominent features of his history, we find the man has ever shown a strict adherence to principles; we see in him nothing of the professional courtier or diplomat; he has been ever natural republic, and political agitations were the and true to himself in his public life. In other order of the day.

words, he is a gentleman of the old school, sincere, frank, cordial with all who have to do with him, whether it be for the first or the hundredth time. All these good qualities and this evident ability for government, for administration, and for doing things without friction, appealed to General Diaz. His respect for the rights of others, his magnanimity, his temperateness in all his decisions, and his ability to hold an even balance in all questions brought before him presented themselves as qualities which specially fitted him for the office of Vice-President of the republic. And time has justified the choice.

Vice-President Corral is regarded by his countrymen as one of their greatest statesmen; and he may be said to represent the new order of things as opposed to the old régime, when chaos reigned throughout the

THE TRANSFORMATION OF PORTUGAL

of the daily press, on the recent revolution utes what may appropriately be termed an in Portugal there is an almost total absence apologia for the exiled royal family. M. de of expressions of sympathy for the late occu- St. Blancard characterizes the revolution as pant of the throne and his royal relatives. "Pretorian and masonic"; and he cites in A remarkable exception appears in the support of his assertion the testimony of an

MONG the various articles in the maga- Correspondant (Paris), to which periodical zines, as well as in the editorial comments M. L. de St. Victor de St. Blancard contribeye-witness—a correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle—who wrote: "It was not to against the late monarchy in the matter of any extent a popular uprising. The rôle played by the civil element was almost nil." He adds:

The revolt began in the quarters of the First Regiment of Artillery and in the barracks of the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry. It has been during all its development of thirty hours a struggle between troops faithful to their oath and the mutineers. It has had nothing of spontaneity. To prove the intervention of the masonic lodges, it is only necessary to point to the first acts of the new regime. In the name of liberty they massacre the priests, they attack the con-vents, they expel the monks. In the name of liberty they do violence to the nuns. . . . The separation of church and state; the suppression of all the congregations; secular education; divorce—these are the essential points of the programme of the men of the day. These men, too, are all prominent masons. The order has for a long time been deeply rooted in Portugal, where it counts at the present day about 270 lodges. . . . It has openly undertaken the direction of the antidynastic movement. It organized the conspiracy in which King Carlos and the Crown Prince met their death.

The essential cause of the crisis, in M. St. Blancard's judgment, was the premature a ghastly affectation of lingering vitality. introduction of a political régime which could not become properly rooted in Por- kingdom from the chaos of anarchy but the tugal because it was not suited to either the squalid stagnancy of the masses, whom the intellectual or the social condition of the plentiful harvests of two years have kept country. There was not in Portugal, as in awhile from breaking the thin crust. . . . England, a middle class, a yeomanry, to A deliberate scheme hatched by the Repubcounterbalance a mass which, for some years licans would be equally effective. I have at least, represented the formidable proportion of eighty per cent. literates. Popular kind is in progress, and that the life of the control assumes the existence of a numerous monarchy may be measured by months." and influential class of electors capable of exercising due surveillance. There was noth- the late régime, and shows how the moning of the kind in Portugal. Under the par- archists undermined the monarchy, the ticular conditions, the history of the house Regenerators and the Progressists by turns of Braganza could scarcely have been other partaking of the sweets, and incidentally than it was; and M. St. Blancard holds that the spoils, of office. He also explains just it is exceedingly unjust to visit on the heads why the people who could read hated both

aful servants, on whom rests the Carlos could point to the develope army and navy under his reign. elia was the embodiment of a itions. Yet this royal lady has ibject of the most violent abuse, ruse of her devotion to the Catho-

M. St. Blancard admits the charge brought the adiantamientos, or unauthorized advances of money from the treasury for the use of the royal family; but he claims that ministers were to blame, and that the sums in question were trifling compared with the millions dis-

pensed by Queen A purse in charity. government, he sees in a directory which of a utopian philose whose radicalism bo teurs, professors, adnot a single man of

A very different es government is made Contemporary Review "some of the mos

Portugal." Dr. Dillon's utterances on political affairs are always illuminating; and in the present instance he had the advantage of investigating conditions on the spot. As long ago as the eighth of September he wrote in Madrid: "Portugal might aptly be described as the simulacrum of a state with . . Nothing now separates that little good reason to believe that a plot of that

Dr. Dillon exposes the economic sins of archs the sins of numerous unwise monarchy and church. He says:

Education was systematically neglected. In ty for the financial troubles which ed to the revolution. The Porvereigns have not been remiss in a mockery.

Almost 75% of the popution to their regal duties. The lation are unable to read or write, and the number would be much greater were it not for the Republican schools, voluntarily supported by that party on the offerings of the poorer classes. One result of this method of dealing with the people was that shilanthropy, having established those who passed through the Republican schools pitals, homes, and other benevo- came out embittered against the monarchy, the parties, and the priests, all of whom were said to be parasites living upon the people.

> That monarchists were privy to the regicide conspiracy, Dr. Dillon shows beyond

PRESIDENT BRACA, OF PORTUGAL, IN HIS OFFICE AT LISBON

doubt, as also the hopelessness from the very analogous work of a painful nature. first of the position of the young King Manuel, who, inexperienced as he was, was compelled to turn for advice and guidance to one of the two groups of politicians who had, at least indirectly and unwittingly, killed his father.

Concerning the new régime, Dr. Dillon commends the Republicans for the moderation shown by them throughout the revolution. He writes:

They were chary of shedding blood, paroling those officers whom they had arrested for refusing to join them, and employing suasion wherever they could substitute it for force. They made a ruleand kept it -that they would have no court-martials, no executions in cold blood, no act of vengeance, no looting of private property, acts of violence which took place in connection with the religious congregations are deeply to be regretted, and only the extreme wing of the Republican party approves them.

Some exceptionally interesting items, in an article that is interesting from beginning to end, are the conversations which Dr. Dillon had with certain members of the new government. The President, Theophilo Braga, said to him:

We are here for a specific purpose, and that is to clear the way. We must remove the ruins of the old order of things, uproot abuses, put an end

life as a provisional government will be numbered by months-three or four, five or six. Hardly more. When our work is completed, new elec-tions on a Republican basis will take place, and the new Legislative Chamber will meet and inaugurate the new political era.

The new Minister of War thus sketched the military future of the country:

The army will be reorganized from top to bottom. Military service will become obligatory for every male citizen when he attains the age, without exception. I reckon that, with our present population, we could thus put at least 300,000 men in the field easily.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the recent revolution is the meagerness of the means employed against tremendous odds. As Dr. Dillon remarks, whereas in Brazil the government conspired against the Emperor, and in Turkey it was whole armies that changed the régime, in Portugal there was nothing of all this—no general, no high military officers, no prominent men of the civil service, no big parliamentary party, no generous Mæcenas. There was only a band of enthusiastic civilians, whose power of cohesion was limited, a contingent of marines and bluejackets, whose movements were known to their superiors, and a number of the privates and sergeants of a couple of to mischievous traditions, and do a deal of other regiments. Add to this the telegraphists,

who rendered services to the revolution by against the monarchy on that historic delaying, copying, and revealing the gov- Monday night, lacking money, arms, ammuernment despatches, and you have the ab- nition, everything but audacity and sublime surdly inadequate forces that sallied out assurance.

THE PRISON REFORMERS AT WASHINGTON

met at Washington in October last was in many respects a remarkable gathering. It included about ninety different persons from thirty-four different countries; and among them were old men of the New World and young men of the Old. The Congress meets quinquennially. Forty years ago, on the initiative of an American, the late Dr. E. C. Wines, the first meeting was held in London; subsequent meetings were held at Stockholm, Rome, St. Petersburg, Paris, Brussels, and Budapest; but not until the present year has the Congress met on American soil. when, at last, the members did come to this country, they "came past the Goddess of Liberty and found—cages. That, for Americans, is the gist of the recent gathering. They came as to a promised land, and found us still in the wilderness," writes tried, and especially the untried, a separate room There Mr. Paul U. Kellogg in the Survey. was "outspoken appreciation on the part of the foreign delegates on much that they saw in America, notably the work of our proba- two hours' exercise in the open air every day. tion systems and reformatories; and the delegates said that the influence of their visit here would be felt in the legislatures, the prisons, the courts, and the juvenile institutions of all Europe." Also, the Congress for the first pull the thing down. time indorsed the indeterminate sentence, which American penologists have so strongly advocated. But "the triumph was tempered altogether unfit. Of them he said: by the realization that in less than half our American States is there any real reformatory work done among prisoners, and the further realization of the bitter inconsistency of our treatment of the rank and file of offenders; for by our very methods of dealing with them we are breeding and confirming them as criminals." We extract from Mr. Kellogg's article some of the constructive criticisms of American institutions and methods made by the foreign delegates at the Congress. Mr. Thomas Holmes, secretary of the Howard Association of London, said:

The great conviction which thrust itself upon the mind of every one of the foreign delegates with whom I have spoken was the extraordinary quality of your reformatories and the extraordinary defects of your town and county jails. Every jail I saw operations. We quote from his address:

THE International Prison Congress which ought to be wiped off the face of the earth. . . Nowhere in Europe do such conditions exist. need not describe them. They are all alike. In the jail at Louisville we found a number of prisoners in back-to-back cells very poorly lighted. The cell doors were open. The prisoners came out and walked about in barred enclosures inside a big cage. They were in semi-darkness. . man told me that they were kept there in idleness, no recreation, no outer air. . . . If America wishes to accomplish one great humanitarian triumph, it may do so by a great reform in this direction.

> Our general system of barred interior cells was criticised also by Major H. S. Rogers, chief surveyor of the English Prison System. Mr. J. S. Gibbons, chairman of the Prison Board of Ireland, contrasted our system with that in vogue in Ireland. He said:

> I have to give every person, whether tried or unto sleep in, and I would lose my job if I put two prisoners in a cell. I am obliged by law to keep tried and untried separate. They never see each other. I am obliged by law to give every prisoner . A man might be in the Tombs for months and never get out of doors. I am full of admiration for what the New York prison authorities have done for improving the Tombs, putting in windows and tinkering here and there. But they ought to

Mr. Holmes found the cells at Elmira

You elevate men as you do there in mind and principle and then submit them to cells with no covering for the sanitary conveniences and with iron lattice doors through which every one of their movements may be seen. That seems to me demoralizing.

The difficult problem of prison labor evoked long discussion, in the course of which it developed that our prison population averages 100,000 able-bodied men and women-2 working force which few industrial cities can boast. Mr. Amos W. Butler, president of the American Prison Association, linked the problem of prison labor with conservation. He cited the great works in reclamation done by convicts and urged the extension of such

From the Survey (New York)
DR. CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON CONGRESS

Why, since prisoners make again habitable the abandoned farms of Massachusetts and remove the bowlders from the rich soil of Rhode Island, can they not reclaim the tide flats of New Jersey and the everglades of Florida? Think of the reclaimable land along the coasts of the United States! If prisoners build dikes in Europe and levees in Louisiana, why not elsewhere? If convicts in Illinois crush rock for public roads, why not in other States? Why should not the finer material, the powdered limestone, be used to fertilize impoverished soils? In Europe the courses of streams have been changed, mountains tunneled and canals built by prisoners. Why not adopt Mr. Pettigrove's suggestion and build the Cape Cod canal with prison labor? Since prisoners have been used in reforesting the heaths of Denmark and in practical forestry in Prussia and Switzerland, may they not be so used here? Here where there is need of forestry, there is opportunity for such work. In the great mountain districts, the lands of disappearing timber and along our sandy shores there are possibilities almost without limit.

Mr. Goldenweiser, one of the Russian delegates, thus described his visit to New York's death chamber:

The overwhelming impression gathered at Auburn was centered around the fateful electric chair and the wondering eyes of the two condemned criminals whose faces have haunted me ever since. There are a thousand sufficient reasons for the abolition of capital punishment, and Americans must know them all, and yet they persist in this cruel practice. Why is it that generous Americans are still working under the dreadful aberration that there are circumstances that justify one man in saying to another: "Go and kill this criminal?"

Mr. Kellogg, in concluding his article, says that for Americans the message of the Congress was "an indeterminate, a hard labor sentence to the people of the United States, first of all to clear away our cage-like interior

cells and our unhealthy and crime-breeding history, mental and bodily characteristics, jails," which are "the antithesis of all that etc., had been collected and were now being

criminology generally was that made by Sir confirming the existence of criminal types Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B., the president- such as Lombroso and his disciples have as-elect of the International Prison Commission, serted." On the contrary, both as regards in his address to the American Prison Associa- measurements and physical anomalies, the tion, which was to the effect that in England statistics present "a startling conformity with they had been at great pains to disprove the similar statistics of the law-abiding classes." popular conception of the criminal. Three This will, it is hoped, break down the tradithousand of the worst criminals had been per- tion that criminals are a special type, in many sonally examined, their measurements, family cases beyond the reach of reform.

America has stood for among the nations." tabulated; and that so far "no evidence One noteworthy statement in regard to whatever has emerged from this investigation

BAGGING LIVE GAME IN THE ARCTIC

THE shooting of game has become such a of ten miles he was bound to find it." Kuli expedition for the express purpose of bring- complished is thus narrated by Mr. Rainey: ing back alive some of the monsters whose moving pictures of scenes in that region of floe and berg is a decided novelty; and the account which Mr. Paul J. Rainey gives, in the current issue of the Cosmopolitan, of "bagging arctic monsters with rope, gun, and camera," not only furnishes entertaining reading, but will add considerably to the interest with which visitors to the New York Zoo will regard two of his living trophies now in that institution. Mr. Rainey's expedition, which sailed from Boston on the sixteenth of June last, crossed the arctic circle animals secured alive were two walrus calves. which seem to have instinctively hit upon a novel plan for letting their quondam nurses know when enough nourishment had leen supplied to them. We read:

They were stupid little fellows, sleeping most of the time, and when they woke would begin promptly to bellow for dinner. We fed them condensed this out of nursing bloods of the time that the condensed the conden along for the purpose. They absorbed most alarming quantities of it, and quickly discovered a trick, when they could hold no more, of sucking up a large mouthful and blowing it with great precision in the face of the man who happened to be playing nurse.

was one named Kulitinguah, a great bearhunter. He is described as "a stumpy little daredevil, with the eye of a lynx, and if there was a bear anywhere within a radius of a bear was taken alive, and named "Silver

common feature of arctic expeditions that (as he was called for short) one morning disexploits in that particular field of sport covered their first bear for the party, and it was attract little attention. But to fit out an decided to take her alive. How this was ac-

habitat is the arctic circle and of securing She got in among the pan ice, and when we ran We lowered away the launch and chased her. alongside of her she showed fight in a minute. Now, Bartlett, who was steering, had always maintained that a bear could not possibly get into a boat from the water, and he harangued us to that effect with great gusto, and urged me to "get the rope on her." This was easier said than done. For about half an hour we played a sort of game of tag, the great white brute ducking and dodging, diving out of sight, and coming up with a roar and a flash of her terrible fangs. At last I succeeded in getting the noose over her head, and quick as a cat she dived under the boat and came out on the other side on the ice. Before we could get the engine reversed she had actually teenth of June last, crossed the arctic circle succeeded in pulling the boat up on the edge of at three in the afternoon of the fifth of J(x), the ice, snarling and growling, and tearing at the when the real adventuring began. The arctic circle succeeded in pulling the boat up on the edge of the ice, snarling and growling, and tearing at the when the real adventuring began. est work of the entire expedition getting that engine going astern, and when we backed off into deep water we pulled her in too. And then we had the laugh on Bob; for the minute the bear struck the water she dived again, came up just where Bob was sitting, and reared her head and fore-paws over the gunwale. With a yell be turned everything loose and jumped for the other side of the boat, while the rest of us roared with laughter. I took a boathook and managed to keep her out of the launch, and we towed her back to the ship. Another tussle began when we got her alongside. She was pretty weak by that time, but still fighting mad, and we were nearly as used up as she was by the time we got the winch hitched to her. But after that it was easy, and madam was hoisted up the side like a bale of cargo, and lowered into one of the forward hatches. Here, when she got her wind back, she settled Among the Eskimos attached to the party down in quite a matter-of-fact way. This beast is now one of Dr. Hornaday's guests at the New York Zoo.

A day or two later a magnificent specimen

Copyright by Paul J. Rainey

CAPTURING A FEMALE POLAR BEAR IN HER NATIVE WATERS

(This specimen is now an inmate of the New York Zoôlogical Gardens)

superb appearance kept him from sudden never saw, death." Silver King is also in the New York Zoölogical Gardens.

When at Etah, Mr. Rainey secured a pho-

much-discussed cache. I refrained from touching or opening it, on account of not wishing to be mixed up in the Peary-Cook controversy. The cache is a stone igloo (or Eskimo house). The and plenty of meat inside. We then lowered top has fallen in. The contents, whatever they may be, being covered with canvas, it was imposmay be, being covered with canvas, it was impos- and sound. sible for me to see anything.

spent the winter on his supposed dash tip, -too large for the cages. to the pole. One of Mr. Rainey's Eski- On August 22, the last of the Eskimos he pointed out the place, of which some tion continued on its way home.

King," on account of his beautiful coat, good photographs were taken. Accord-From the first he was "so ferocious and hard in to Itookashoo, Cook did not go out to handle that more than once only his of sight of land, and Bradley Land he

When we returned to the ship we faced the problem of getting our first bear out of the hatch in order to get some coal. While trying to get her tograph of Dr. Cook's world-famous cache, into a cage, she jumped on top of it and put her concerning which he says:

head and paws out of the hatch; there was a general scattering all around, and a little Eskimo woman butted Dr. Johnston in the stomach and The afternoon of the 25th I went ashore with woman butted Dr. Johnston in the stomach and Hemment and several Eskimos and visited this knocked him down. One of the sailors kept

One very large male bear was strangled Cape Scarbo was also visited, and Mr. to death in an attempt to hoist him aboard Rainey found the igloo where Dr. Cook ship. He measured nine feet from tip to

mos, Itookashoo, had been with Cook, and were dropped at Cape York and the expedi-

POPULAR IGNORANCE CONCERNING THE **FUR-SEAL QUESTION**

MACAULAY in one of his essays says: his agents to drive up and slaughter for market "The opinion of the great body of the reading public is very materially influenced by the unsupported assertions of those who assume a right to criticise." The truth of born are superfluous for breeding purposes. A this observation has been conspicuously demonstrated in the recent discussion in the public press of the affairs of the Bering Sea fur-seals—a discussion precipitated by certain criticisms, by the Camp Fire Club of New York, of an order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the killing of the annual quota of young male seals. Mr. George Archibald Clark, an acknowledged authority on the fur-seal question, who has made several visits to the Pribilof Islands, authority on the fur-seal question, who has made several visits to the Pribilof Islands, from killing would produce on the fur-seal rookshows in the Popular Science Monthly that eries would be exactly like that which would not only is there a remarkable popular misapprehension concerning the real facts of this prehension concerning the real facts of this problem, but that the Camp Fire Club, the supremacy of the herd. critic in the case, is itself very much "at sea" in the matter.

The Secretary's order, which gave rise to the discussion, is not a new one; on the contrary, a similar order has been given each season for the past forty years. What it really meant and the reason for it may be gathered from the following extract from Mr. Clark's article:

This order called for the killing of 8,000 of the superfluous young males to secure their skins. It is the way in which the government harvests the product of its fur-scal herd. The order is exactly analogous to one which the owner of a herd of 100,000 cattle might give to

8,000 young steers. . . The fur-seal is a polygamous animal, a fact which the Camp Fire Club seems to overlook. Actual enumeration shows that 29 out of every 30 males reasonable proportion of these 29 may be killed for commercial uses without injury to the herd, and their withdrawal will have no more effect on the life of the herd than the killing of a like number of steers would have on a herd of cattle.

Moreover, it is not merely feasible and safe to take these animals, but it is beneficial to the herd that they should be removed. To let these young males grow up to adult age would precipitate a condition of fighting and struggle on the rookeres which would be injurious in a high degree to the welfare of the herd. To illustrate by another and stallions to contest with one another the

That the fur-seal herd is in a precarious condition, as asserted by the Camp Fire Club, is an admitted fact; but the implication that the order of the Department has anything to do with this condition is altogether unfounded. The real cause of the depleted state of the herd is succinctly set forth by Mr. Clark. He says:

The mother seal goes 150 to 200 miles from the rookery to find her food, leaving her young behind, returning to nurse it and again going away to feed With the storms of winter all classes of animals leave the islands and make a long migration to the latitude of Southern California. On the spring migration the mother seal is heavy with young and hence less swift in her movements. On the sum-mer feeding grounds she must feed regularly and heavily through necessity of nourishing her young. As a result the pelagic catch is made up chiefly of the breeding females. Investigations of the pelagic catches of 1895 and 1896 disclosed the fact that 65 to 85 per cent. of its skins were taken from gravid and nursing females. The young of these mother seals died unborn or of starvation on the rookers. The writer counted 16,000 young fur-seal pape which died of starvation on the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands in the fall of 1896 as a result of pelagic scaling for that season. In 1909 he found by actual count that 13.5 per cent. of the birth-rate for that season were dead or dying of starvation in August of that year. From 1879 to the present time this hunting of gravid and nursing females has gone on steadily, with the consequence that the herd of fur-seals belonging to the United States has been reduced from 2,500,000 animals to less than 150,000 animals.

This cause of decline was established by a commission of scientific experts in 1898; nevertheless, the wasteful and inhuman

YOUNG MALE SEALS (KILLABLE) HERDED TOGETHER

form of pelagic sealing has continued ever since the commission made its report.

A total of 200,000 gravid and nursing females has been taken from the breeding stock of the herd. The skins of these animals have been marketed by the pelagic sealers at an average price of \$15 per skin, a total loss in cash to the government of \$3,000,000, with an actual loss through breeding possibilities of ten times this amount, as the breeding life of the female fur seal is at least ten seasons. form of wasteful slaughter must cease.

Here there is ample ground for legitimate criticism of the governmental policy: there is no need to invent grounds of criticism such as those urged against the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for his harmless order. It must be remembered, too, that Great Britain,

FIRE PROTECTION FOR OUR FORESTS

FIRES in our forests occur with such fre- taken if the waste of forest resources through of Agriculture, as to the measures to be in Northwestern Montana and Northern

quency, that the notices of them in the fire is to be promptly and effectively checked.

public press attract but little attention. How the fires of last August were fought, Only those who have been within measure- is related by Assistant District Forester F. able distance of a forest fire can realize the A. Silcox. District One of the Forest Servterrific nature of such a calamity; and city ice, to which Mr. Silcox is attached, has dwellers as a rule fail together to appreciate its headquarters at Missoula, Montana, the magnitude of these conflagrations and the and includes all the national forests in the enormous money loss they entail. In Ameri- panhandle of Idaho, and in Monta 1a, North can Forestry some details are presented con- Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan, aggrecerning the fires of the past season together gating 29,918,043 acres. Over a part of with valuable suggestions by Forester Henry this vast area travel is fairly easy, owing S. Graves, of the United States Department to the small amount of undergrowth; but

Idaho, owing to the underbrush and windfallen timber, travel with a horse without wer, serious fires burning by the fifteenth trails is a physical impossibility, and by of July in the present year on nearly every foot with a pack on one's back, a most forest west of the continental divide. By arduous and tedious task. Fire control in the middle of July over 3000 extra laborers such a territory as this is a most serious were employed on the fire lines in Northand difficult problem. Fires, to be con-western Montana and Northern Idaho. To trolled, must be discovered when small, and condense Mr. Silcox's interesting narrative: when discovered it must be possible to get at them. Many of the large mountain fires are 15 to 100 miles from railroads; there are had been put out and over 80 large ones brought no trails; and when trails have to be cut hurricane, which continued for 24 hours, famed five miles a day is a high average for trail every fire in its path into uncontrollable fury work. Each national forest is a unit of The roar of them was heard for miles, and was 1,000,000 or more acres, representing a tract of a thousand freight trains. At some points of land about 75 miles long by 40 to 50 miles fires leaped rivers a quarter mile wide. Within in width, or 1800 to 3500 square miles. An 48 hours on August 20 and 21 a strip of country adequate patrol force should contain at least along the Bitterroot Mountains 100 miles long one man to every 50,000 or 60,000 acres in by 20 to 35 miles wide was burned over; 74 temthe heavily timbered forest and one to every jured. 30,000 acres in the lightly timbered ones. To patrol, good lookout points on the prominent peaks are selected, and trails along for our forests worth while?" Mr. Silcox open ridges are used wherever possible. Just gives the following figures: as in a city, engines, men, and horses are maintained to fight fires, so in our forests there must be men, tools and pack-trains immediately available when a fire is discovered.

Cwing to the absence of spring rains, there

By the middle of August over 3000 small fres under control. On the afternoon of August 20 a

Answering the question "Is fire protection

The estimate of valuable timber in the present district of periodical fires in the national forests of Northern Idaho and Northwestern Montana is about 80 billion feet, representing a money value of some \$200,000,000. The recent fires covered

This timber has all been killed by fire, representing supplies. a loss to the nation of over \$600,000.

protective force is altogether inadequate, and that the first thing required is a rapid extension of the system of trails, fire lines, and telephone lines. A fundamental principle in fire protection is that there must be an organization to prevent the starting of fires and not merely one to put them out. The essential things to make the location and control of fires in the national forests possible are summarized as follows:

 A comprehensive system of ridge and stream. trails which extend over the entire forest. trails average in cost from \$60.00 to \$100.00 per mile, with an 18-inch tread and 8-foot clearing. Each forest should eventually have from 200 to 400 miles of trail.

(2) A system of well-selected lookout points and ridge trails, so _oördinated as to give primary

control of all districts for locating fires.

(3) A coordinated system of telephone lines extending up the main streams and tapping by tributary lines the lookout points.

two watersheds where sales had actually been horses can be used for building trails and, when made aggregating in stumpage value \$850,000. the emergency arises, put on duty packing fire

loss to the nation of over \$600,000.

(5) The location of caches of tools throughout the forest at strategic points. These tools should consist of mattocks or grub-hoes, saws, axes, and shovels, enough to equip ten men from each

> (6) A patrol on heavily timbered areas of at least one man to 30,000 acres, and in the more open

> regions of one man to 50,000 or 60,000 acres.
>
> The question will be raised as to whether it is possible to protect these areas from fires and whether or not it is worth while. Appreciating even the full significance of the catastrophe of this year, there is not the slightest doubt but that with an adequate trail, look-out, and telephone system, and a sufficient equipment of tools, the fires can be controlled. The fundamental factors in the whole situation are telephone communication, trail transportation, and man patrol.

As Forester Graves very properly insists, the main burden of protecting forests from fire must be borne by the public. The purpose of forestry is to secure certain benefits to the community and to the country as a whole. It is therefore entirely proper that the principal cost of protecting our (4) The purchase and maintenance of pack forests should fall upon those who are horses fully equipped with pack saddles. These benefited.

RUDOLPH EUCKEN AND HIS DOCTRINE

N the English-speaking world the name of Prof. Rudolph Eucken is so little known that when, two years ago, he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature, the vast majority of English and Americans had never heard of his existence. In the International Journal of Ethics, Mr. S. H. Mellone tells us some interesting facts about this idealist philosopher. In the first place, we are informed that Dr. Eucken is a professor at Jena University, and that between 1879 and 1908 he wrote a great number of philosophical works. Mr. Mellone then summarizes Eucken's general doctrine, remarking that "We find in him the best spirit of Fichte revived with a wider and fuller conception of what is involved in the highest life of humanity and its relations to nature."

Eucken's books are the most widely current philosophical writings of the time. (a) The only reality which can be grasped by the human mind must have the characteristics always found in our own conscious life: growth from within-spontaneous activity, leading to ever-expanding development. Man is creative, endowed by nature with the capacity of bringing forth, in continuous power of production, new forms of mental life. This alone gives the possibility of amelioration in human beings, the life of the individual undergoing perpetual renewal. (b) The fact that man is capable world, where is the ground of all being and the of rising above himself, of comparing himself with ever-active source of spiritual life. In all high others, and of passing judgment on his own characture purposes man is attaching himself to the deeper ter, proves that he shares in a life which is not finite reality and meaning of the world. (d) To be in a and individual, but infinite and universal. Hence state of spiritual health a man must look on and up men feel constrained to search for and realize truth to purposes beyond the private individual self; to in thinking—the source of all science and philoso- these purposes the center of gravity of existence phy: they feel constrained to realize goodness in must be transferred. Then first begins the formacharacter and social conduct, and to seek for and tion of a new and higher kind of inner life, the true delight in beauty in nature and in human life, spiritual life, bringing man into touch with the m-(c) Man, therefore, while in part a continuation and seen. (c) Man, as creative, is summoned to act and portion of visible nature, at the same time manidecide for himself; he has to cooperate with the tests powers and purposes which point to forms of movement of the universe, and not merely arrange reality altogether different from visible and tangi- it in his thoughts. Where problems of the inserble things. As a spiritual being he is related to an life are concerned truth is reached more by the

unseen order, demanding his intelligent coopera- vital energies welling up when the soul is concention. The true home of his ideals is in the unseen trated on good purposes in life.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

THE centennial celebration of one of the parted celebrities connected with the instiand also one of the youngest, is an event which outlines its history, its aims, and speaks singularly noteworthy and interesting. It of some of the famous men that have shed recalls the early history of that great seat of such luster upon it. learning, "founded at a time of cruel stress to counteract by its spiritual activities the mis- timately associated with the national and fortunes that, in the great Napoleonic wars, political life of the people than the univerengulfed Prussia; evokes a roll of illustrious sities in any other country, he reminds us, if names that have been connected with it; in time of national adversity they have been reminds us of the significance of its influence, the faithful guardians not alone of science but in broadening culture, not upon Germany of political hopes and ideals, it can justly ke alone, but upon mankind at large."

fessor at the University, contributes an article now commemorating the hundredth year of —accompanied by numerous portraits of de- its existence.

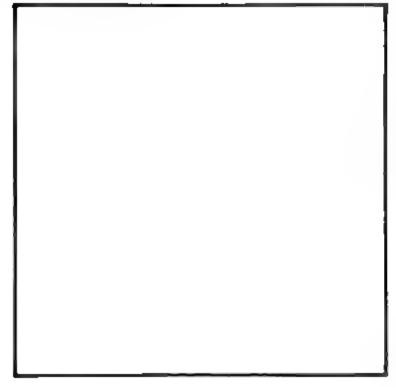
most important universities of the world, tution—to the Leipzig Illustriste Zeitzug.

If the German universities are more insaid that to no other German university may Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski, himself a pro- this be more fittingly applied than to the on-

> To the renascence of the Fatherland it contributed no small share—the ideas of unity and enpire were spread broadcast among the people from of their realization. It is but natural, therefore that the whole German nation should join in the celebration and be animated by the consciousness of the part the University of Berlin has played n the last hundred years in the spiritual progress of mankind.

> In enjoying the fruits one is apt to forget the first seeds. And yet the foundation of this university forms one of the most interesting and remarkable incidents in all history

> It is touching to note the sorely tried King. joyous confidence in his oft-repeated word which gave the stamp to the university State must replace by spiritual forces what it lost in material ones." And what had the control of the first reputation, its standing gained has told effort, gone; its possessions diminished half; Berlin beseiged; everywhere nothing but an despair. The nine universities that Prussia, with a population of about ten millions, had in 180:



THE BROTHERS WILHELM AND JACOB GRIMM (Who graduated from the University of Berlin early in its history)

HELMHOLTZ (1821-1894)

HEGEL (1770-1831)

MOMMSEN (1817-1900)

HUMBOLDT (1769-1859)

SOME CELEBRATED GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

(See also below)

rofessors humbled themselves before Napoleon; nany became his panegyrists; only a few, like the oble Schleiermacher and the high-souled Fichte, eld out and hoped for better times. It was in his period of utter political depression that the lea of founding a higher seat of learning in Berlin, hich had now and again cropped up at the close f the 18th century, took firmer shape, and was dvocated, first, by Cabinet Councilor Boehme. By founding a university," he observed, "Berlin ay become the center of German culture, the netropolis of northern, perhaps of all Germany." Who could divine that sixty-three years later that rophecy would be fulfilled! As early as 1807 below was commissioned to take the first steps. loehme was commissioned to take the first steps sward the realization of the project. But as long s Berlin was besieged by the French there could e no question of carrying out the plan in earnest. ther difficulties, too, arose; Stein, who had come to power, fearing the temptations of a great city or the student body. A work by Schleiermacher pon the true mission of universities gave a new npetus, while Fichte-who, under Napoleon's very ation intellectually and morally; we should not the institution and its importance as a spiritual

ere in part sinking into ruin. Some of their look for anything from outside; in ourselves and our actions should we sow the seed of the coming, hopeful time." Finally, on December 3rd, 1808, the French evacuated Berlin; plans were completed for the organization of the university, and the first announcement of lectures appeared Sept. 18th, 1810. A list of the original instructors exhibits men of the highest eminence: Schleiermach-

> the Great, having been assigned to the use of the foundation. It was now the part of the new institution to demonstrate its right to existence. How it has done this the history of a hundred years has brilliantly shown.

Equipped with a fund of about 160,000 marks at yes had in the winter of 1807-08 held his memthe outset, its funds now reach over 4,000,000
rable "Reden an die Deutsche Nation" (Address
the German Nation)—and others had indeendently started courses of lectures. "This is world with 14,000 students and hearers. With this
be great moment," Fichte declared, "to restore the rapid outward development the inner growth of

influence keep pace. The principle of its royal Virchow, du Bois Raymond, Hegel, Curafounder: "to attract and retain the ablest men in Mommsen, Jacob Grimm, von Ranke, Weier-every field," has, in spite of very considerable strass, to mention only a few—of the scholar difficulties and sacrifices, been faithfully followed, who labored in the University stamp it was and thus the names alone—Koch, Helmholtz, distinction.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGES OF ENGLAND AND THEIR LESSON

FORTY-ONE years ago Girton College, the that, as regards a boy's character, the unition with the English universities, began its firmly laid at school: in the case of girls there career of usefulness with six students. To- is frequently everything still to do; and it is day, with a score of colleges similarly affiliated on this ground that the women's colleges have with universities in Great Britain and Ire- done and are doing their best and most inland, the supporters of the higher education portant work. He continues: for women, after overcoming much hostility, obloquy, and ridicule, and fighting every inch of the ground against vested interests, feel that they can claim a well-won victory. Mr. H. Reinherz writes in the Englishwoman:

foundations secure beyond the possibility of attack. With the exception of Oxford and Cambridge, the universities throughout the country have opened women as responsible human beings. It seems a every door; and even in the two ancient strongholds it is only the privileges that give access to the prizes and emoluments of the university which are still protected from feminine intrusion. The path of learning, even the opportunities for research, are open free to all.

by women's colleges, takes occasion to remark success; the majority of girls were forced by

oldest of the women's colleges in connec- versity has often but to build on foundations

Newnham has produced its Senior Wrangler, Girton its Senior Classic, and the yearly record of honors is one of which no man's college would need to be ashamed. But if women's colleges had produced no scholar of distinction, if they had achieved no single instance of academic success, we should The higher education of women is established on still maintain that they had rendered an indipensable service to the nation. For they represent the one existing organized effort to educate modest attempt, an unambitious programme. Nevertheless, it is new in an era nineteen centures

ing consisted in her being useful or ornamen-This writer, in estimating the work done tal, or both. Boys were taught to work for

circumstances and education merely to court quite seriously that all was fair in love and modern education of girls; and the girl who war. Man has long since ceased to live ex- prefers hockey to cookery is disparaged. But clusively by war; but woman continued to be there are lessons in self-reliance, endurance, restricted to love, to a life of rivalry with her discipline, and public spirit that can be own sex. That she is thus severely handi-learned better on the hockey field than in the capped, and that her education should afford kitchen. And it is precisely because Engher opportunities for development which the land sets great store by these qualities that, in wider sphere of a man's activities brings him, this writer's opinion, she has led the van in the seems to have occurred to no one except the higher education of women, although he seems founders of the women's colleges.

Certain people are wont to decry the games Not so very long ago mankind argued that have become a conspicuous feature of the ignorant of the American women's colleges.

WELLMAN ATLANTIC ATTEMPT WHAT THE HAS TAUGHT US

THILE for the general public the attempt made by Mr. Walter Wellman to cross of its intended object; and probably it will be the Atlantic in his dirigible, the America, found desirable to abandon the attempt to represents simply another failure in the field maintain connection with the water, and to of aviation, those conversant with aeronaut- navigate entirely in the upper stratum of the ics regard it as a valuable experiment—doubt- atmosphere. less the first of many such—contributing in no small degree to the ultimate solution of and propellers to contend with whatever airthe problem of ocean aerial navigation. In currents may be encountered. Consequently, the current issue of Cassier's Mr. Henry Har- power must be provided for emergencies rison Suplee comments upon the lessons to be rather than for steady action, and for viglearned from the Wellman expedition, which orous spurts of moderately brief duration. he enumerates as follows:

First, it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that a dirigible is capable of sustaining itself and its burden in the air for a period of more than three days, while traveling a distance of more than a thousand miles.

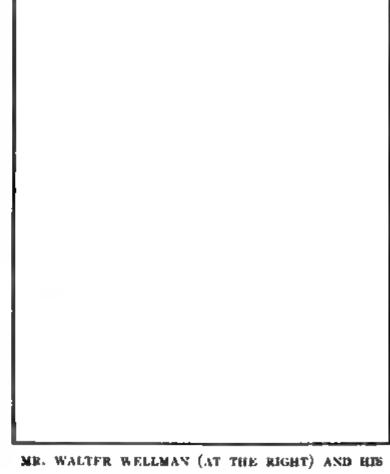
In the second place, the Wellman experiment has shown the undesirability of maintaining any contact, through a trailer or equilibrator, with the surface of the water, such an attachment acting both as a transmitter of wave shocks and as a retarding brake.

In the third place, the feeble influence of engines and propellers, as thus far applied, in comparison with the power of the wind acting upon the balloon, has demonstrated the necessity for greater engine power and propeller efficiency, if the term dirigible is to be considered to mean anything under conditions encountered in the Atlantic crossing.

The period during which the America remained in the air was equivalent to about one-third of the total time required for the passage across the Atlantic; and this fact alone shows that considerable progress has been made in gas-bag construction. It appears, however, that there was so much leakage that it is doubtful whether the balloon could have remained in the air longer than another day. Further improvement in balloon fabrics is therefore called for.

The trailer or equilibrator failed altogether

It will always be the function of the motors This is one lesson of the experiment.



ENGINEER, MR. VANIMAN, AT ATLANTIC CITY

KNEADING MACHINE IN THE BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL BAKERY

A CITY THAT RUNS A BAKERY

F THE example of Budapest, the Hunga- success. That city, according to an article in the tions he found: Twentieth Century, has settled its bread to other municipalities. It should be remembered, however, that the Budapest bakers were themselves to blame for the action taken by the city authorities. We read:

Thus the department of chemistry for the city of Budapest found at a trial baking that one pound of flour could be easily mixed with 200 per cent. of water and potato, without the lay consumer realizing the poor quality of the bread. . . . Hand in hand with the deterioration in food value of the bread was the steady increase in its price; while the dirty and unsanitary condition of many bakeries furnishing bread to the poorer sections of the city menaced the health of the people.

As the result of a vigorous campaign on the part of a few earnest workers for social reform, aided by the press, about a year ago Budapest, which has proved an unqualified cheap as possible, did not seek a profit from

Two trained investigators have rian capital, is largely followed, a good recently visited the bakery; and one of them, many bakers will wake up some fine morning Mr. Adolph Smith, in an account written for and, like Othello, find their occupation gone. the London Lancet, thus describes the condi-

Instead of half-naked men, toiling and sweating problem in a manner that is sure to appeal as they plunge their arms into the dough, here is magnificent kneading machinery. . employee each morning on entering the building has to go to a large room where he removes his clothing, which is placed in a locker. He then proceeds to the bath halls, which are fitted with hot and cold water, shower-baths, bath-tubs, and a plunge. After the bath the employee is supplied with pure white, clean clothing from the municipal bakery. The interior walls are painted a light tint, so that any dirt can be immediately seen; and they, like all other parts of the factory, are kept scrupulously clean. When baked, the bread is placed in specially constructed wagons for transportation to the city. The carts are filled with slides for bread trays, and the sides are canvas, to protect the bread from dust while allowing the air to pass through. Thus it will be seen that every care is taken that the bread shall be pure, clean, and nutritious.

As regards the cost of the undertaking, the there was established a municipal bakery in city, in order that the bread might be as

the bakery. The latter, it was decided, should less than the prevailing price for the inferior be operated on the basis of (1) payment of article. After the plant has been paid for, it running expenses; (2) payment of interest on will be possible to reduce the price of bread the fund borrowed; and (3) the provision of considerably further. At the present time a sinking fund wherewith to pay off the printer the output of the bakery is about 100,000 cipal within fifty years. After all this had pounds daily; but steps have been taken to been done, it was found that the city could increase this to 800,000 pounds a day. Such make and market a two-pound loaf at a cent competition ought to raise the standards.

HAS CHINA A NAVAL PROGRAM?

EARLY this year Prince Tsai-tao, uncle to returning home, strongly urged the Court to take the infant emperor of China and one of the infant emperor of China and the the younger brothers of the Prince Regent, visited this country for the purpose of studying the American army system. He is the Prince Tsai-hsun is called Minister of the Navy. commander of the Imperial Body Guards, and occupies a post similar to that of the chief of the general staff in other countries. Another Chinese personage came to America two-months ago, this time to inquire into our naval administration. This personage was Prince Tsai-hsun, Prince Tsai-tao's immediate elder brother, and one of the commandants of the Chinese Navy. Prince Tsai-hsun's American tour was a sequel to the European tour which he undertook last year, and the result of his investigations is to form the basis upon which China will organize her navy. His visit to the United States has already resulted in the order for two cruisers which he has placed in this country.

The fact that Prince Tsai-hsun also stopped in Japan to study the Mikado's Navy, has elicited much interesting comment from Tokio journals on the naval program of China. Mr. Aoyagi, professor of Chinese literature and institutions in Count Okuma's Waseda University, declares, in the Shin Koron, a Tokyo monthly, that financial difficulties confronting China's attempt to organize a navy are apparently insurmountable. The real financial strength of the Peking Government is, in his opinion, something of a mystery. So far as is known to outsiders, the national exchequer is in the most impecunious state. It has been persistently rumored that the late Dowager Empress put aside an immense sum of money, but there is, he says, no knowing whether the rumor is true or not. Further we are told:

The immediate incentive for China's attempt for organize a navy was furnished by the unpleasant experience which her delegates had at the second peace conference at The Hague. On that occasion China, due to the fact that she had virtually no (Younger brother of the Chinese Regent who recently navy, was allowed no say on any matter relating to naval warfare, and the Chinese delegates, upon

navy, so that she might not be slighted at the council of powers. At present China has no independent board or department for her naval affairs, although

The Yorodzu, an enterprising Tokyo journal, publishes two informing articles from the pen of its Peking correspondent, giving details of China's naval program. The Peking Court, we are told, has recently decided to provide 18,000,000 taels (a tael is equivalent to 64 cents) for the founding of a navy. Of this sum, 5,000,000 taels have already been raised by curtailing the expenses of the various

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PRINCE TSAI-HSUN

visited the United States for the purpose of studying the American navy system)

of warships. Again, of the 1,500,000 taels provided for naval harbors, 500,000 taels have been appropriated for the current year, the remaining 1,000,000 taels being reserved for the next year. Besides the 18,000,000 taels, which the Chinese Government calls "extraordinary naval fund," 2,000,000 taels will be appropriated for "ordinary" naval expenses. It is the plan of the Peking Government to complete the organization of the navy in seven years, and an imperial edict has recently been issued defining the scope of the work to be executed in the first and second years. In the first year China expects (1) to organize a navy with whatever vessels she may possess at present, (2) to purchase several cruisers to be added to the Squadron of the North Sea and the Squadron of the South Sea, (3) to take steps towards the establishment of naval harbors, (4) to found naval schools in the four provinces of Kiangsu, Fukien, Chiha and Hupeh, and (5) to enlarge and improve the existing naval schools, docks and arsenals at Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and Fukien. The programme for the second year includes the organization of torpedo flotillas, the completion of work on naval harbors, the inauguration of a naval department, the preparation of an independent budget for the navy, and the enlistment of naval soldiers in accordance with a universal system of conscription, such as is adopted for the army.

and the remaining 16,500,000 taels for the purchase

In these days when a battleship costs tens of millions of dollars, the paltry sum of 16,-500,000 taels will not go a long way toward the establishment of an efficient navy, and it is safe to say that China's new navy, when organized, will mainly consist of the old warships which she possesses at present. It is, therefore, interesting to note the present naval strength of China as described by the Forodzu correspondent. We are told that China has 12 warships and 16 torpedo-boats distributed among the four squadrons respectively called the "North Sea," the "South Sea," "Canton," and "Fukien." These are in a tolerably good condition and will be available in case of emergency. In addition to these are 3 warships which, with some little repair, can be put in commission, as well as 13 warships which can be utilized only for coast

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PRINCE TSAI-TAG

(Uncle of the Chinese Emperor, who has been studying the military systems of the western world)

departments of the Government; the remaining 13,000,000 taels are to be contributed by the provincial Governments. As to further details we are informed:

Of the 18,000,000 taels, 1,500,000 taels will be warship expended for the establishment of naval harbors, defense.



"POSTAL SAVINGS" IN AID OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

WITH OTHER NEWS OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

[This department, formerly "Finance and Business," will contain, as previously, comments on current financial events. In addition, it will furnish brief presentations of particularly important topics involving statistical research. This month, for instance, some of the most influential bankers have been asked to explain the meaning of "loans in excess of deposits." And figures have been collected from many sources to illustrate the astonishing non-participation of the American investor in the financing of American railroads.]

He Did Not Trust Banks

. . , 91 years old, months more. noon from the home of. a wealthy farmer, living near Florence, N. I."

believed—until the robber came.

than a private affair. It is of the deepest ing law and conduct are of highest grade. public concern that a man should have been in gold in his safe"; and that, as was natural, cover one depositor in a regular savings his housekeeper and his relatives should have bank. On the 11th of last month, Compfollowed his lead and hoarded their money troller Murray announced that the increase too, instead of depositing it in bank. Those of savings deposits during the year ended funds were idle; yet the country needed June 30 was enormous—\$357,000,000, inthem at work.

folks who have never recovered from their average of the year before. original and unfavorable opinion of banking,

palling army of Americans are hoarders. There were actually 35,000,000 people above the age of ten in this country, according to selves of any banking facilities whatever.

How the Post Office Banks Will by thirty-five million is an enormous sum. Help

what the uses are to perceive what troubles ples those necessary instruments of civilizaof the nation will be relieved by the operation tion at times like the present. of the United States Postal Savings Bank system.

The latest reports have it that the banks will be doing business in forty-eight different NEWSPAPER ITEM—"A masked man post offices of the second class by the first of without the aid of a single accomplice the year; and that they will be in operation stole between \$8,000 and \$10,000 this after- throughout the entire country within six

Sixty thousand new savings banks, as This old man had for years "refused to against only seventeen hundred at present! trust his money to banks." "I have got a A place to save money, at two per cent intersafe strong enough to keep off robbers," he est, and with absolute safety, in every community from Maine to California—as against One cannot rest with extending neighborly the few hundred savings banks only that are sympathy at such a loss; it is so much more found in the eight or nine States where bank-

One must find more than ten average "in the habit of keeping as much as \$25,000 Americans—perhaps twice as many—to disvolving 300,000 additional deposits averag-Everybody knows one or two such elderly ing \$445.22, which was \$24.97 more than the

Yet the entire savings in these banks formed during the "wild-cat" currency days \$4,070,400,000—consist of only 9,142,709 before the Civil War. different deposits. There may not be half different deposits. There may not be half But not everybody realizes what an ap- that many depositors; most of the banks are in large cities, where many customers are prudent folk, preferring to split their money between several different institutions for recent figures of the Treasury Department safety. Then there are the actual hoarders. at Washington, who had not availed them- The story has been told of one. Consider the 35,000,000 more. Never mind how little capital they average; any amount multiplied

This princely fortune, idle, is as dangerous as an army of able-bodied citizens who refuse THERE is plenty of use here and now for all to work. Farther on, these columns will hoarded money. One must appreciate just show how sorely the suspicion of banks crip-

> Moreover, the multiplied distrust fetters investment institutions. The hoarded money,

had it been deposited in the building and many. There flourish "municipal" saving loan associations that abound in manufactur- banks, which are even more paternalistic than ing districts, would have built thousands of a Government bank, and which take the homes for working and salaried people. Or, place of one. if it had been deposited in the "Trustee" or mutual savings banks in New York, New Jer-tion and opportunity; understanding by the sey, the New England States and a few far-citizen of what to do with his money after be ther west, it would have marketed many of has it saved, and availability to him of stocks the bonds that mean new pavements and and bonds that represent industries; prefergeneral improvements for prosperous com- ably the important manufactures of what he munities, or new engines and better cars and eats and wears, of building material and imfacilities generally for progressive railroads.

basis for credit, and just so many improve-Indirectly, it loses even more. The Railroad Stocks and Bonds Not ignorance feeds on itself. It leaves the vast majority of the nation unpracticed in the art

of direct personal investment.

and the Egg

new Postal Savings Bank will wield, one can traffic, swarming with freight in good times hardly realize without a little exercise in prac- and bad, equally busy though one branch of tical economics.

Investment is to savings as the hen is to the egg—it is purely academic to argue which good investments. They have been for comes or came first.

ings Bank. After a while you have \$20 or a one dollar's worth out of four cannot be acmultiple thereof. You exchange your money counted for in the holdings of financial instifor a \$20 or \$40 Government bond, paying tutions, great estates, and of foreigners. 2½ per cent interest. You are attracted by the rate—½ per cent more than the bank itself in? pays and more than any other Government bond yields at present prices. Yet your abroad (this follows one of the most conservasecurity is equally absolute.

It is true that you could not have bought that bond unless you had first saved \$20. railroads themselves. (This \$3,500,000,000 Yet you could not have saved \$20 unless as lately reported to the Inter-state Commerce some fellow-citizens had invested in stocks and bonds to build the railroad or the factory or other public or private organization for represents no personal investment at all.) which, or by reason of which, you are able to

work and earn money to be saved.

Then the United States Government itself would not enjoy the high credit which enables than savings banks (the National Monetary it to put all this machinery at your service— Commission has just issued compilations unless investors had been found to take up bearing on this point). the three and one-half billion dollars of Civil War bonds and raise the Government's credit 1907, by insurance companies: from a ten to a four per cent basis, only a generation back.

Indispensable to prosperity, therefore, is a savings institution that every citizen trusts -like a Government postal savings bank. Fuery great nation has one now except Ger-

Equally indispensable is investment educaplements and tools; more especially the rai-Directly, the community loses just so much roads that carry these things to him.

Owned by the Public

HIS department has been collecting some figures to demonstrate how much in-Savings and Investment-The Hen vesting, or how little, the American does

directly for himself or herself.

If there is one security that is considered HOW tremendous and variegated an influgood enough for anybody's money, poor as ence, nationally and internationally, the well as rich, it is the railroad: the artery of all industry rise and another fall.

American railroad stocks and bonds on fifteen years. Yet, of the seventeen and a For instance, you deposit in a Postal Sav- half billion dollars now "outstanding," only

Where do the plain American people come

Nearly 30 per cent of the total is held tive of the accepted estimates).

Nearly 20 per cent more is owned by Commission, represents duplication, as by one large company holding several small ones. It

Half the \$17,500,000,000 disposed of

already!

About 6 per cent is held by banks other

About 41 per cent was owned, as long ago 25

Life	
Fire	113,702,803
Accident and Guarantee	15,756,249

\$797,722,038

Nearly 4 per cent was stored, even three

years past, in the boxes of savings banks in shares. They are not only the big owners but only six States—New York, New Jersey, they are the only owners who "club together" Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and make their voice heard. and Maine (this \$614,648,723 amounted to a \$100 bond for every depositor—but he didn't stocks and bonds owned by a few hundred own it himself).

Here is some 65 per cent accounted for and not a single private investor yet.

What a Few Private Citizens Own

roads can be ascribed to the holdings of has had 58,000. Not enough of them, howcertain private citizens and their estates, and ever, are the people most affected by the the charities, hospitals, universities, museums railroads. And there should be ten to twenty and so forth which they have endowed.

But those private citizens represent nothing but themselves. They are in number

only two or three hundred.

The Marshall Field, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Russell Sage and John S. Kennedy estates comprise nearly \$250,000,000 by themselves. question put last month, by a representative They consist mostly of railroad securities. of this department, to some of the most ex-The Harkness estate is probably worth more perienced and influential bankers in America. than \$100,000,000. A great part of it is in"Don't ask me," was a typical reply. "
vested in railroads. The Jay Gould estate I knew, I'd tell our own stockholders first." amounted to about \$80,000,000; the Pratt estate was nearly as large. Railroad securities were favorites in both cases.

to charity and education have consisted in theories as they would the devil. large part of prime railroad bonds and stocks. out obscure economics "isn't business." Charitable institutions in Massachusetts alone own \$15,000,000 in railroad securities. swollen too large to remain ignored. Some Harvard University reports nearly \$7,000,- of the busiest, most hurried men in America ooo in its endowment, and Yale almost half were calculating probable answers to quesas much.

It is good practice for a number of lawyers, trust company officials, private secretaries a half billion dollars that the national banks and others, to manage these great estates and had loaned, on September 1st, consist of their endowments. These few people learn a great own money—the capital their stockholders

large, however, learns nothing.

Nor do the "ultimate consumers" get any. the success of their businesses? voice in the conduct of the monopolies that the third largest of Delaware and Hudson.

Quite naturally these owners have a larger of panic. say in this, the only railroad in New England,

Adding, then, this 10 per cent of railroad private individuals, to the 65 per cent of foreign and "institutional" holdings,—one accounts for the three-quarters of railroad stocks and bonds that the public does not

True, as many as 315,000 different names PERHAPS 10 per cent of the \$17,500,000,- have appeared as stockholders of the great ooo of stocks and bonds of American rail- American roads. The Pennsylvania alone times as many.

Something Bankers Don't Know

TX/HY are you lending your own money as well as other people's?" was the

Such frank admissions would seem more startling if it weren't such a well-known habit, with the city bankers of millions as well John D. Rockefeller's gifts of \$160,000,000 as the country bankers of thousands, to avoid

> Last month, however, the phenomenon had tions like these:

Why did nearly one-third of the four and deal about railroad affairs. The public at had subscribed, and the surplus and profits said stockholders had become entitled to by

Or why, in the first week of November, affect them most. The only stockholders of should the New York City banks (national the New Haven railroad down for more than and State both, all in fact that report in the 10,000 shares are the Pennsylvania and New Clearing House statement) have loaned no York Central railroads, the American and less than \$38,899,200 more than all their de-Adams express companies, the Mutual Life posits put together? Not since the second Insurance Company, and the Pratt estate. week of January, 1908, had the excess run as The estate of one old New York family, high; and the figures at that date are hardly whose chief member lives in England, is the a fair comparison anyhow, because then they eighth largest owner of New Haven stock and included millions of the Clearing House "loan" certificates" that are called forth only in time

One sign doesn't make a true financial than the many holders of ten or twenty prophecy. Yet everyone admits that an excess of loans over deposits, recurring or con- on March 12; it towered by April 30 to \$27. tinuing abnormally, can have only one inter- 000,000, but finally disappeared on July 22.

pretation-strain on capital.

columns have treated again and again of bank of millions of dollars were being released from loans. Month by month it has been hoped loans on stocks and bonds and left free for that the expansion of credit would be con- other purposes. trolled. For when merchants and manufacturers keep on withdrawing from banks more oftener in the past year than in the fifteen than they and the rest of the community can years preceding? Prior to 1909, one could put in, one or two things must happen: the find a loan excess reported only for a few borrowing must ease up, or the com-months in 1905-06, and again in 1907; during munity must pay in the form of a business the panic of 1903; during one or two weeks in depression.

Loan History

of its business customers. It is true that the heavy oat, hay and corn crops to care for; and "capital and surplus" item in the combined this will disappear after "the turn of the statement of all American banks has grown year," so it is announced. So it is hoped tremendously in the last five years.

Yet loans exceeded deposits by 6.26 per cent on September 1st, as against only 2.38 per cent even at the high money strain on the

same date of 1006.

Again: the trust companies in New York, a State where one-fifth the entire banking the tune of more than forty million dollars a resources in the nation are found, have been month, over and above the things we import obliged since 1908 to keep larger cash re- This is the "visible" balance of trade. It has serves than formerly. Less of their de- set in favor of America every year but one posits, therefore, are available for lending since 1873. purposes.

ments to the bank statement, one finds that the lowest estimate of our "invisible" debts on November 5 of this year the situation was — the interest and dividends, the freights on

loans by nearly \$15,000,000.

Even here, however, the tremendous extent of recent borrowing is evident. Compare the it actually averaged but little more than five shrinkage since the beginning of September, million dollars a month! when deposits exceeded loans by no less than \$225,504,400.

So all the allowances one can grant do not year: provide a way of escape from the puzzle in

the bank figures.

Here is the actual history of the unwelcome and unaccustomed excess of loans over deposits. It appeared for the first time this season on October 1st—\$14,200,000. Its increase to last month's record-breaking \$38,899,200 has been gradual with each \$84,000,000 in favor of America. These are week's statement.

October 30; by December 31st it had risen press. The tide had turned. Yet only two to \$25,000,000. It relaxed in January, before months were left us in which to swell our the flood of money poured into the reserve credit by \$365,000,000—or else deepen our ities as customarily. It cropped up again debt to Europe.

That, incidentally, was about the low point in During the last half of this year, these the stock market—which means that some

> Why should the item appear so much the fall of 1902; and during the panic of 1802.

"Will it last?" To this question the bankers' answers were at last decided and unanimous—and negative. There is now a BANK with a heavy surplus can afford sucking of money from the financial center to use some of it in the accommodation by the prosperous farmers who have their certainly.

Foreign Trade Unbalanced

To hold up our heads among the nations. we must send valuable things abroad to

During twenty years past, it has averaged Thus, adding the trust company state- \$476,160,000 (this is not quite as much as turned around: Deposits actually exceeded foreign steamships, the expenses of American tourists abroad, and so on).

Yet, during the first nine months of 1910

Here are the imports and exports for the nine months ended with September of this

Total imports	\$1,172,387.363
Total domestic exports	\$1,193,321,512 29,592,896
Total exports	\$1,222.914.40%

The October balance was a big onethe latest figures, announced on the 15th of In 1909 the excess did not appear until last month, just as this magazine went to

SOME OF THE BOOKS OF 1910

A SUMMARY of the tendencies in book publishing at any one season of any particular year must necessarily be limited. It does, English, the reminiscences of Captain-General however, generally reflect certain book-publishing weyler. This month we mention an unusual number and book-reading tendencies which are more or of important works of this character. It is indeed less indicative of a permanent trend. It has been an unusual season that sees the publication of so the custom of this Review to give in its December many and such important books about people as number brief informational notes about the most the memoirs of Modjeska, of Rosa Bonheur, of representative and important serious books of the Alexander H. Stephens, of Jane Addams, and of

season. In the informational paragraphs that follow there will be noted an increasing tendency among the longer established publishing houses to increase the number of titles of works of biography and reminiscences and those devoted to travel and description. One of the most successful booksellers of New York recently remarked that the increasing interest in books of biography and memoirs is one of the striking signs of the times in the read-

ing world.

The year just about closing has been marked by the publication of an unusually large number of noteworthy historical, biographical, and descriptive works of the nature referred to above. In our January number we had something to say about Lieutenant Shackleton's book, "The Heart of the Antarctic." This had been brought out some weeks before, but it reached the public and the reviewers in the early days of 1910. Then came Dr. Sven Hedin's "Trans-Himalaya," Mr.

Camera Adventures in poets, who died on October 17)

Commander Peary's "North Pole," and Mr. the last volume of Grove's "Dictionary of Rooseveit's "African Game Trails." Among the Music and Musicians."

Interpretive historical and reminiscences which appeared during the "Cather of Grove's "Dictionary of Musicians."

The Musician of Musicians notable biographies and volumes of memoirs and reminiscences which appeared during the year and were duly noted in these pages, were: "The Journals of Ralph Waido Emerson," the lives of Richard Brinsley Sheridan and Edward Bulwer, the "Recollections" of George Cary Eggleston, and the regular standard biographies of Senator Orville H. Platt and Dr. Daniel tific research.

Coit Gilman, the "Life and Letters" of Josiah Dwight Whitney, a new biography of Karl Marx, the "Intimate Life" of Alexander Hamilton, a biographical study of John Brown, a literary and biographical study of Molière, and "A Sailor's Log," by Admiral "Bob" Evans. Still another with tific research.

During the year just about to close we recorded the deaths of some of the choicest spirits of modern letters both in this country and abroad. There were names of men and women who were world personalities as well as writers. These losses of the year include "Mark Twain," Björnstjerne Björnstjern

Elihu Vedder, as well as the scholarly and entertainingly written biographies of the late Leo-pold II., King of the Belgians, of Cecil Rhodes, gians, of Cecil Rhodes, of Edmund Clarence Stedman, of Grover Cleveland, of Thomas Edison, of Goldwin Smith, of "Fiona Macleod," and of "Lewis Carroll," and the "authorized" biography of Count Tolstoy

Count Tolstoy.

The publication of several notable histories was continued during the year. These included the third volume of Dr. Jusserand's "Literary History of the English People," the seventh volume of John B. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," and several volumes of that monumental work, "The Documentary History of American Industrial Society." Public announcement was also made of the publication of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which was first issued in 1768. Among works of general reference we had

studies were represented by Dr. Van Dyke's "Spirit of America" and Dr. Andrew D. White's "Seven Great Statesmen." Prof. Percival Lowell's study of the "Evolution of Worlds," Hudson Maxim's "Science of Poetry," and the first volume of Prof. Hugo de Vries' monumental work "The Mutation Theory" marked the progress of scientific research

son, William James, Julia Ward Howe, William Vaughn Moody, Goldwin Smith, and "O. Henry," besides others of less celebrity. *The Dial*, in many ways our most eminent and judicial literary periodical, in commenting on the fact that Mrs. Howe and Mr. Moody died on the same day (October 17),

observes:

"They were just half a century apart, for the one was in her ninety-second year, and the other in his forty-second only. The one died after a life of the ripest achievement; the other was cruelly cut off, an "inheritor of unfulfilled renown," not indeed before his genius had been amply declared, but before he had accomplished more than a small part of what the world expected of him. The two lives offer tempting contrasts: woman and man, age and youth, East and West, past and present, . . These two notable figures in our literature, one of them almost the sole remaining figure from the swiftly receding old century, the other the most important figure in our literature of the young new century.

The decennial election to the New York University "Hall of Fame," held in the middle of October, was a literary event of importance. The result was the choice of eleven new names, seven of which were of authors. We give them in the order of the number of votes received: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, William Cullen Bryant, George Bancroft and John Lothrop Motley,

While the American reading public in the year 1910 is not, apparently, very much interested in poetry or in collections of verse, the publishers seem to find it advisable—and presumably to a certain extent profitable—to bring out a number of works devoted to poetry and the poetic principle, as well as some collections of verse and some dramas in poetic form. On another page we note the more important of these.

The advance guard of Christmas books for little people is very attractive this year. We devote several pages this month to telling about the best of these "juveniles."

MEMOIRS, BIOGRAPHY, AND RECOLLECTIONS

In the broad field of biography, autobiography, and reminiscence, this year's increment to the existing stock of printed books is considerable. instance only a few of the more noteworthy publications of this class during 1910, the journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the biographies of John Brown, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and Prof. Josiah D. Whitney, the "Recollections" of George Cary Eggleston, and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's "Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton" have been noticed in earlier numbers of this REVIEW. During the past month ten or twelve important biographical works have come from the press and the year's record is not yet complete. Among these latest accessions "The Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman," by his niece, Laura Stedman, is a distinct and valuable contribution to the literary history of the past fifty years. Not only was Mr. Stedman himself a poet of distinction, but his acquaintance with the American writers of his time was of wide range and in many instances was of long duration. His "Life and Letters," therefore, has a peculiar interest in view of the fact that at the time of his death, two years ago, he was almost the sole survivor of a group of writers who had virtually dominated American letters for Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman. By Laura Stedman. Moffat, Yard & Co. 2 vols., ill. \$7.50.

more than a generation. Having a place in that group,—and so secure a place as Stedman had, his correspondence with fellow writers could not fail to be interesting. This is not to say that the whole interest of the two volumes lies in the letters to and from others; for Stedman's personality was in itself interesting and the account of his career as war correspondent, struggling writer, and Wall Street stock broker yields material for half a dozen novels. The "Life," even without the "Letters," would have made a fascinating story, but with them we have a book of genuine and permanent value, without which the recorded history of American literature, as respects the nineteenth century, would have been incomplete.

A career without a parallel was that of the late Goldwin Smith. An English scholar and publicist transferred at middle life from Oxford's classic halls to the strange environment of an American college very new and very crude in its newness, be saw as clearly as any of his colleagues the possibilities of the situation and joined with enthusiasm in the efforts that built up at Ithaca on the foundation laid by Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White an institution truly deserving to be called a university. Goldwin Smith was anything but install in his thinking, as was clearly shown by his writings on international topics, and is still further demonstrated by the volume of "Reminiscences" int published. In the later years of his life he was a resident of Canada and wrote with much force on Canadian public affairs,—net always with the approbation of the Canadians themselves. recollections of an English boyhood in the '20's and '30's of the past century, his association at Oxford with great names in English letters and statesmanship, and his later adventurings in America,-all related in an easy, charming style,make an unusually fascinating and instructive personal narrative.

The late Richard Watson Gilder's posthumous volume, entitled "Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship," was written with the modest purpose of adding a few intimate touches to the portrait of Mr. Cleveland and with the hope that these touches would help toward the rounding-out of that portrait. None of Mr. Cleveland's friends could have written more authoritatively of the last twentyfive years of his life than has Mr. Gilder. For much of that time the two men were in daily companionship, and during both of Mr. Cleveland's administrations they were in constant correspondence. The picture of Mr. Cleveland's personality that is here presented is the more welcome because there is little attempt to treat systematically or exhaustively of the subject's public career. The book is strictly a story of personal friendship, and the fact that its subject twice served as President of the United States seems to have influenced the author very slightly, if at all, in his manner of telling the story. Nevertheless, among the sidelights which are thrown on various phases of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship there are not a few suggestive revelations of his attitude toward public men and affairs. The book is based upon articles published last year in the Century Magazine, and the letters of Mr. Cleveland are published with the permission of the executors of the estate.

² Reminiscences of Goldwin Smith. Rdited by Arnold Haultain. Macmillan. 480 pp. ill.

³ Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship. By Richard Watson Gilder. Century. 270 pp. ill. \$1.80.

MR. AND MRS, CLEVELAND AND COMMODORE BENEDICT ON THE STEAM-YACHT "ONEIDA"

(From "Grover Cleveland: a Record of Friendship," by Richard Watson Gilder)

Alexander H. Stephens, who died many years ago, left a diary kept by himself while a prisoner at to characterize this book as an autobiography, for Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, after the surrender it was the author's evident purpose to describe the of Lee in 1865. This document, edited by Myrta growth of an institution rather than to relate the Lockett Avary and prefaced by a biographical incidents of her own life. And yet the career of study of Stephens, has just been published. It is Miss Addams and the history of Hull House are really more than a record of prison life, since it contains many recollections and reflections con-cerning public men with whom Stephens had been in contact both before and during the Civil War. Mr. Stephens gives with especial fullness his views of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln and their administrations. He discusses points of policy on which he differed with Davis and frankly states what he believes to have been the cause of the collapse of the Confederacy. Even more interesting are his comments on the personality of Lincoln, with whom he had been intimately associated while member of Congress in the '40's. In some respects Mr. Stephens occupied a wholly different position from that held by his colleagues in the Consederate government, and this revelation of his political beliefs, made with no thought of publication, not only has great historical importance but discloses a most interesting personality.

"Twenty Years at Hull House" is the title of Recollections of Alexander H. Stephens. Edited by Myrta Lockett Avary. Doubleday, Page & Co. 572 pp., por. \$2.50.

Twenty Years at Hull House, By Jane Addams, Macmillan. 480 pp., iii. \$2.50.

The Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, the autobiography of Miss Jane Addams which has just come from the Macmillan press. We hesitate inseparable; one cannot be understood without some comprehension of the other. Surveying the field of social endeavor now occupied by Hull House in Chicago, it is difficult to realize that so much could have been achieved in the space of twenty years. Not only is the social settlement "plant" of Hull House the greatest of its kind in the world, but the position of leadership in social reform taken many years ago by its founder has been steadily maintained, and there is now probably no institution in America of its class which has as equal influence in the community at large. The story of the beginnings of this remarkable. undertaking, the problems that were faced and conquered in the early days, the unsuspected re-sources that were developed among the crowded city population of foreign birth, and the ef-forts continuously made for the betterment of labor legislation in the State of Illinois, are all set forth with simplicity and directness. On the whole, it is a wonderful record of accomplishment, full of suggestion to social reformers the world over.

Unconventionality in autobiography could hardly go farther than it has in "The Digressions of

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The state of the s Exercise of the property of the property of the state of Employ the to gravely with the property appeared and these are the first of these are the first of the are the first of the these are the first of t many to one have transacted, to the delight of the Reach-kind works, a manner of the great Rusmean's works, and a decade ago they partecipated in the unsurressed if Todaton colony about which so much has been written. Mr. Maude also went to Canada at Tolston a wint to make arrangements for the Doukholes migraven, of which he later wrote the history. The present work is sympathetically and understandingly writing. A first mode

- ever York "off the stage" in 1900

also an appendix containing a chronology of Tolstoy's life, a list of his writings, and a bibliography

The first volume of an ambitious extensive "Life of Benjamin Disraeli," by William F. Monypenny, has just been issued by the Macmillans. The period between 1804 and 1837 is covered in this volume, which is made up largely of letters, papers and documents. There are a number of interesting portraits and other illustrations. The pubshers do not announce how many other volumes tere are to be of this work or when the succeeding

"The Luther of Anatomy" is the honorable title ig ago bestowed on Andreas Vesalius, of Brussels, Mr. Henry Morley, the English essayist. s lived in the sixteenth century, when the science anatomy shared with religion the need of radireforms. How he revolutionized the physitical teachings and the surgical practice of his made many new discoveries, and overthree y ancient superstitions, is well told by Dr. es Moores Ball in a beautifully printed and il-ated volume issued from the Medical Science of St. Louis. This is a truly de lace book ed on heavy Normandy vellum, with cleckie ... J and in quarto size.

What may be properly called the authorized biography of Cecil Rhodes has at last appeared. wo volumes are illustrated, mostly with portraits, ome of them new to American readers. There is Macmillan. 400 pp. 43 Macmillan. 40 It is a work in two volumes under the full title "The Life and Times of the Right Honorable Cond

- seauring by Consuelo Pould, Marquise de Grasse) announces in his preface that the book has been carefully revised by the Countess Tolstoy. The two volumes are illustrated, mostly with portraits, some of them new to American readers. There is

♣ Co. 1132 pp. iii.

cil of Cape Colony. Sir Lewis Michell is one of the chief executors and trustees of the Rhodes estate, appointed by the will of the late statesman, and he has had access to all the private and official papers of Mr. Rhodes. The biography, which is written in the deliberate, judicial style of a high-class English review, attempts to give a dispassionate judgment on Rhodes, and to portray the real man as he appeared to his personal friends and to his political opponents. The biographer, who dedicates the work to "all who love the British Empire." maintains that Cool Blades Tribular pire," maintains that Cecil Rhodes was a great 'great even in his faults, with a passionate belief and pride in the character and destiny of his country to lead the van of civilization, and with a robust determination to do something in his time and prime for the Anglo-Saxon race and for the betterment of humanity." There are a number of illustrations and some valuable notes in the appendix, including the text of the charter of incor-poration of the British South Africa Company.

described in the preface as "written deeply in the Celtic spirit and from the Celtic standpoint." The name appended to this was that of a woman, "Fiona Macleod." This work received unstinted praise from the critics for its literary form and the haunt- frontispiece in color. ing poetry of the ideas set forth in it. During the decade following, eight or ten other volumes ap-peared signed by the same author, whose actual identity was not revealed. Then it became known that the author was William Sharp, the English critic and writer of poetic prose, whose champion-ship for the revival of Celtic literature was well known. "Sometimes," he wrote in a letter quoted in his memoirs, which have just been published under the editorship of his widow, "I am tempted to believe I am half a woman, and so far saved as I am by the hazard of chance from what a woman can be made to suffer if one let the light of the common day illuminate the avenues and vistas of her heart." The life and longings of this man, whose every instinct was literary, are set forth in his letters and from jottings in his notebook and compiled in consecutive form with rare discrimination by Elizabeth A. Sharp. These memoirs make one of the noteworthy biographical works of the season.² The same publisher who brings out the memoirs (Duffield) also publishes a uniform edition of "The Writings of Fiona Macleod," edited by Mrs. Sharp. Four volumes, with illustrations have already come from the press.

Leopold II., the late king of the Belgians, shared with the deposed Abdul Hamid of Turkey and the execrated Nicholas I. of Russia the unenviable distinction of being execrated by most of mankind. His private life and his reported greed in international matters aroused the indignation of the world to such an extent that it is hard for even the average well-informed reader to realize that he was none the less one of the most intelligent and clever rulers of contemporary Europe. A calm, frank, and comprehensive biography of the late Belgian monarch has been written by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport, author of "The Curse of the Romanoffs."

¹ The Life of the Honorable Cecil John Rhodes. By Sir Lewis Michell. Mitchell Kennerley. 2 vols., 688 pp., ill. \$7.50. ² William Sharp: A Memoir. By Elizabeth A. Sharp. Duffield & Co. 433 pp., ill. \$3.

John Rhodes," and has been written by Hon. Sir volume, which is entitled "Leopold II., King of Lewis Michell, a member of the Executive Country of the Belgians," Dr. Rappoport traces the career of his subject literally from birth to death and gives us also some interesting sidelights upon the character of the present Belgian ruler. He admits, in closing, that the late king was a rascal. "He was, however, a clever rascal, and Belgium was happier under his rule than many another country under the rule of an honest dullard or hypocritical rogue.

> An entertaining, chatty biography of Lewis Carroll has been written by Miss Belle Moses, whose life story of Louisa May Alcott appeared a year or so ago. While in reality we learn more from this book about how the famous author of "Alice in Wonderland" wrote his books than about his personality, nevertheless frequent charming glimpses of his fascinating personality are afforded. The style is simple and direct. The biography is aptly characterized by one reviewer as showing a great deal of "legitimate imaginative sympathy."

A little over sixteen years ago there appeared in England a story entitled "Pharais," which was described in the preface as "written deeply in the Maid of France." There is none of the historical, ecclesiastical, or national controversy so usually associated with the "Maid's" life in this book. It is a simple, direct story of her life. There is a

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

A trip through the Hartz Mountains, following the footsteps of Heine, has been described very charmingly by Mr. Henry James Forman. The title of the volume, "In the Footprints of Heine, would indicate a literary pilgrimage. However, although Mr. Forman's Hartzreise was made according to Heine's program, the poet's trip served him more as a tourist guide than as a poetical inspira-tion. There is a mingled flavor of life and letters about the description that lingers very pleasantly in the memory. Frequent quotations from Heine, Goethe, and other German poets seem to come spontaneously to the writer's mind and add to the charm of the volume. There is, moreover, a certain boyish directness and enthusiasm about the account of the trip that is seductive enough to make the reader wish that he himself might make the same journey. There are some very appropriate illustrations.

To all cultured people, whether devout or not, Palestine has always been and probably always will remain the Holy Land. It would seem, therefore, that there were no limit to the number of descriptive works of this region that the general public will buy and read. Robert Hichens and Jules Guérin have collaborated in a very sumptuous work on the Holy Land,7 Mr. Hichens writing the sympathetic interpretive text and M. Guerin supplying the striking illustrations. Most of these are based on photographs taken by one of the col-laborators. There are forty-two half-tones, most of them in color.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians. By Angelo S. Rappoport. Sturgis & Walton Company. 285 pp., ill. \$3.
Lewis Carroll. By Belle Moses. Appletons. 296 pp.,

^{*}Lewis Carroll. By Belle Moses. Appletons. 298 pp., pp., \$1.25.

*Jeanne d'Arc: The Mald of France. By Mary Rogers Bangs. Houghton Mifflin Company. 351 pp., ill. \$1.25.

*In the Footprints of Heine. By Henry James Forman. Houghton Mifflin Company. 256 pp., ill. \$2.

'The Holy Land. By Robert Hichens. Century. 302 pp., ill. \$6.

It will come as a new claim to most readers of historical works that destiny has laid upon the Servian people "a trusteeship as guardians of the chief strategic position in the Balkan peninsula and keepers of the great gateway between Europe and the Orient." It did not need, however, so ambitious a claim to make interesting and valuable the scholarly two-volume work on "The Servian People" which has recently been brought out by

A NEW VOLUME ON THE HOLY LAND

(The over design of the recently published book by Robert

Highers and Jules Guerin)

lish friends, caravaning gypsy-tashion through
highroads of Kent and Sussex. The descript
the pains and pleasures of civilized nomadic leaves and Jules Guerin)

Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, with the collaboration of his wife. The dignity and importance implied in the words which we have quoted from the preface to this work indicate the patriotic fervor of the author, who has taken for his subtitle: "Their Past Glory and Their Destiny." The two volumes are copiously illustrated.

A strain of quaint humor and delicate satire relieves "The Caravaners," by Elizabeth of German Garden fame, from a sameness that might

The Servian People By Prince and Princess Lazarovich Hrebellanovich, Scribners, 2 vols., 1161 pp., ill. \$5. The Caravaners, By M. A. Arnim, Doubleday, Page & Co. 389 pp., iii \$1.50. HENRY JAMES FORMAN ON HIS "HARTZEE (Mr. Forman's new book of travel, "In the Food Heine," is noticed on preceding page)

casily become monotonous. The volume at the interesting experiences and adventure a stupid, egotistical German baron—one Out the tringel—and his pretty young wife, in continy with a party of Anglicized cousins and their line-lish friends, caravaning gypsy-fashion through the highroads of Kent and Sussex. The description of the pains and pleasures of civilized nomadic life is excellent and the dialogue crisp and amusing. As a study in contrasting national types of individuals, "Caravaners" carries a secondary interest quite apart from its intention as fiction.

TALES, HISTORIC AND LEGENDARY

In a new book of myths and legends ("Hero-Myths and Legends of the British Race"), Mr. M. I. Ebbutt has endeavored to find and "represent the ideal hero as the mind of early Britain imagined him, together with the study of the characteristics which made this or that particular person, mythical or legendary, a hero to the century which sang or wrote about him." This collection,

Hero-Myths and Legends of the British Race. By M. I Ebbutt. Crowell & Co. 375 pp., ill. 82.

ir Galahad of the Grail &

illustrated with sixty-four full-page pictures, includes tales about the heroic figure of British history, from Beowulf to Hereward the Wake.

A book on heroes by Jacob Riis is sure to be interesting. Mr. Riis' simple, direct, smooth style is the most excellent of mediums for the expression of the workings of his clear, direct, and enthusiastic mind. In "Hero Tales of the Far North" he has given us a collection of stories of the famous names throughout many centuries in the three northern kingdoms: Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In this illustrated volume it is interesting to note the fact that Mr. Riis has not only considered the doers of thrilling deeds of warfare on land and sea, but those who have achieved the not less important victories of peace "over ignorance, disease, and the unkinder moods of Nature herself."

It is almost an ideal combination of writer and illustrator that is given to us in the series of books of legend and story which Mr. Howard Pyle has been bringing out through the press of the Scribners. "The Story of the Grail and the Passing of

SIR CALARAD ON HIS TRAVELS
(One of the illustrations from Howard Pyle's "Story of the
Grail and the Passing of Arthur")

LITERATURE, ART, AND THE DRAMA

That literature by writers native to that section of our country which is rather indefinitely referred to as "the South" has been, until quite recently, "handicapped through a deplorable lack of any discriminating standards by which to judge it," is the theme upon which Mr. Montrose J. Moses has written a useful, comprehensive, and moderately phrased volume which he has entitled: "The Literature of the South." Mr. Moses, himself a native of Alabama and enthusiastically loyal to the section of his birth, judicially observes in his "Foreword" that "while there is a distinctive literature of the South, there is and has been much literary activity in the South which has contributed little or nothing to the sectional development." It is of the literature that mirrors the distinct type evolved by the social forces distinctively Southern that he writes. The book is separated into divi-sions coinciding with various periods—the Colonial, the Revolutionary, the Ante-Bellum, the Civil War period, and the New South. From Captain John Smith to the present-day authors, the course of the literary expression of our Southern life is followed. The volume is illustrated, the frontispiece being a portrait of Sidney Lanier.

"The Old Virginia Gentleman" is the title of a volume of sketches by George W. Bagby, a Virginian whose writings have considerably outlived their author. In an introduction to the volume, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page writes appreciatively of

Arthur" is the latest of these volumes, excellently printed with large and appealing illustrations. The descriptive style seems to fittingly reflect the spirit of the time and the dignity of the legends.

ALFTRUDA, THE WARD OF THE KING OF NORTHUMBRIA,
WHOM HEREWARD RESCUED FROM THE BEAR
(An illustration from "Hero-Myths and Legends of the
British Race," by M. I. Ebbutt)

¹ Hero Tales of the Far North. By Jacob A. Riis. Macmillan 328 pp., ill. \$1.35.

^{*}The Story of the Graft and the Passing of Arthur. By Howard Pyle. Scribners. 259 pp., ill. \$2.50.

³ The Literature of the South. By Montrose J. Moses. Crowell & Co. 511 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁴The Old Virginia Gentleman and Other Sketches. By George W. Bagby. Scribners. 312 pp., por \$1.50.

Bagby's contributions to our literature and notably of stimulating and well-written essays on idea, of his faithful pictures of the ante-bellum life in issues, and principles that are receiving earnest

tidewater and southern Virginia. This somewhat consideration by thoughtful Americans. These inbelated recognition of Bagby's delightful essays clude: "The Durable Satisfactions of Life," by will be noted with pleasure, we are sure, by all loyal Virginians.

Charles W. Eliot (Crowell); "The Love of Books and Reading," by Oscar Kuhns (Holt); "How to Judge a Book," by Edwin L. Shuman (Houghton, Mifflin); "The New Laokoon" (an essay on the confusion of the arts), by Irving Babbott (Houghton, Mifflin); "Little Problems of Married Life," by William George Jordan (Reveil); "The Confession of a Rebellious Wife," anonymous (Small, Maynard); "Making Life Worth While," by Herbert Wescott Fisher (Doubleday, Page); "Old People," by Harriet E. Paine (Houghton, Mifflig) by Harriet E. Paine (Houghton, Mifflin).

> Among the publications worthy of attention on the part of the lover of poetry that have appeared during the past few weeks, we note the following: "The Song Lore of Ireland," by Redfern Mason (Wessels & Bissell); "The Poems of Oliver Goldsmith," illustrated, with a biographical and critical introduction by Horatio Sheafe Krans (Putnam); "The Poetic New World," compiled by Lucy H. Humphrey (Holt); "The Gold-Gated West," by Samuel L. Simpson (Lippincott); "In Various Moods," by Irving Bacheller (Harpers); "The Closed Book," by Leolyn Louise Everett (Wessels & Bissell); "Rhymes of Homes," by Burges Johnson (Crowell); "Songs of Cheer," by John Kendrick Bangs (Sherman, French & Co.); "Derby Day in the Yukon," by Yukon Bill (George H. the part of the lover of poetry that have appeared

HANS ECEDE, THE DANISH MISSIONARY TO ICELAND (Reproduced from "Hero Tales of the Far North," by Jacob Rus, noticed on preceding page)

A discussion of Spanish painting, by Charles H. Caffin, considers the subject from the historical, biographical, and critical points of view. Mr. Caffin has a suggestive and entertaining style. He shows in this book how the characteristics of Spanish painting were scholarly, a product of the genius of the race affected by local conditions. He regards the painting of Philip IV., now in the National Gallery at Madrid (which we reproduce here), as one of the most characteristic and effective of the portraits by Velasquez.

"The Qualities of Men," by Joseph Jastrow, pro-lessor in the University of Wisconsin, is a thoughtful contribution to the literature of optimism. material of the essay, as stated by the author, has borne the test of use as a commencement address and as a lecture at Columbia University. The nine chapters, written from the viewpoint of the trained psychologist, are analytical of the qualities of men and their values in "growth, education, and voca-Their conclusions give great encouragement to those who feel themselves handicapped by birth or by insufficient education and go to show that we have as yet touched only the borderland of the possibilities of human development and the attainment of creative power. Mr. Jastrow's style (This painting is in the National Gallery, in Madrid. It a is lucid and entirely free from obscure technical verbiage.

A majority of the noteworthy addresses, essays, and magazine articles nowadays eventually get into type between covers. In this more permanent form we have received a number of little volumes ¹ The Story of Spanish Painting. By Charles H. Caffin. Contury 203 pp., ill. \$1.20. * The Qualities of Men. By Joseph Jastrow. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 183 pp. \$1.

PHILIP IV, BY VELASQUES

reproduced here from "The Story of Spanish Painting." by Charles N. Caffin)

Doran Company); "The Song of the Stone Wall." with a portrait frontispiece, by Helen Keller (Century); "Sonnets to a Lover," by Myrtle Reed (Putnam); "Song-Surf," by Cale Young Rice (Doubleday, Page); "The Town Down the River," by Edwin Arlington Robinson (Scribners); "The Dream-Road," by William D. Goold (Sherman.

French); "The Iron Muse," by John Curtis Underwood (Putnam); "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," by John T. Trowbridge, illustrated (Houghton, Mifflin); "Poems," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer (Macmillan); "The Earth Cry," by Theodosia Garrison (Mitchell Kennerley); "A Manual of Spiritual Fortification," by Louise Collier Willcox (Harpers); "Bonbons," by F. P. Savinien (Broadway Publishing Company); "Women's Eyes," translated from the Sanskrit by Prof. Arthur William Ryder (Robertson, San Francisco); "Morituri," by Hermann Sudermann, translated by Archibald Alexander (Scribners); "Sigurd," by Arthur Peterson (Jacobs & Co.); "The Nigger," by Edward Sheldon (Macmillan); "The Little Singer and Other Verses," by Emily Sargent Lewis (Lippincott); "Holiday Plays," by Marguerite Merington (Duffield), and "Pansies and Rosemary," by Eben E. Rexford (Lippincott).

A play etrikingly entitled "Lustice "I by John

A play, strikingly entitled "Justice," by John Galsworthy, has during the past few months so impressed the British Home Secretary that he has ordered an investigation of prisons throughout the country, and a thorough reform of the British penal system is impending. "Justice" is a tragedy in four acts. The story centers around the unsuccessful effort of one of the most learned of British lawyers to secure the acquittal of a weakling lad who has "raised" a check. The counsel, in a sav-agely impressive appeal, recites all the evil that will come to the young man from his incarceration in a prison cell. His plea is an indictment of the British penal system. Sentence, however, is imposed and the "illogical wooden uniformity" of the criminal law is further exposed in the sentence as delivered by the judge. There is some very stone writing in the play. In book form it is isstrong writing in the play. In book form it is isaued by the Scribners.

VOLUMES ON RELIGIOUS THEMES

The national interest in the betterment of everything that goes to make up country life has been gradually extended from the purely material things-such as crops, methods of communication, and farm machinery—to the improvement of management in the schools, the elevation of the social life, and the stimulation of the churches to renewed effort. It is to this last point that the Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst, himself a preacher in charge of a church in a small Ohio town, devotes himself in vigorous, stimulating language in his book, "The Day of the Country Church." That day, the time of its great opportunity, Mr. Ashenhurst be-lieves is just dawning. Instead of being a thing of the past, he contends that the country church is "a factor of increasing importance in the combination of forces that are operating for the uplift of the rural districts in social and religious life." Having worked out from his own practical experience many outlines and suggestions of methods by which the country church can become the dominant factor in the upbuilding of character among the young, Mr. Ashenhurst sets forth his ideas lucidly and convincingly.

The books on religious subjects brought out during the present season include several volumes worthy of note. We should not forget to mention here Dr. Edward Scribner Ames' "Psychology on

GEORGE W. BAGBY (Author of " The Old Virginia Gentleman")

rection," translated from the Swedish by J. E. Fries (Open Court), and Rev. William H. Guyer's excellent little study of Arminius (published by the author, at Harrisburg, Pa.).

Four little volumes containing real Christmas stories, which should be read in the days immediately before the holiday itself, are: "A Christmas Mystery," by W. J. Locke (John Lane Company): "The Christmas Day in the Evening," by Grace S. Richmond (Doubleday, Page); and "A German Christmas Even" translated from the artists of Christmas Eve," translated from the original of Heinrich Seidel by Jane H. White (Abbey Company).

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

The last volume of that very excellent and indispensable work of reference on musical subjects -'Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians' *3has at last come from the press. This fifth volume. containing subjects under the letters T to Z, with appendices, contains, among a mass of other important subjects, the following pre-eminently important ones: "Tchaikovski," "Temperament," "Tone," "Verdi," "Violin," "Voice," "Richard Wagner," and "Welsh Music." The entire work, as we have had occasion to note before, is very satisfactorily printed. It has been because to state of the control of the c torily printed. It has been brought out under the general editorship of Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland.

There may be, says Mr. Walter A. Dyer in his

Justice. By John Galsworthy, Scribners, 109 pp. 60 centa.

⁴ The Day of the Country Church. By Rev. J. O Ashen-hunt. Funk & Wagnalla, 206 pp. \$1.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Vol. V. Edited by V.A. Fuller-Maitland, Macmillan, 672 pp., ill. \$5.

THE COVER DESIGN OF WALTER A. DYER'S NEW BOOK ON ANTIQUES

book, "The Lure of the Antique," plenty of good Americans who can read the inscriptions on Faneuil Hall or the Old State House, in Boston, "with-out a hint of an inward thrill," but that American is rare—if he exists at all—however practical-minded, "who can hold in his hand his great-greatgrandmother's Betty lamp, or sit in his great-great-grandfather's Windsor chair, without some slight sentiment." Our American patriotism, Mr. Dyer reminds us, centers so much about our homes and about the hearthstones of our foreboars that our fondness for antique house-furnishings is quite Wisely dispensing with any long or oratorical preliminary, Mr. Dyer rapidly, after a few introductory paragraphs, brings us to the question: "What are antiques good for anyway?" He then proceeds to take us through the whole list of old furniture, tableware, lamps and candlesticks, pottery, glassware, brass and copper utensils, and other antiques. In simple, direct style he gives us advice as to the value of old pieces, where they may be found, and how they should be restored and preserved. All through the book runs the fine feeling of one who understands "the charm that rests in a rare old piece of mahogany." volume is copiously illustrated.

Among the reference-book enterprises of the current year two of the most important have to do with religious literature. "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" is now well along in the process of publication.

eighth volume, covering all the letters N and 0 and portions of M and P, having been issued from the press of the Funk & Wagnalls Company during the past month. There are many timely and interesting topics treated in this volume, among which one that has broad sociological as well as religious interest is "The Peace Movement" by the secretary of the Peace Society, Benjamin F. Trueblood. Two other entirely new articles which have been called out by the exigencies of contemporary history are "The Layman's Missionary Movement," by John Campbell White, and "Negro Education and Evangelization," by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

The ninth volume of the "Catholic Encycloredia," which also appeared last month, covers the major part of the letter L and the first part of the letter M. The articles on Pope Leo XIII., Lourds and Martin Luther give the Catholic viewpoint upon topics that are interesting to non-Catholic readers. The same thing may be said of the aketches of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Mary Tudor.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-RACIAL PROBLEM

Captain Mahan has some sort of irresistible logic that he works into his studies of world politics. From the simplest, most fundamental proposition he leads the reader by logical stages to a conclusion from which there is no escape. In a masterly sketch of international relations at the present time, Captain Mahan has traced the bearing of world conditions upon American institutions. The existing balance of forces in Europe is shown by this philosophic writer to have an inevitable effect upon the two leading external policies of the United States: the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door.

The writers are few who would have the temerity to attempt a popular treatment, in a single volume of the complicated problems involved in continued white supremacy over the yellow, brown, and black races. Still fewer, possibly, are those who have the equipment for such an undertaking. Of Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale, author of "The Conflict of Color," it may at least be said that years of observation in many lands and among many peoples of diverse race origin have fitted him to present in a striking way the elements of these problem-Whether a world-wide race struggle is threatened or not, it is essential that adjustments between the races be made and the principles and facts set forth by this author are highly important in securing such adjustments.

While "The Conflict of Color" is a broad discussion of the world problem of race supremacy, Su-Harry H. Johnston's capacious volume on "The Negro in the New World" is more limited in scop. confining its view to the black race as it has been observed and studied by the author in its Americas habitat. The text is almost encyclopedic in its statement of facts about the American negro and a accompanied by nearly 400 graphic illustrations.

The Lure of the Antique, By Walter A. Dyer, Century, 499 pp., ill. \$2.40.

^{*}The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson, D.D., LL.D. Funk & Wagnalls Company. Vol. VIII. 518 pp., iii. \$5.

The Catholic Encyclopedia. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D. Robert Appleton Company Vol. IX. 800 pp. \$6.

The Interest of America in International Conditions. By Captain A. T. Mahan, Little, Brown & Co. 313 pp. \$1.50.

The Conflict of Color. By B. L. Putnam Wesle. Marmillan. 341 pp. \$2.

The Negro in the New World. By Sir Harry H. Johnston. Macmillan. 499 pp. 21. 36.



ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED) FROM "THE ANIMAL TRAINER"

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

THREE books come from the pens of English very clear in the preface is translated mostly by masters of story-telling this year—Kipling's Mrs. Lang, is entitled "The Lilac Fairy Book" "Rewards and Fairies," Barrie's "Peter Pan in (Longmans, Green). It is beautifully illustrated, as Kensington Gardens," and Eden Philpotts's is the rest of the series, by H. J. Ford. The stories, "The Flint Heart."

1

Rudyard Kipling says in his introduction to "Rewards and Fairies," illustrated by Frank Craig (Doubleday, Page), that Puck, who told the stories to the brother and sister, Dan and Una, gave the

children power—
"To see what they could see and hear what they could hear,

Though it should have happened three thousand year."

Certainly it is the pen of Kipling that can give a reader power to see happenings of anything, under any circumstances, at any time, and a child cannot read these stories without inculcating in himself the love of observation.

J. M. Barrie in his "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens" (Scribners), in the form of a fairy story, settles the first questions of children in regard to their advent into the world, by picturing a pre-existence on an island in fairyland. Barrie's observation of life is so thoroughly that of the artist that there is about ten times as much imagery in the book as in the average child's story. The illustra-

tions by Arthur Rackham are no less genuine-

ly artistic.

Eden Philpotts need for his invention in "The Flint Heart" (Dutton), illustrated by Charles Folkard, but as he is a true story-teller, it makes little difference as to the subject-matter he handles. There is always a bit of humor on every page, so that we skim through the book easily.

FAIRY LORE

Andrew Lang's book this year, which he makes as usual, are grewsome and blood-thirsty, although

Cover (reduced) from "A Child's Book of Old Verses"

Mr. Lang says in the same preface that he hates cruelty. Perhaps in next year's book he will tell not expect great credit us it is Mrs. Lang who loves the cruelty.

> Less cruel are the tales in "The Fairy Ring," edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith (Doubleday, Page), illustrated by Elizabeth MacKinstry; "The Folk Tales Every Child Should Know," edited by H. W. Mabie (Doubleday, Page), illustrated by W. W. Fawcett; and "The Folk Tales from Many Lands," retold by Lillian Gask (Crowell), with illustrations by Willy Pogany, that are well designed for book decoration, the lettering of the chapter headings being perfect examples of the chirographer's art.

The illustrations by "Puck" in "Giant-Land,".

Hustration (reduced) from "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens"

by Roland Quez (Putnam), are very effective and there are so many that as the young folks turn the pages they will read on and on with lively expectation, to see what the next picture is about.

A new L. Frank Baum story is "The Emerald City of Oz" (Reilly & Britton), illustrated by John R. Neill, both in color and black and white, in a better style than in the previous Oz books.

TWICE-TOLD TALES

Dora Madeley Ford has retold the story of "The Heroic Life and Exploits of Siegfried, the Dragon-Slayer" (Crowell), and Stephen Reid has made colored pictures for the book that are well printed, being drawn somewhat in the style of Arthur Rackham's illustrations.

"An Old, Old Story Book," by Eva March Tappan (Houghton, Mifflin), consists of Old Testament

stories. We cannot quite illustrated see, however, why the Scott's tire wording is not changed these fascin to a more simple ver- hurried age. nacular.

In "Suffer Little Children" (R.F. Fenno Co.) Catherine Shaw has told the story of "The Life of Christ" more satisfactorily, using simpler language and interspersing the text with poems; and the illustrations by Ambrose Dudley, the color prints especially such as "The Flight into Egypt," cer-

Illustration (reduced) from "Alace's Adventures in Wonderland"

tainly make very attractive book embellishments.

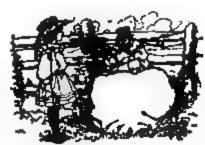
"Ten Boys from History," by Kate Dickinson Sweetser (Duffield), illustrated by George Alfred Williams, tells us of Peter of Haarlem, David Farragut, Mozart, and others.

In our times, when the Peace Congresses are held at The Hague, and "The Christ of the Andes" is crected, and when nature studies are taking the place of sanguine hunter's tales, it seems proper that a book telling the story of the life of St. Francis of Assisi should be published. "God's Troubadour," by Sophie Jewett (Crowell), tells of that hero of the middle ages, who strove so beautifully to inculcate in the hearts of his brothers a love of peace, and who taught so gently, even if somewhat quixotically, the brotherhood of the animal kingdom. The author's style is simple and flowing, well suited to the subject.

NEW EDITIONS

If the older generations only were to be consid-

ered, one would almost wave aside impetuously any new illustrations for "Alice in Wonderland," by Lewis Carroll (Cassell), so sure are we that John Tenniel's pictures were the veritable images of the story's characters. One must, however, remem-



Bustration (reduced) from "The Listen to Me Stories"

ber that a new generation appears on this terrestrial globe occasionally, and it, baving no preconceived notion of Alice's appearance, might accept another designer's pictures without question. So perhaps it is all right for Charles Robinson to attempt the problem of illustrating the book, for certainly his page decorations are executed with a sureness of touch that is fascinating.

Illustration (reduced) from "The Fairy Ring"

Herbert P. Williams has abridged "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman," illustrated by Varian (Appleton), leaving out Scott's tiresome descriptions, thereby making these fascinating stories more readable in this

PICTURE BOOKS

The most attractive picture book of the year is undoubtedly "A Child's Book of Old Verses," se-

Illustration (reduced) from "A Wonder Book "

lected and illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith (Duffield). The color printing, as has been usual in the last few years where Miss Smith's colored drawings have been reproduced, is really marvelous. One might do well to buy the book for the nursery, extract carefully the color prints, and frame them for wall decorations.

Second to Miss Smith's book is "A Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales," by Nathaniel Hawthorne, illustrated in his best style by Maxfield Parrish (Duffield). Of course Hawthorne cannot go too often into American homes.



Illustration (reduced) from "Siegfried"

Cover (reduced) of "Cinderella"

"The Animal Trainer," by P. Guigou, translated from the French by Edgar Mills, illustrated by A. Vimar, is a pleasing sequel to "The Animals in the Ark," by the same author, that we mentioned with favor last year.

In "The Red Magic Book," by Alden Arthur Knipe, illustrated by Emilie Benson Knipe (Doubleday, Page), the drawing is decidedly amateurish and lacking in decorative quality. The novelty of the book is due to a sheet of red mica, which is inserted between the pages, the use of which will entertain and amuse the younger children, as it enables them to change the illustrations from the sober to the ludicrous.

Mustration (reduced) from "Old Mother West Wind"

Illustration (reduced) from "Giant-Land"

Two books by John Rae are "The Pies and the Pirates" (Duffield) and "Why" (Dod I, Mead). In the first there is an additional scissors supplement of shadow pictures which will please the little tots. The latter book "Why" will also afford entertainment because of the unique arrangement of a mirror as a part of the cover decoration, which when removed serves to reflect the answers, written backwards, to the different riddles propounded on the opposite pages.

"The Little Gingerbread Man," by G. H. P. (Putnam), contains pictures by Robert Gaston Herbert, drawn with artistic freedom and printed with more than usual good taste in regard to the color harmony.

"Cinderella," with colored pictures, is one of "The Turnover Books," (Reilly & Britton).

À LA CHANTECLER

"Chicken World," drawn by E. Boyd Smith (Putnam), is a folio volume and every page is nine-tenths picture, so we have a whole farm-yard

of big ducks and big chickens, and ducklets and chicks, with cleverly introduced plant details of current bushes, asparagus tips, cabbages, and onions. It should have been better printed.

"Old Mother West Wind," by Thornton W. Burgess (Little, Brown), contains a number of short chapters about Grandfather Frog, Reddy Fox, and Peter Rabbit. George Kerr's pictures are well drawn; there ought to be four times as many.



Illustration (reduced) from "The Other Sylvia"

Illustration (reduced) from 'Rewards and Fairies'

In "The Blowing Away of Mr. Bushy Tail," by Edith B. Davidson, illustrated in color by Clara E. Atwood (Duffield), the author writes without waste of words like Mr. Burgess.

"Wolf, the Storm Leader," by Frank Caldwell (Dodd, Mead), is a story of a wolf in the sledge train of "Ely," a well-known Alaskan mail-carrier, who visited President Roosevelt, at Washington.

G. E. Theodore Roberts understands his ground very thoroughly and his pictures of his life in the Canadian wilds in "Comrades of the Trails" (L. C. Page), illustrated by Charles Livingstone Buil, are veritable snapshots from nature.

"Lives of the Fur Folk," by M. D. Haviland, an English author (Longmans, Green), describes the superstitions of animals. Studies are made of four animals, the fox, the rabbit, the cat, and the badger. The illustrations by E. Caldwell are distributed through the margins of the pages in the

Illustration (reduce i) from "The Mint Heart"

Illustration (reduced) from Two Boxs in the Tropics

manner that Ernest Thompson Seton followed in his animal books of ten years ago.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOKS

In "The Crashaw Brothers," by Arthur Stanwood Pier (Houghton, Mifflin), illustrated by Varian, the vernacu-lar used, from the first page, shows that the author is thoroughly familiar with the sports and school life of boys. Cover (reduced) from "The

Gingerbread Man"

"The Lakerim Cruise," written by Rupert Hughes (Century), illustrated by C. M. Relyea, gives the adventures of twelve boys in a canoe on the Mississippi.

A book which we can recommend with enthusiasm, because of its unhackneyed subject-matter, is "Two Boys in the Tropics," by Elisa Haldeman Figyelmessy (Macmillan), illustrated from photographs. This book is written by the wife of the

Illustration (reduced) from "The Red Magic Book"

former United States consul to British Guiana, who was for twenty years a resident of South America, so the information as to the customs of the people and the descriptions of tropical plants and animals are authentic.

"The Fugitive Freshman" and "A Cadet of the Black Star Line" are two other books which are sure to be enjoyed by boy readers. They are both written by Ralph D. Paine (Scribners). The both written by Ralph D. Paine (Scribners). The to say that there is a veritable demand for such a first is illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens and the volume as "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by the book of Little Plays, "Harper's Book of Little Plays," illustrated by t latter by George Varian.

are "Philippa at Halycon," by Katherine Holland by American authors.

Brown (Scribners), which is a story of life in a Western girls' college, and a similar story, "From at Fairmount," by Etta Anthony Baker (Link, Brown)—a book full of girls' frolics at a boarder school on the Hudson.

"The Other Sylvia," by Nina Rhoades (Lother, Lee & Shepard) is a sweet story for little girls.

Evelyn Stein writes "A Little Shepherd of Procence," illustrated by Diantha Horne Marlow (L. C. Page), in a straightforward, gentle style, will 'illustrated by Diantha Horne Marlow suited to the homely tale of peasant life.

In "The Listen To Me Stories" (E. P. Dutton) the author, Alicia Aspinwall, shows an ability to write dialogue in a crisp way that makes easy reading.

HELPFUL AND DIDACTIC BOOKS

A splendid way to teach natural history is through the form of a story such as "The Prize

and his Ants," by Vamba, translated from the Italian by S. F. Woodruff and edited by Vernon L. Kellogg (Holti

We cannot have too many such books as "The Wonderland of Stamps," byW.Dwight Burroughs (Stokes),

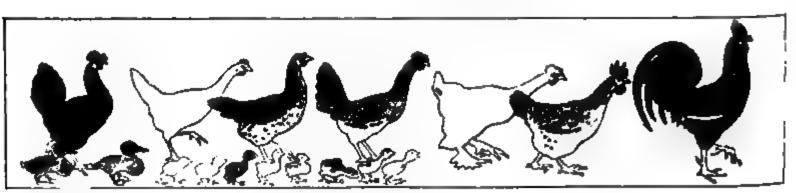
illustrated with a number of cuts, and "Earth and Sky," by Julia E. Rogers, illustrations from photographs and drawings (Doubleday, Page).

Illustration (reduced) from

"Wonderland of Stamps"

The time has come when those instructing the young realize that the history they teach should not be exclusively the narration of battles and elections. The commercial development of the country, and the manners and customs of it's prople, are just as important matters for the youth to ponder over. In Tudor Jenk's "When America Became a Nation" (Crowell) we have an admirable book for teaching such phases of history. It tells of such things as Fulton's steamboat, the locomotive, of McCormick's reaper, and of the development of the West and South.

Teachers are utilizing the dramatic idea in teaching conception and observation more and more every year. It is, therefore, not stretching a point trated by Howard Pyle and others, which Madeline D. Barnum, of the Brooklyn Training School Among other books for girls we can recommend for Teachers, has edited, containing six child plays



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35000 Freischutz Overture	ouse's Band
5690 Marsovia Waltzee	Marine Bend
310/0 Semiramide Uverture	d of Marico
4678 Lights Out March	rvor's Band
4115 Coronation March from the ProphetGarde Republicaine Bar 5777 Apache Dance	d of France
5777 Apache Dance	d of London
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16479 { "De Guardia" Two-Step	d of Madrid

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Review Readers Did Not Lose

INVESTMENT BULLETIN

United States officers arrested promoters of "United Wireless" stock on June 15. 1910, in New York City, upon the charge of defrauding 28,000 investors of something like \$20,000,000.

The loss would have been even greater but for facts concerning "Wireless' printed in the REVIEW for November '08, page 631; April and August '09, pages 30 and 42 preceding the text; and February 1910, page 243—not to mention scores of letters sent to readers who had inquired about the stock. writing from localities all the way from British Columbia to Mexico.

Thus our financial departments give service to the owners of hard-earned savings, who have never found occasion to study investment details, equally with trustees, retired people of means, and others with many thousands of dollars apiece to invest. In fact, we know that many of the former class, as a result of facts we have been able to report, are now benefiting by banking advice as experienced and trustworthy as any of the most fortunate and wealthy enjoy.

Now that newspapers all the way from Portland, Oregon, to New York City are charging that vendors of this "wireless" stock have been selling it for many times its actual present value on the strength of exaggerated claims—now that a Justice of the New York Supreme Court has condemned from the bench, very forcibly, some of the methods by which the stock was sold --it seems a proper time to point out how the Investment Bureau, which has no desire to enter upon contentions, has performed its duty regarding this particular stock.

In behalf of the first few readers who wrote us about "United Wireless" we instituted inquiries among leading banks and investment dealers. We were unable to find any bank that would lend money on the stock. We were always met by the objection that its promoters would not furnish any sworn state-ment of earnings. "Since stock is a share in profits, how do you know what it is worth if you don't know what the profits are?" was every banker's objection. Nor did we find any established investment dealers

who would advise the stock as a purchase for their customers, or who wanted to handle it even for owners desiring to sell.

A CLEARING HOUSE OF INFORMATION THAT HAS MONEY VALUE.

Manifestly, any decent citizens in possession of such information as the above would not refuse to forward it to hard-working people who, without it, might lose their savings. But the duty is unpleasant, and is one which the Bureau has been obliged to take up in spite of itself. Its real purpose is to report to all questioners regarding money to be saved, or savings and other funds to be handled, just what methods—whether they involve stocks or bonds or notes or real estate mortgages, or bank deposits or annuities—have been proven suitable to that particular kind of problem in the past.

Thus the Investment Bureau serves the open-minded readers who wish to take advantage of the experience of others at each variety of investment-instead of accumulating expensive experience of their own.

INVESTMENT BUREAU

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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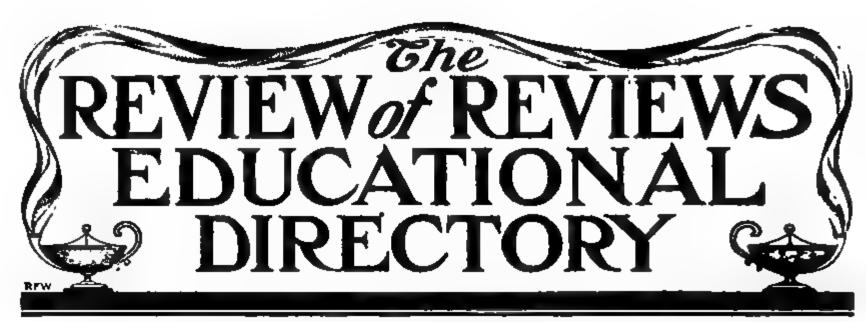
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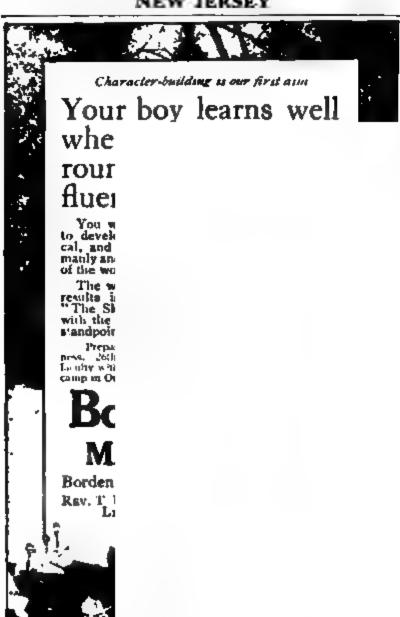
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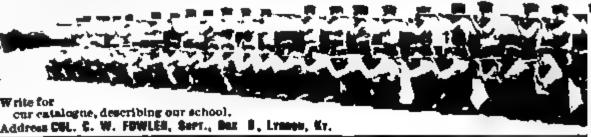
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EVIEW OF REVIEWS readers in the aggregate spend a huge fortune yearly kr travel and recreation. For announcement of railroads, steamship lines, hotels and resorts and personally conducted tours, the Review of Review is the medium par excellence. Its long record of satisfactory returns to such amnouncement proves this. The Review of Reviews is not a magazine for trivial people; such would not be it at any price. It is the favorite magazine with the substantial, intelligent folks who have the ness and the disposition to travel. Ninety per cent of the total circulation of the Review of Reviews in yearly home subscriptions, and suggestions our Travel and Recreation Department of trive take and places to visit are seen at the time when and in the place where, they receive the not attention.

Grand Trunk Railway System

FROM "THE READERS' INVESTMENT BUREAU."

READERS are invited to make use of this "Bureau." Only a few of their questions, with the replies, can be shown here each month in print. The great bulk are austural by mail. Therefore the writer's name and address should accompany each question. All names and all questions are considered personal and confidential.

NO CHARGE IS MADE for this service. The only requirement is that readers hold our replies in the same confidence with which all their questions are handled. We ask also that correspondents will save time by describing their investment situation in full at the first writing. Address "Readers' Investment Bureau, Review of Reviews Company, N. Y. C."

No. 222.—Do you know anything of the mines or the reputation of the investment dealers whose literature I enclose?—*Maine*.

These people have no reputation, and no mines either—using the word "mine" in its regular sense, as a thing that produces ore and dividends. The name under which you know the company is one of the many masks under which one of the "oldest hands" at bogus stock promotion has worked during the past 10 or 15 years—except for intervals in jail.

No. 223.—Can you outline for me the rules whereby I can invest to advantage the sum of \$100,000?—Civil Engineer.

We could refer you to the works and experience of leading authorities on this subject, as soon as we know, what kind of money that \$100,000 is—whether payment for professional services or a legacy to be salted away, for instance. If the latter, it might well go in part into railroad bonds, which are more attractive now than for a long time. You can get 4½ to 4½ per cent. from gilt-edge bonds that last year yielded little more than 4 per cent. Information on railroad bonds may be found in the writings of John Moody, Floyd Mundy, Charles Speare, and Thomas Woodlock, of which your publisher can send you a list. Some very good "rules" are described in our Finance and Business Department of this issue.

No. 224.—I have been left a widow with a girl to educate, and with about \$10,000 insurance. I mean to get along on the income if possible. A bond agent assures me that the two bonds described in the circulars enclosed pay better interest than ordinary 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, and are absolutely safe. Are they?—Wisconsin.

No. They are several miles from being as near "absolutely safe" as the kind of bonds you ought to have. It is ungrateful for us to advise against any given bond. It "hurts business" for some-body. But in your case we simply must report that the bonds are not the right kind for a widow. If they were they would not carry an enormous stock bonus. They might do for a business man who plays the game—who puts his money into a dozen or twenty such things, hoping to make on the lucky ones more than he loses on the others. If you want more than 5 per cent, there are ways to obtain it with safety. One of the best is to get hold of a dealer in real estate mortgages who is well recommended, and examine that dealer's references. If you find that officers of life insurance companies and banks, together with experienced private investors, report uniformly upon that dealer as a man who looks after all the insurance, taxes and repairs, of the properties that secure

the loans he handles, and has done so for a number of years, and has given satisfaction to everybody, you can get 6 per cent. and sometimes more on a good deal of your money without anxiety.

No. 225. —Do you think Quaker Oats preferred stock is a good investment for \$10,000? It pays 6 per cent.—Commission Merchant.

The stock is bought and sold on the Chicago Exchange. It would yield you nearly 6 per cest at present prices. The company is probably in as strong a position as one could be that is engaged in such a competitive business—selling a stape product, like oatmeal, under a trade-mark. It management is certainly one of the best. Without knowing what the \$10,000 represents to you and to your business, we could not say how much of a would be suitable for an industrial stock of the nature. Even during the panic of 1907, however, the preferred stock did not go below 85, which compares very highly with others of its class.

No. 226.—An agent has been calling on me and wants to sell me stock in a wonderful button no chine company. I enclose the name and address of the main office of the company that makes there machines in New York City.—Texas.

"Not found" is what the Post Office Department stamped the envelope we addressed to the company. You would doubtless prefer to investit a concern that can be "found" at its place business. There are several of these that have been selling stocks and bonds for a generation of more.

No. 227.—I have chosen a local trust comparsas one of the executors of my estate, and my two sons as the other two executors. One of them however, is now in Alaska, so he is not eligible not being a resident of this state. Can't I fix it what when he returns from Alaska and qualifies for residence, the trust company will admit him to executorship, and will give him his share of the commission as executor?—Retired.

Certainly. We asked the legal department of Trust Companies, the New York magazine devoted to that special interest, for definite confirmation and learn that when the testator fixes the compensation of his executors, and they accept, the thereby waive their right to the usual compensation as fixed by statute. A provision in a will the three executors shall share the fees amounts to a reduction of the fee of the first two, and the granting of a legacy to the third. As for your Alaska son becoming a co-executor, on principle, and inference from cases of similar purport, no reason can be seen why such an appointment would be invalid.

The Review of Reviews Financial Directory

This directory will be made up of reputable banking houses, trust companies, savings banks, brokers and other financial institutions. The Review of Reviews Company makes inquiry concerning the institutions advertising under this heading and accepts none that it finds to be of questionable character.

In the purchase of bonds the value of a banking firm to a client depends upon the scope and efficiency of the service rendered and the integrity and experience of the firm.

Record

The history of bonds a banking firm has sold during its business life is the best possible evidence as to the ment underlying the firm's offerings.

We submit the record of our offerings over a period of many years as an indication of our ability and an earnest of our purpose to supply you with dependable investments.

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We have been in the investment banking business about forty years. The facilities of our organization are modern in all respects. Being in direct touch with all of the security markets, we are always in a position to advise investors as to quotations and general conditions. We give the same careful attention to all communications addressed to us upon this important subject, no matter whether the amount of money involved be large or small.

Our Circular No. 953 describes several issues of sound investment bonds secured upon properties of established value and demonstrated earning power. The bonds have been purchased by banks and well-informed investors. They yield from about 4½ to 5½% and have a good market.

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Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers
43 Exchange Place, New York

Albany, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill. Members New York Stock Exchange. Continued from page 40

No. 228.—I ant 74 years old. I have retired from business. Fifteen years ago I began getting a little money to invest, and I have gradually accumulated 175 shares of stocks as follows:

6 Atchison
29 do. preferred
21 Steel do.
22 Illinois Central
29 Great Northern
12 Southern Pacific
10 Pennsylvania
9 Northern Pacific

39 Union Pacific 7 St. Paul
You have been counseling for nearly a year that
men in my position should turn such stock into
short term notes. I wish I had done so a year ago.
It would have made a difference of nearly \$5,000.
Must I sell now?—Illinois

By no means. You evidently have in mind the hysterical utterances of some of the railroads spokesmen recently. But the railroads are a very long way from ruin. Should very sharp breaks in the market occur, owing to crop failures or some catastrophe, so that these stocks would be low enough to average you more than six per cent., they would be better to buy than to sell. If, on the other hand, the "bull" party bring about the sudden rise in stocks that they talk about so much, it would be clearly desirable to make a change into short-term notes—beginning whenever your stocks sell so high as to yield an average of less than 4', per cent., as they did last fall.

No. 229.—What would you advise an unmarried woman who wants to save money regularly? I have been offered a plan to buy guaranteed mortages on installments of \$10 a month. Another firm is willing to buy stocks for me on the installment plan.—Virginia.

The latter is one of the worst and the former one of the best ways. Stocks are not nearly as suitable for you as real estate security. Frankly, we do not quite see how it pays the former company to sell these guaranteed mortgages on installments. The expensive stationery, etc., must eat up the margin of profit on such things, which is small at the best We have concluded that the company is working in a very broad-gauged way—that it wants to build up friends in every section of the country. not limiting its clients to those whose means are now unlimited—since the small investor of to-day way very well be the big investor of to-morrow. We are not in the company's confidence in this matter; our conclusion is a result of independent figuring. Certainly the record of the company for a generation in handling real estate, and the manimilions of its resources, lead the financial community to pronounce its guaranteed mortgages about as safe as anything human can be.

INVESTMENT BUREAU BULLETIN, No. 3

Readers are referred to page 4 of the preceeding section for a third "Bulletin" in the series of which the first was printed in the May number, page 44, and the second in the June number, page 28b.

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Ind—The income for the protection of interest and principal is definitely known and uniformly

maintained.

with—The majority of these investments are issued under our plan of serial payments, which provides for a rapid reduction in the amount of principal and a corresponding increase in the margin of security.

18—Our experience in handling Chicago investments has been derived from forty-five years of constant and successful operations in this field and the bonds and mortgages offered by us have been subject to the most rigid investigation as to value of security, location, titles and responsibility of borrower.

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We offer, subject to prior sale, the following:-

Seattle and Tacoma 7% Improvement Bonds

\$30,000 Seattle 5 yr. 7%. Date, Nov. 23, 1909. District 1690. \$70,000 Seattle 10 yr. 7%. Date, Feb. 14, 1910. District 2007. \$14,000 Tacoma 10 yr. 7%. Date, May 2, 1910. District 419. \$18,000 Tacoma 10 yr. 7%. Date, Apr. 21, 1910. District 420.

These bonds are issued for public improvements, including Paving, Grading, Sewers, etc. They are District Municipal Bonds. Under the state law they are a preferred lien on all the property in the district improved. No like municipal investment in the country bears as high a rate of interest.

Price to net 61/2% to 63/4%

We offer the remaining unsold

\$68,000 First Mortgage 7%

Gold Bonds of the Lower Yakima Irrigation Company. Date, Jan. 15, 1910. Denomination, \$1,000. Total issue, \$350,000. Maturities as follows:—

\$18,000, due 1917 \$19,000, due 1918 \$31,000, due 1919

These bonds are secured by first mortgage upon all the property and assets of the Lower Yakima Irrigation Company, located in the heart of the famous Yakima and Columbia River Valleys, Washington, valued at \$1,902,800. These assets consist of a complete gravity irrigation plant in operation, water rights, 3000 acres unsold land, contracts for 4000 acres of land already sold, 4900 acres excess water rights, dam, 24½ miles canals, 25 miles laterals, town property at Richland, Washington, etc.

Price, par. Interest to net 7%

7% and 8% Seattle Mortgage Loans

This company has for sale at all times approximately \$200,000 in first mortgage loans, secured by well improved Seattle residence property. Amount and maturity to suit investor. Interest at 7% and 8%, payable semi-annually. Each property has an actual cash value of from two to four times the amount of the loan. The following are selected from our list:—

No.	222,	Amount,	\$4,000,	3	years	7%.	Security,	\$10,000.
"	285,	44	2,000,	3	"	7%.	"	5,000.
"	261,	"	1,800,	5	66	8%.	"	5,000.
"	277,	46	1,600,	5	"	8%.	44	4,000.

Price, par and interest

Write for full information. Mortgages and Bonds tax-exempt in Washington. Legal opinion accompanies all securities. All collections and remittances made without cost to investors.

CARSTENS & EARLES, Inc.

Investment Bankers

H. F. SHARPLESS Vice Pres. and Mgr. SEATTLE

Capital, \$300,000 Surplus, \$303,000

The Investor Should Know More About Industrials

As the investor finds the securities with which he is familiar yielding a constantly decreasing return, it is necessary for him to broaden his knowledge of the investment field.

Investigation will show him that wisely chosen industrials offer him a largely increased yield without sacrificing that safety which must always remain the paramount consideration.

Our many years' experience in the purchase and sale of these stocks has made us familiar with every phase of the industrial question.

We shall be glad to write fully in regard to the subject to any who are interested.

GAVET & PORTER

Sterling New England Securities

43 Kilby St., Boston

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

1876

OF NEW YORK

1910

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President
ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary

FIDELITY
LIABILITY
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
STEAM BOILER
ELEVATOR
PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY

FLY WHEEL

The experience of this Company under its liability policies covering 25,000 accidents a year has been studied in order to determine what industrial accidents are preventable. From such data and from data gathered from other sources, we believe that fully sixty per cent. fall within the preventable class.

How these accidents may be prevented is told in a pamphlet of about 200 pages, prepared by us.

A first edition of thirty thousand copies has been exhausted. A copy has been sent without charge to each of the Company's industrial policy-holders.

A second edition of twenty thousand copies is now in press.

The price to the public is nominal—twenty-five cents. A copy will be sent on receipt of remittance.

GEO. F. SEWARD.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

WM. P. DIXON, ALFRED W. HOYT, GEO. E. IDE, W. G. LOW,
FRANK LYMAN,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT,

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, ANTON A. RAVEN, JOHN J. RIKER,

\$URPLUS, \$2,564,229.90

Principal Offices, 92-94 Liberty and 97-103 Cedar Streets, New York

Agents in all considerable towns



BUY SECURE BONDS

They are a Most Profitable Form of Investment, Combining Safety With Liberal Income—From 5% to 6%.

Bonds offered by reputable banking houses upon properly constructed and operated enterprises may afford a most attractive form of investment for sums of \$100,\$500 and \$1,000 and more. But, in making such investments, safety of principal and interest is the more important factor to be considered; liberality of income yield is a secondary consideration. Much care is required for the safe selection of investments.

It is this service of proper discrimination in the selection of securities that we most faithfully perform for our clients. That this service has been effectually performed is well attested by the fact that since the organization of this house there has never been a day's delay in the payment of either principal or interest on any bond which it has sold.

This record is most significant. It appeals at once to the conservative investor as indicative of intelligent investment foresight.

A most important requisite to prosperous enterprises is the constructing and operating experience of their projectors and sponsors, through which is insured intelligent discrimination in the selection of properties, accurate engineering, careful construction and successful operation.

More than a quarter of a century of uniform success by the executive officers of this Company in the actual selection, construction and operation, as well as the financing of electric railways, steam railroads, hydro-electric plants, over forty water works properties and the two largest public or private irrigation enterprises in the United States, amply protects the investor in the securities offered by this house.

Thus are combined, in the direction of the business of this house, actual construction and operation ability with financial experience—which factors insure unusual safety to the bonds we offer.

FOR JULY INVESTMENT

For the July investment period we offer a security unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement by a controlling and operating Company whose capital and surplus is \$4,500,000 and whose net annual earnings are over \$600,000. This security bears 6% interest and is issued in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations.

Write to Department D for matter descriptive of our various offerings and for a circular concerning the issue we suggest particularly for investment at this time.

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

Bank for Savings Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA
Real Estate Trust Bldg.

First National Bank Bldg.

BOSTON
John Hancock Bldg.

NEW YORK

37 Wall Street

Mid-Year Dividends

Are you aware of the fact that by wisely reinvesting your dividends, interest accounts, or low-rate securities, you can now command

6% Net Income

from high-grade Bond issues we are now offering our most conservative clients?

The earning capacity of money increases with the demand, now plainly apparent, for development purposes and justifying higher rates.

America's greatest Railroad is now paying $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ on its recent 4% Bond issue.

America's greatest Insurance Co. is the largest holder of Bonds for income in the country.

America's ablest Financiers do not hesitate to advise good bonds as the safest and most profitable of all income earning investments.

During the past 30 Years we have sold over Two Hundred Million Dollars worth of Bonds, and our recommendation of these new Bond issues netting 6% is based upon our experience and actual ownership.

We will promptly furnish full particulars upon request.

Address Dept. A.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

New York

BANKERS

21 Broad Street

Chicago First National Bank Bldg.

6% First Mortgage

Irrigation Gold Bonds

The safety of these bonds is assured by
the following provisions and factors:

Dam-Entirely completed.

Construction—By a company which has bed 45 dams, no one of which has ever failed.

Fertility—Assured by (1) government reports (2) the quality and quantity production of adjacent property, Senator Carey's famous irrigated farm, which adjoins on two sides.

Transportation—The property is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads.

Every bond issued, in addition to being a first lien on the entire irrigation plant, including dams, canals, ditches, etc., is a first margage through the deposit of water purchase contracts (to the amount of \$125 to every \$100 of bonds issued) on land (with water on it) actually sold to bona-fide sellers.

Descriptive circular containing additions safeguarding features will be sent on requi

Blake & Reeves

34 Pine Street BANKERS

New York Or

84 YEARS OF SUCCESS Guarantees this issue of

7% PROTECTED Stock

or MacArthur Bros. Company

(The business of MacArthur Bros. Company of New York at Chicago was founded in 1826 and has continued unbrush through 84 years. The Company has never failed to emplete any work undertaken nor to meet any obligation.)

Builders of Railroads, Canals, Dam. Locks, Reservoirs and Public Works

Contracts completed over \$100,000,000.

Contracts on hand and under negotion tion over \$50,000,000.

To properly care for the new business presing upon them the Company has issued 20,000 shares of new cumulative 7% Preferred Stock par value \$100 per share.

We have secured the entire issue.

Price \$100 per share, yielding 7%.
Write for full descriptive circular 104 C.

BIGELOW & COMPANY, Bankers

49 Wall Street

New Yor

1898-1910

John Muir & Co. Specialists In d Lats

"The constant business in 'Odd Lots' is now larger than ever before known on the Stock Exchange. In the last year or two facilities for trading such as did not exist before have been provided for the small investor and the small speculator."

From Evening Post, April 18, 1910.

SEND FOR "ODD LOT CIRCULAR R"

Members New York Stock Exchange.

71 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

ecurity

The town of Moweaqua, Illinois, has recently incurred a debt in the form of a \$9,000 bond issue, legally authorized by the voters for the improvement of the waterworks system.

One of these 5% bonds matures in each year from 1922 to 1930 inclusive; the principal and the semi-annual interest coupons for \$25.00 being payable at the largest National Bank in St. Louis.

Moweaqua, a town of 1500 population, is one of the largest shipping points of live stock and grain on the Illinois Central Railroad. Its estimated true value is \$1,000,000; its assessed valuation is \$326,038; its total indebtedness, \$16,000.

For price and description of this security and other conservative issues, ask for Circular No. 268-R.



A.G.EDWARDS a sons

IN ST. LOUIS, MO. AT 418 OLIVE ST.

ALSO IN NEW YORK AT 1 WALL STREET

Your

HROUGHOUT our whole country, thousands of people are bending nervously over stock tickers and rushing out to buy the last edition of the evening paper, all to see whether the stock which they are speculating with their savings has gone up or down a few points.

Gloom or happiness for them is governed by the last word from Wall Street.

How much better to buy something, the value of which does not change something worth one hundred cents on the dollar when you buy and never worth less.

Our mortgages on New York City real estate are just that. Your money and your interest are guaranteed by our associate com-pany, the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company with its \$7,500,000. The title is guaranteed by our Company with its \$14,000,000.

You can invest as little as \$10 a month or you can get from us a million dollars' worth of such investments if you desire. The quality and safety of all are the same and our fees have been paid by the borrowers so that the investment is without expense to you.

Write us how much you might be willing to invest and we will send you a booklet describing an in-vestment of that amount.

GUARANTEE

176 Broadway, New York 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Bond Buyer's Safety

is largely the ability and conservatism of Bankers through whom he deals.

Our securities are purchased with the greatest of case. Our record of 21 years, during which period our customers have suffered no losses by reason of non-payment of bonds bought of us, shows the efficiency of our buying department.

We own a large list of high-class bonds; legal investments for Eastern Saving Banks, Insurance Companies and Trustees-netting fair interest, We also offer several issues, well secured, yielding excellent interest returns and convertible in times of

We recommend now:

Milwankee, Wis., 4% Sower Bonds Duluth, Minn., 41/2% School Bond Mobile, Ala., 41/2% Rufunding Bond Oklahoma City, Okla., 4½% School Bondo Daytena, Fla., 5% School Bonds Harrissa Co., Ia., 6% Drainage Bends Johnson Co., Mo., 6% Drainage Bond Jonesbore, Ark., 6% Improvement Bends

These and many others can be had at attractive prices in amounts of \$500 and multiples.

We consider your interest ours and desire to place before you the fullest information.

We solicit your inquiries. Orders will be received for July delivery. Write us to-day.

William R. Compton Company

ST. LOUIS, NO. 257 Merchants-Lackete Mdg.

CHICAGO, ILL. 357 Home Jaseryace Willy.

Your Money is Safe in Farm Mortgages

The interest and dividends you receive this July will pay you 6% if re-invested in North Dakota Parm Mortgages, secured by rich land that has doubled in value within 4 years. My book, based on 27 years' experience, is free to customers, present and prospective. It explains why safe western investments pay so liberal an income

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON, Box 251, List



For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage issues of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 712, a25 Contificates of Deposit also for as ving in wheter

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Feet

Your Money

¶ İsiteaming 6≶? Hast, you are losing on every dollar just so much as you

interest-earnings fall short of 6%.

¶Six per cent. is thoroughly conservaive, as is shown by the American Real Estate Company's record. Starting in 1868 with \$100,000 Capta it now has Amets of \$15,536,199.47 as \$1,751,154.38 Surplus. Its Boads have paid (\$ usfailingly for 22 years, and will do the same for yea.

¶ Before placing your July dividends or evens
let us explain the advantages of the A-R-E
Gold Bonds for saving (by instalment payment
at 6%) or for direct investment at 6%.

6≰ COUPON BONDS For those who wish to invest \$100 or more. 6% ACCUMULATIVE BONDS For those who wish to save \$25 or more a year

Two shall be glad to send you complete is formation, literature and map of New York City.

American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888 :: Austr, \$15,536,199.47 Capital and Surplus - \$1,851,154,38

Room 503

527 Fifth Avenue. New York

WHEN you purchase our First Mortgages, based upon farm land worth from three to five times the obligation, you procure investments of un-questioned safety and your money ears 51/2% and 6% per annum-no deductions of any kind.

WRITE FOR BOOKLEY "H"

E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Park

It Pays to Advertise in This Directory

AND WORRY - INVEST IN BONDS OF OUR COUNTRY



W. Do Not Sell Irrigation Bonds

Your principal always safe, and your interest paid to the day. Make your purchase of a large, strong Bank, that has never made a loss for its clients. A few of the issues we own and offer: \$400,000 Mahoning County; \$175,000 Toledo, and \$200,000 Columbus, Ohio, and fifty other issues, all desirable and safe, and prices researched. Very mornest for booklet with and prices reasonable. Your request for booklet with prices does not obligate you to buy-write for it today. The New First National Bush. Dent. R. Calumbus. Obia

Offer No Speculative Securiti

We

"Good as Gold"

Coupon Real Estate Notes

\$500 Denomination

Secured by First Mortgages on Improved City Real Estate

Valued at Over Twice the Amount Of The Loan.

Interest Rates, 5 and 6%

(Write for Circular No. 148)

Mercantile Trust Co.,

REAL ESTATE LOAN DEPARTMENT
8th and Locust Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

A Guaranteed Income

¶ We are offering for investment a security of unusual merit the intrinsic value of which is considerably in excess of its present market price.

¶ The property has proven to be of vital importance to a population of 500,000 people and is controlled by a company which guarantees dividends as follows:

5% in 1910 — 7% in 1911 10% in 1912 and thereafter

Full particulars will be sent on request

White & Co.

BANKERS

25 Pine Street

New York

Timber Bonds and Stocks

We are specialists in these securities.

The consumption of timber is increasing. The supply is diminishing. Timber values are rising. You find safety and large profits in timber securities.

Timber worth \$1.00 in the standing tree is worth over \$10.00 when cut into logs.

Write us for details of timber enterprises now making large profits, that have been investigated by our experts, and are recommended by us.

Ask for circular No. 210.

E. B. CADWELL & CO. BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1899, \$5 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Penobscot Bldg., Detroit.



The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Haif Per Cent. per annum on all accounts of \$10 to \$5,000. This is the Society's

43d Consecutive Dividend

SECURITIES—First Mortgages on homes in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative, non-fluctuating.

Bank Department Supervision

Even a dollar will open an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. Payments up to and including Monday, July 11, earn from July 1st.

SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM.

Begin now, or write for Booklet R.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.

Founded 1888.

No. 3 Beekman, Right at Park Row, New York.

41/2 PER CENT

WHAT TO DO WITH MONEY

d the interesting four-page descriptive article of this institution which appeared in the May issue of Review of Reviews? If you missed it, let us send you a reprint at once.

The ten year Gold Bonds of the New York Central Realty Co. privilege the purchaser to withdraw his entire investment with interest at any time after two years and are issued in two forms:—If you wish to make your capital work, buy a Coupon Bond. If you wish your work to make capital, buy an Accumulative Bond.

Write for further information

New York Central Realty Co.

Suite 1171

1328 Broadway, New York

6% THE BEST SECURITY 7%

A part of the Earth Itself On Amounts from \$500 up

Our personally inspected And carefully selected

FIRST LIEN REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

have given universal satisfaction. 20 years' experience with an unbroken record for prompt collections and remittances.

Are YOU not interested in these results?

We lend only on highly improved farms and city property in the GREAT AGRICULTURAL BELT of North Central Texas, where values are steadily increasing. We never advance more than 50 per cent. of our own valuations—in most cases much less.

Certificates of title furnished.

WE COLLECT AND REMIT INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE WITHOUT COST.

Highest references and information furnished on request.

Our responsibility: \$150,000.

BISHOP & BIRCHFIELD

212-213 Fort Worth National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Toxas.

MORTGAGES at 6% to 7% NET TO LENDER, BORNOWER : PAYING ALL EXPENSES

I have been lending money for 25 years, with safety to my clients, secured by first mortgage upon the prosperous farming lands of this extion. The loans never exceed 60% of the value of the property.

I refer to the National Bank of Commercs of Sw York, the Merchantz National Bank of Philadelphs, est the Merchantz National Bank of Baltimore.

J. R. VANDIVER

President, Farmers and Merchants Bask ANDERSON, S. C.

A Million Dollars Loans Without Loss

The above is our record. We not clients 7 and 8 per cent, through first mortgages on imposed city real estate, not to exceed 60% of value. We can make your money earn this high rate in one to five years. We generantee every loss.

For our standing consult the American National Bank, of Pensacola, Fla.

THE ESCAMBIA REALTY COMPANY 203-204 American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Pensecok, Fa

SATISFIED INVESTORS

The President of a New England Life Improve Company of The fact that we had leans in force on September 20th last with your agency of over \$5.39,000 at that we are increasing the amount speaks for itself."

Exceptional opportunities now to secure our first motive loans at 5½% to 6%. Write today for circular "C" costs description of securities,

THE MONARCE LOAN CO.,

Wichite, St

6%

Why put your money in the bank at 3 pt cent, when we can place any amount is \$200 to \$5,000 for you at 6 per cent, and rep dollar absolutely accured by FIRST CLAS FARM MORTGAGES. Write for ind a formation.

B. H. BONFOEY

Mortgage Loan Banker

Established 1879 UNIONVILLE, M.

6% on Demand

The opportunities we have of discounting Short Time Mortgages enable us to make the Special Inducement to depositors of issuing a limited number of Certificates of Deposit payable on demand, drawing six per cent. intent from date of issue, if left three mostis a longer, in sums of \$25.00 to \$1,000.00. Our Assets are all good, our Standing unquestionable.

Remit to the

Bank of Tampa, Tampa, Fla.

To the man who has some money and wants to make more, "Financial Facts" is an authority of much value.

It tells you how to choose an investment best adapted to your particular needs. It tells how to test the safety of an investment.

The last chapters are given over to a discussion of Water Power Bonds.

The well-selected Power Bond is safe and pays 6%; a most liberal rate of income.

Secured by a first mortgage on power plants. Protected by a sinking fund large enough to retire the issue before maturity. Bonds coming due serially, thereby increasing the security of the outstanding bonds each year.

Rarely has the investor been able to secure so liberal a return on an investment backed by such unparalleled security.

This valuable financial work has been prepared especially to meet the needs of the investor who desires to increase his income. It will be a great help to you as an investor. Send for your copy of this great free book today.

CAMERON & COMPANY, Bankers 807 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Illin

6% Investment

We offer subject to prior sale an unusually safe 6%nvestment in the form of a serial first mortgage gold xond in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Title ully guaranteed by a Title & Trust Co. Fire insurance solicies assigned as collateral for bond holders. Bonds egistered as to principal, and, if desired, as to mierest.

The property, located in the heart of Chicago, is teadily increasing in value. The earning power is hree and one-half times the interest rate. The bonds se reduced serially commencing at an early date.

This 6% investment is of the same high standard that ias characterized our first Real Estate mortgages and sonds for twenty-eight years. It merits the consideration A the conservative investor desiring a security that is bsolutely sound—that is convertible—that earns the naximum interest. We recommend this investment in he highest terms.

Memorandum in our special circular No. 18 on request.

i.W. STRAUS & COMPANY

Mortgago & Bond Bankers Chicago

AS A PART OF THE STRAUS SERVICE TO INVESTORS

We publish semi-monthly The In-vestors Magazine, which should be of interest to those who have or may have funds to invest in securities of absolute soundness. Magazine sent upon request.



Our Mortgages Pay Interest of 5½ Per Cent

We have handled mortgages thirty-two years, without a loss to a single investor. None of our mortgages exceeds 1/2 the cash value of the security.

Interest 51/2 per cent, payable semi-annualty; interest collected and remitted without cost.

We guarantee the title and examiner's report as correct.

We make personal inspection of the security. We furnish mortgages in any amounts of \$1,000.00 or more.

Every detail competently attended to without

expense to the investor.

Reference by permission: Kansas State Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas; other reliable references furnished upon request.

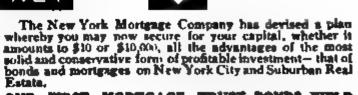
Persons who desire a safe, conservative investment are solicited to write us.

THE RAFTER FARM MORTGAGE COMPANY

(Memi-er Kansas Bankers Association) Holton, Kansas

GUARA

Yieldir 5то 5 NET



OUR FIRST MORTGAGE TRUST BONDS YIELD

and have an absolute guarantee from this Company as to payment of both interest and principal when due.

These bonds are secured by first mortgages deposited with the Windsor Trust Company of New York and held in trust by them for the protection of bond-holders.

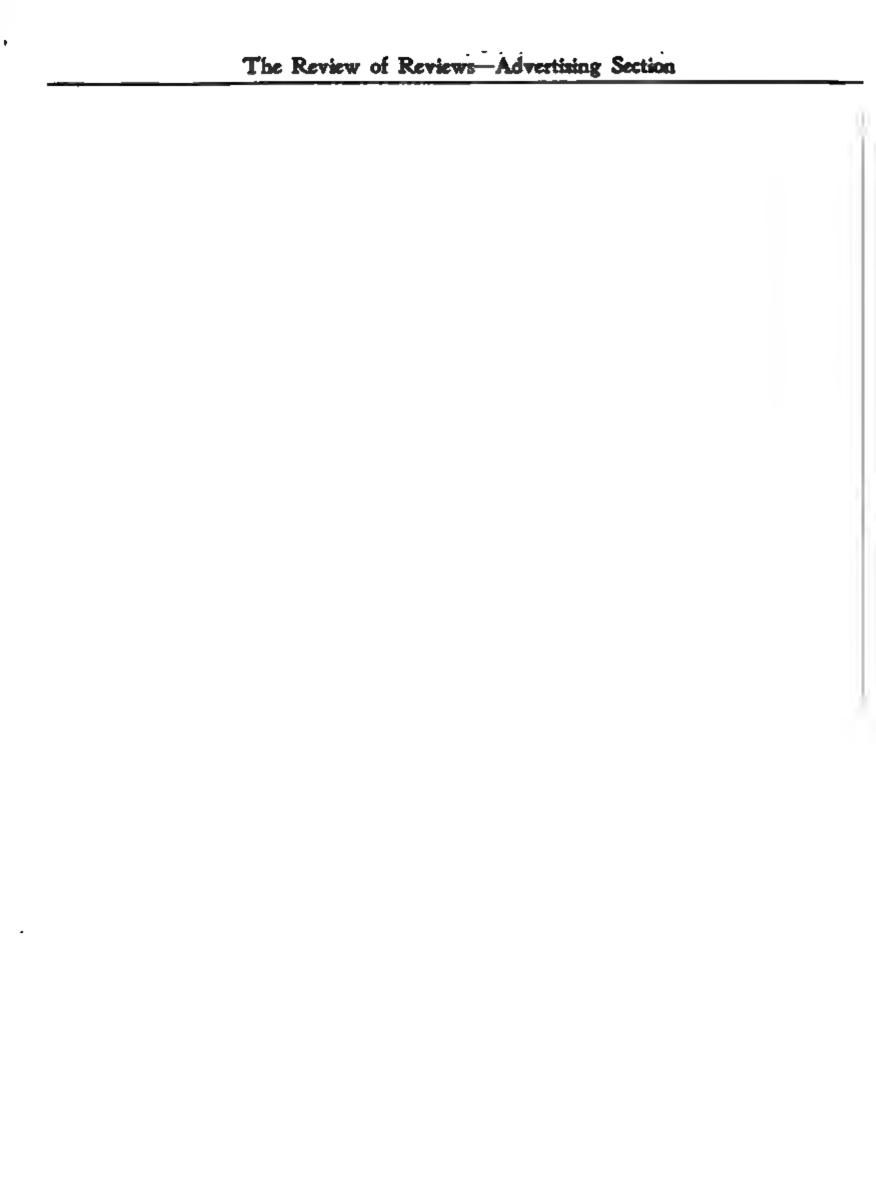
Issued in amounts of \$100 and multiples thereof. Payments of \$10 and upwards will be received by the Company at any time to suit convenience of investors. Interest begins at once and payable semi-annually.

You have the advantage of withdrawing your investment on altert notice, if you should require your money for other purposes, without loss of a single day's interest.

Under Supervision of New York Banking Department

Free booklet with full particulars on request. One of our several plans may be exactly what you are looking for.
Address

Dopt. A, 1475 Broadway, New York City



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and Oxford.

SENT FREE ON APPROVAL

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A Master Among Men

HESE books, from his own penare a revelation not only of the moral power of the man, but of the mainsprings of his strength throughout the world.

For even we Americans stand amazed at the heaped-up honors that cover his path in Europe. In that unexampled six weeks' trip, he has been welcomed with an enthusiasm as spontaneous as generous-in the cold North as in the fiery South—the Premiers of France, the Emperor of Germany, the big men of England, the great writers of Italy, the Kings and Queens, the Parliaments—the universities throughout Europe sit under him and gain inspiration — and the blase city of Paris, where few things last more than a day, is yet in a ferment over his lecture at the French Academy—the Emperor of Germany breaks all military rules and delights to have friend Roosevelt, the first civilian who re-

viewed the German army. And, above all, everywhere, he is hailed by the people—the common people—as the great moral regenerator—the champion of human fraternity.

Old, tired, cynical Europe has thrown up her hat—and yells—madly enthusiastic—completely carried away by the force, the magnetism of this one man. Surely, as that staunch Democrat, Henry Watterson, says—every true American heart must glow with pride and exultant admiration of Theodore Roosevelt.

When you have read these volumes, including each of those famous European addresses, you will understand why America rejoices in him, and Europe honors him more than it honors kings.

Stirring Days Coming—Your Share

It seems that a political, economic, and moral revolution is at hand. We are called on to change our ways of doing business and conducting government, and our very ideas of many things. In the struggle of opposing forces, the biggest figure is Roosevelt He is bound up in every question that lies before you to settle. You cannot do your part, you cannot even know what is going on about you, unless you understand these problems to which he first gave voice.

In the "Homeward Bound" volumes are told in Mr. Roosevelt's own words the beginning, conception and progress of one after another of the "issues" of which the paper are now full. Here you learn what the new words, like "insurgency" and "conservation" really mean—why the Panama Canal had to be built—what are socialism and the Negro problem and the misdeeds of the Trusts.

ENTERTAINMENT—INFORMATION—INSPIRATION

I would take twenty pages like this to tell you what these twenty volumes contain. But below you get some idea of their interest, alue and importance. Here you have from toosevelt's own hand the full story of his life rom his weakly youth to his mighty manhood the most dramatic life-story ever lived by any nan—and here too you have, first-hand, the aformation which you must have, as an Amerian citizen on every vital question of the day.

HISTORY

HERE you will learn the story of how the thin strip of scattered people on the Atlanic seaboard made itself a power on the scawow the little insignificent handful of people to rhom England said good riddance, grew to he biggest power in the world—and here you rill read what modern war is—how soldiers hink and feel—how Harvard men and cowoys joined in genial comradeship to make the nost remarkable band of soldiers that ever ungered and thirsted, sang songs, cracked okes, told stories—fevered and fought and died.

ADVENTURE—NATURE STORIES —HUNTING

HERE you will learn of the wild animals of the American forest—the great grizsly, the mutal coward wapiti deer, the stately moose, he treacherous congar, the clumsy bison, and

Il those others now fast disappearing from this continent. Here ou will learn of their fear and hate of man; of the fights of he males in the mating season of their haunts—their ways.

HERE, gun in hand, you will stealthily follow the faint trail; here you will stop, tired and famished, with only cold fryng-pan bread and water for your meal; here you will lie all light in the rain and start off next day drenched to the skin.

HERE, in short, you will learn of the forest -and its birds and beasts—through the keen eye of the hunter—no dry isting of fauna and species, but a live story that sinks in.

QUESTIONS OF TODAY

HERE, in his own words, you will read what he really thinks about conservation—about the Panama Canal—about the egro question—about socialism—about the woman question—about newspapers—about individual men and women—the emy—the navy—the railroads—city government—Tammany Hall—peace—international relations—about Taft—about Pinchot—about everything that every intelligent man and woman must be interested in.

HERE you have it all first-hand, the ideas that smashed the whole political situation in this country to bits. Every pook every chapter caused controversy—bitterness—wide-pread discussion. In almost every chapter was a bombshell hat caused the whole world to sit up.

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All Due to Able Men

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Our success is due solely to the fact that we have gathered here the ablest men in the business.

And here—where hundreds of campaigns are being constantly conducted—these men reach their greatest development.

They become so nearly infallible that we rarely accept an experimental account which doesn't come out as anticipated.

And they develop these accounts—often from little beginnings—until last year's growth was \$2,347,851.

Our profit on this business—the largest of its kind—is but little more than two per cent.

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Another secret of our success lies thoroughness. We never rely opinions or theories. We go to source for the facts.

We learn many of our selling guments by sending able men to invass from house to house.

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In one food tampaign which we recently worked out we employed ver 150 men to gather the needed acts.

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Our clients are asked to sign no ong-time contracts. They make to commitments as to what they will spend.

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17)

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The trade marks illustra standard with the fine jewelry 50 years. They mean absolutable, in assay, in construction

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the integrity of the maker—the The marks illustrated on this page a find them—they are not hard to remen Jas. Boss or Crescent for gold filled. Eve knows the marks and carries the cases, men's watches—plain, engine turned, engapatterns.

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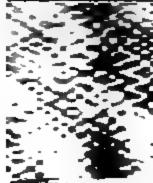
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